

ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

1870

PRIMARY EDUCATION (IRELAND).

VOL. VII.

CONTAINING

THE RETURNS

FURNISHED BY

THE NATIONAL BOARD.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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RETURNS

FURNISHED BY THE

COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

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SECTION I.

Constitution and Rules of the Board of Commissioners of National Education.

PARAGRAPH I.—COPY of the ORIGINAL CHARTER, and also of the AMENDED CHARTER of INCORPORATION.

WHEREAS, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas, in order to promote the welfare, by providing for the education of the poor of Ireland, it is expedient that the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland should be invested with the powers and privileges hereinafter contained. Know ye therefore, that we, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, William Lord Heytesbury, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, and according to the tenor of our letter, under our privy signet and royal sign manual, bearing date at our Court at St. James's the seventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, in the ninth year of our reign, and now enrolled in the rolls of our High Court of Chancery in Ireland, have granted, constituted, and declared, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, we do grant, constitute, and declare, that the Most Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and councillor, Richard, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, our trusty and well-beloved the Most Reverend Archbishop Daniel Murray, our trusty and well-beloved Francis Sallier, Doctor in Divinity, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, our right trusty and well-beloved councillor, Anthony Richard Burke, our trusty and well-beloved Robert Holmes, esquire, barrister-at-law, our right trusty and well-beloved councillor Sir Patrick Boller, barrister, our trusty and well-beloved Richard Wilson Greese, esquire, our Solicitor-General in that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, our trusty and well-beloved Paddy Shanahan Henry, Doctor in Divinity, our trusty and well-beloved John Richard Cuthbert, esquire, one of our counsel at law, our trusty and well-beloved Alexander Macdonnell, esquire, and our trusty and well-beloved Charles William Fitzgerald, commonly called the Marquis of Eildon, Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and all and every other persons and persons who shall from time to time be appointed Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, by the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being (the said Commissioners, and all and every other person and persons so appointed by the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, to be removable at his or their pleasure), shall be for ever hereafter one body corporate and politic in deed and in name, and that the said body corporate shall be called "*The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland*," and them by the name of "*Commissioners of National Education in Ireland*," into one body corporate and politic in deed, fact, and name, for ever, we do for us, our heirs and successors, erect, constitute, establish, confirm, and declare by these presents; and we do for us, our heirs and successors, grant and declare that by the same name of "*The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland*," they shall have perpetual succession, and that they and their successors, by that name, from time to

time and at all times hereafter, shall be able and capable in law, without our licence in mortmain, to have, take, purchase, receive, hold, enjoy, and retain to them and their successors, in fee and perpetuity, any manner, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, privileges, liberties, possessions, and hereditaments of what kind, nature, or quality soever in Ireland, not exceeding in the whole the clear yearly value of forty thousand pounds sterling. And moreover to purchase and acquire any goods and chattels whatsoever; and also to take and receive any sum or sums of money, or any manner or portion of goods and chattels that shall to them be given, granted, devised, or bequeathed by any person or persons, bodies corporate and politic, capable to make a gift or devise thereof, and therewith and thereunto to erect, maintain, and support in all places of that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, where they shall deem the same to be most necessary and convenient, such and as many schools as they shall think proper. And also, to give, grant, alien, assign, and dispose of any manner, lands, tenements, rents, hereditaments, goods and chattels, and to do and execute all and singular other matters and things necessarily relating therewith. And also, to give and grant any lease or leases of any lands or tenements belonging to, or which may hereafter belong to, the said body corporate and politic, for any term not exceeding three lives, or thirty-one years: provided that any such alienation, and that every such lease or leases be made with the approbation of the major part of the members of the said body corporate then present (such major part being at least three in number), and every lease so to be made shall be of lands in possession and not in reversion. And we do also for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant unto every subject or subjects whatsoever, of us, our heirs and successors, whether incorporated or not incorporated, special licence, power, faculty, and authority, to give, grant, sell, alien, assign, dispose, or bequeath unto the said Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and their successors, for the use and benefit of them and their successors, any manner, lands, tenements, rents, privileges, liberties, possessions, and hereditaments of what nature or kind soever, within that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, so as the same do not exceed in the whole the clear yearly sum of forty thousand pounds sterling; and that the said body corporate and their successors, by the name of "*The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland*," shall and may plead and be impleaded, sue and be sued, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all or any courts and places, and before any Judges, Justices, officers of us, our heirs and successors, in all and singular actions, pleas, suits, plaints, matters, and demands, of what kind or quality soever they shall be, in the same manner and form, and as fully and amply as any of our subjects of our realm may or can do, use or be used, plead or be impleaded, answer or be answered, defend or be defended. And that the said body corporate shall and may have and use a common seal for the affairs and business of National Education in Ireland, and that it shall and may be lawful for the said body corporate, and their successors, the same seal from time to time to change,

after or make new, as to them shall seem proper. And we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, heirs, assigns, and direct, that whenever the said Commissioners, or either or any of them, or any other person or persons to be appointed in the place or in succession to them, or any of them, shall by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, cease to be a Commissioner or Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, then and in every such case it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, by warrant under hand and seal, to appoint one other person in the place and stead of any such person so ceasing to be such Commissioner respectively, and any such person so to be appointed shall accordingly be and become one of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and member of the Corporation hereby constituted. And we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, grant, declare, and appoint that it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, if it shall appear fit to him or them, respectively, to increase the number of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland: provided, however, that the whole number of persons intended by virtue of these presents to be incorporated, as aforesaid, do not at any time exceed fifteen, but may consist of any less number. Lastly, we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant unto the said body corporate, by the name of *"The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland,"*

and to their successors, that those our letters patent, or the enrolment hereof, shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient, and effectual in the law, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall be taken, construed, and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense, for the best advantage of the said body corporate and their successors, as well in all courts of records as elsewhere, and by all and singular the officers and ministers whomsoever and whosoever of us, our heirs and successors: provided always, that those our letters patent be enrolled in our High Court of Chancery in Ireland, within the space of six calendar months, next ensuing the date hereof.—In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness, William Barnes Heytesbury, our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, at Dublin, the 26th day of August, in the ninth year of our reign.

For C. FERGUSON, Clerk of the
Crown and Exchequer, (Seal).
DAVID SHERLOCK, Deputy.

Enrolled in the Office of the Rolls of Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

WILLIAM WHEAT, D.E.E.

Entered and examined by
GEORGE HAYDOCK, Clerk of the Rolls.

RETURN of Copy of AMENDED or SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER of INCORPORATION.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, to all unto whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas, the body corporate and politic of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland was incorporated under and by virtue of our Charter or Letters Patent under the great seal of that part of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Ireland, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of August, in the ninth year of our reign, being in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and which said charter was enrolled in the office of the Rolls of our High Court of Chancery in Ireland, on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, the tenor of which charter or letters patent is as follows:—
“VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas, in order to promote the welfare, by providing for the education of the poor of Ireland, it is expedient that the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland should be invested with the powers and privileges herein contained. Know ye therefore, that we, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of our right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor, William Barnes Heytesbury, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, and according to the tenor of our letter, under our privy signet and royal sign manual, bearing date at our Court at St. James's, the seventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, in the ninth year of our reign, and now enrolled in the Rolls of our High Court of Chancery in Ireland, have granted, constituted, and declared, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, we do grant, constitute, and declare, that the Most Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and counsellor, Richard, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, our trusty and well-beloved the Most Reverend Archbishop Daniel Murray, our trusty and well-beloved Francis Sedgwick,

Deacon in Divinity, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, our right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor, Sir Patrick Balfour, Baronet, our trusty and well-beloved Richard Wilson Greene, Esquire, our Solicitor-General in that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, our trusty and well-beloved Passey Sheldrake Heery, Deacon in Divinity, our trusty and well-beloved John Richard Corbally, Esquire, one of our Counsel at Law, our trusty and well-beloved Alexander Macdonnell, Esquire, and our trusty and well-beloved Charles William Fitzgerald, Esquire, jointly called the Members of Honour, Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and all and every other person and persons, who shall from time to time be appointed Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, by the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being (the said Commissioners, and all and every other person and persons so appointed by the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, as he or they shall think fit or their pleasure), shall be for ever hereafter one body corporate, called *"The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland,"* and then by the name of *"Commissioners of National Education in Ireland,"* into one body corporate and politic, in deed, fact, and name for ever, we do for us, our heirs and successors, erect, constitute, establish, confirm, and declare, by these presents, and we do for us, our heirs and successors, grant and declare that by the same name of *"The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland,"* they shall have perpetual succession, and that they and their successors by that name, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, shall be able and capable in law, without our licence or assent, to have, take, purchase, receive, hold, enjoy, and retain to them and their successors, in fee and perpetuity, any messuages, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, privileges, liberties, possessions, and hereditaments of what kind, nature, or quality soever in Ireland, not exceeding, in the whole, the clear yearly value of forty thousand pounds sterling. And moreover to purchase and acquire any goods and chattels whatsoever, and also to take and receive any sum or sums of money, or portion of goods and chattels that shall to them be given

granted, devised, or bequeathed by any person or persons, bodies corporate and politic, capable of making a gift or devise thereof, and therewith and thereout to erect, maintain, and support in all places of that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, where they shall deem the same to be most necessary and convenient, such and as many schools as they shall think proper. And also to give, grant, alien, assign, and dispose of any manors, lands, tenements, rents, hereditaments, goods and chattels, and to do and execute all and singular other matters and things necessarily relating thereto. And also to give and grant any lease or leases of any lands or tenements belonging to, or which may hereafter belong to the said body corporate and politic, for any term not exceeding three lives, or thirty-one years, provided that any such alienation, and that every such lease or leases be made with the approbation of the major part of the members of the said body corporate then present (such major part being at least three in number), and every lease so to be made shall be of lands in possession, and not in reversion. And we do also for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant to every subject and subjects whatsoever of us, our heirs and successors, whether incorporated or not incorporated, special licence, power, faculty, and authority, to give, grant, sell, alien, assign, dispose, or bequeath unto the said Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and their successors, for the use and benefit of them and their successors, any manors, lands, tenements, rents, privileges, liberties, possessions, and hereditaments of what nature or kind soever within that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, so as the same do not exceed in the whole the clear yearly sum of forty thousand pounds sterling; and that the said body corporate, and their successors, by the name of 'The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland,' shall and may plead and be impeached, sue and be sued, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all or any courts and places, and before any Judges, Justices, officers of us, our heirs and successors, in all and singular actions, pleas, suits, plaints, motions, and demands, of what kind or quality soever they shall be, in the same manner and form, and as fully and amply as any of our subjects or our realm may or can do, sue or be sued, plead or be impeached, answer or be answered unto, defend or be defended. And that the said body corporate shall and may have and use a common seal for the affairs and business of National Education in Ireland, and that it shall and may be lawful for the said body corporate, and their successors, the same seal from time to time to change, alter, or make new, as to them shall seem proper. And we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, ordain, declare, and direct that whenever the said Commissioners, or either or any of them, or any other person or persons to be appointed in their place or in succession to them, or any of them, shall by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, cease to be a Commissioner or Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, then and in every such case it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, by warrant under hand and seal, to appoint one other person in the place and stead of any such person as ceasing to be such Commissioner respectively, and any such person so to be appointed shall accordingly be and become one of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and member of the corporation hereby constituted. And we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, grant, declare, and appoint that it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, if it shall appear fit to him or them respectively, to increase the number of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland: provided, however, that the whole number of persons intended by virtue of these presents to be incorporated, as aforesaid, do not at any time exceed fifteen, but may consist of any less number. Lastly, we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant unto the said body corporate, by the name of 'The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland,'

and to their successors, that these, our letters patent, or the enrolment hereof, shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient, and effectual in the law, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall be taken, construed, and adjudged, in the most favourable and beneficial sense, for the best advantage of the said body corporate, and their successors, as well in all courts of record as elsewhere, and by all and singular the officers and ministers whomsoever and whosoever of us, our heirs and successors. Provided always, that these our letters patent be enrolled in our High Court of Chancery in Ireland, within the space of six calendar months, next ensuing the date hereof. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness, William Baron Heytesbury, our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, at Dublin, the twenty-sixth day of August, in the sixth year of our reign. And whereas the body corporate and politic of the said Commissioners of National Education in Ireland at present consists of the following named persons—that is to say, the Right Honourable Patrick Lord Bellew, formerly Sir Patrick Bellew, baronet, the Reverend Paddy Sheehy, Henry, Doctor of Divinity, the Right Honourable Alexander McDonnell, formerly Alexander McDonnell, esquire, and the Right Honourable Charles William Fitzgerald, commonly called the Marquis of Eglar, being four of the Commissioners named in and created members of the said body corporate and politic by the said charter, and of the Right Honourable Maurice Brady, our Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Robert Andrews, esquire, a. b. c., James Gibson, esquire, the Very Reverend Walter Moyler, Doctor of Divinity, Jeremiah John Murphy, esquire, Master in Chancery, the Right Reverend William Higgins, Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, the Reverend Meantout Longfield, a. b. c., Judge of our Lord's Bishops Court, Ireland, the Right Honourable Thomas O'Hagan, our Attorney-General in Ireland, being eight of the said Commissioners, since duly appointed in the manner prescribed by the said charter. And whereas in and by the said charter, it was provided that the number of persons intended by virtue thereof to be incorporated should not at any time exceed fifteen, but might consist of any less number. And whereas, in order further to promote the well-being providing for the education of the poor of Ireland, it appears to us expedient that the number of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland should be increased, so that the persons constituting the said body corporate and politic should not at any time exceed twenty, of whom ten and not more than ten shall be Protestants, and ten and not more than ten shall be Roman Catholics, but that the said persons constituting the said body corporate and politic may consist of any time of a less number than twenty. And further, that to make up the number of said Commissioners to twenty, as aforesaid, the persons next hereinafter named shall be forthwith created members of the said body corporate and politic, in conjunction with the present members thereof before set forth—that is to say, the Right Honourable Edwin Richard Windham, Earl of Ebury; the Right Honourable James Henry Esmonde, Lord Chief Justice of our Common Pleas in Ireland; the Right Honourable David Richard Pigot, Lord Chief Baron of our Exchequer in Ireland; James Anthony Lawson, esq., M. P., our Solicitor-General in Ireland; the Barr. John Hall, Lawrence Walker, esq., M. P.; John Lantaigne, esq., and John O'Hagan, esq. Know ye therefore that we, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and Counsellor, George William Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, a. c., our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that part of our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Ireland; and according to the true and effect of our letter, under our privy signet and royal sign manual, bearing date at our Court at St. James's, the twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in the twenty-fourth year of our reign, and now enrolled in the Rolls of our High Court of Chancery in Ireland aforesaid, have granted,

constituted, and declared, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, we do grant, constitute, and declare, that the Right Honorable Patrick Lord Bellew; the Rev. Peadar Shillabhan Heary, Doctor of Divinity; the Right Honorable Alexander Macdonnell; the Right Honorable Charles William Fitzgerald, commonly called the Marquis of Kildare; the Right Honorable Mathew Brady, our Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Robert Andrews, esq., Q.C., LL.B.; James Gibson, esq.; the Very Rev. Walter Moyle, Doctor of Divinity; Jeremiah John Murphy, esq., Master in Chancery; the Right Rev. William Higgins, Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe; the Honorable Monaghan Longfield, esq., Judge of our Lordship's Court, Ireland; the Right Honorable Thomas O'Hagan, our Attorney-General in Ireland; the Right Honorable Edwin Richard Windham, Earl of Downview; the Right Honorable James Henry Morahan, Lord Chief Justice of our Common Pleas in Ireland; the Right Honorable David Richard Pigot, Lord Chief Baron of our Exchequer in Ireland; James Anthony Lawson, esq., M.D., our Solicitor-General in Ireland; the Rev. John Hall; Lawrence Waldron, esq., M.P.; John Lambie, esq., and John O'Hagan, esq., be the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland; and all and every other person and persons who shall from time to time be appointed a Commissioner or Commissioners of National Education in Ireland by the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being (the said Commissioners, and all and every other person and persons so appointed by the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, to be removable at his or their pleasure), to be for ever hereafter one body corporate and politic, in deed and in name, and that the said body corporate shall be called "*The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland*," and then by the name of "*The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland*," into one body corporate and politic, in deed, fact, and name, for ever, for us, our heirs and successors, to direct, constitute, establish, confirm, and declare; and that the said Commissioners of National Education in Ireland shall exercise and enjoy all and singular the gifts, grants, liberties, privileges, and immunities, possessions, real and personal, whatsoever, by any Act or Acts of Parliament, or by the said recited Letters Patent, or by any Letters Patent granted and confirmed unto, and lawfully acquired by the said body corporate and politic, or which might be exercised and enjoyed by them as members for the time being of the said corporation, and not hereby altered or amended. And we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, ordain, declare, and direct, that when the said Commissioners, or either or any of them, or any other person or persons to be appointed in their place or in succession to them or any of them, shall by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, cease to be a Commissioner or Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, that then and in every such case it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, by warrant, under hand and seal, to appoint one other person in the place and stead of any such person so ceasing to be such Commissioner respectively, so, however, that in case at the time of such appointment the minority in number of the members of the said body corporate and politic shall be Protestants, the person so to be appointed shall be a Protest-

ant, and in case at the time of such appointment the minority in number of the members of the said body corporate and politic shall be Roman Catholics, the person so to be appointed shall be a Roman Catholic; it being our intention that as far as practicable, one-half of the members of said body corporate and politic shall always be Protestants, and the other half Roman Catholics; and every such person so to be appointed shall accordingly be and become one of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and member of the corporation by the said recited Letters Patent, and by these our Letters Patent to be constituted. And we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, grant, declare, and affirm, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, if it shall appear fit to him or them respectively, to keep up the full number of twenty persons as Commissioners of National Education in Ireland; and that at all times, so long as the said full number of twenty persons shall be kept up, ten and not more than ten of such persons shall be persons professing the Roman Catholic religion; provided, however, that the whole number of persons intended by virtue of such Letters Patent to be incorporated as aforesaid do not at any time exceed twenty, but may consist of any less number. And further, we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, grant, declare, and appoint, that the said recited Letters Patent, dated the twenty-sixth day of August, in the sixth year of our reign, are to be in all respects confirmed, save as to so much thereof as relates to the names, number, and religious profession of the persons as aforesaid hereafter to constitute the members of the said Corporation, and the appointments to be from time to time made in future of the persons to fill the place of members ceasing to be Commissioners as aforesaid. And lastly, we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant unto the said body corporate, by the name of "*The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland*," and to their successors, that these our Letters Patent, or the contents hereof, shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient, and effectual in the law, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall be taken, construed, and adjudged in the most favorable and beneficial sense, for the best advantage of the said body corporate and their successors, as well in all courts of records as elsewhere, and by all and singular the officers and ministers whatsoever and whosoever of us, our heirs and successors: provided always, that these our Letters Patent be enrolled in the Rolls of our High Court of Chancery in Ireland, within the space of six calendar months next ensuing the date hereof.—In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness, George William Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, at Dublin, the eleventh day of March, in the twenty-fourth year of our reign.

RALPH CORACK, Clerk of the Crown and Hammer.

(Seal.)

Enrolled in the Office of the Rolls of Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland on the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

JOHN REEVE.

PARAGRAPH 2.—CONSTITUTION of the BOARD, as to NUMBER and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION of COMMISSIONERS in 1831, and at each period that their number was increased.

Years.	Number of Commissioners according to Religious Denomination.				
	Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Unitarians.	Total.
1831, . . .	3	2	1	1	7
1838, . . .	5	3	1	1	10
1839, . . .	5	4	1	1	11
1840, . . .	7	4	1	1	13
1845, . . .	6	5	2	1	14
1851, . . .	6	6	2	1	15
1851, . . .	6	10	3	1	20

PARAGRAPH 3.—NAME, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, and PUBLIC POSITION of each of the MEMBERS of the ORIGINAL BOARD; DATE of APPOINTMENT, DEATH, or RESIGNATION of those not now on the BOARD; and cause assigned officially, if any, for Resignation, and similar return of all subsequent Members.

Place of each Commissioner appointed from 1831 to the present time.	Religious Denomination.	Public Position.	Date of Appointment.	Death or Resignation.	Cause original officially, if any, for Resignation.
ORIGINAL MEMBERS. Leinster, The Duke of . . .	R.C.	—	November 26, 1831.	Resigned Dec. 24, 1835.	Inconvenient to attend, being guardian of the poor of the College Union, and Nightwatch of Trinity Houses.
Windsor, Most Rev. Dr. . .	R.C.	Archbishop of Dublin.	Do.	Retired, 1835.	In consequence of the system being fundamentally changed by the use of books, over sustained, having been prohibited by a second order of board.
Murray, Most Rev. Dr. . .	R.C.	R.C. Archbishop of Dublin.	Do.	Died, 1848.	—
Sullivan, Rev. Dr. . .	R.C.	Provost, Trinity College.	Do.	Retired, 1837.	Not assigned.
Currie, Rev. James. . .	Pres.	Minister.	Do.	Retired, 1838.	Do.
Nichols, Rt. Hon. Anthony Michael. . .	R.C.	Chief Remembrancer.	Do.	Died, January 5, 1848.	—
Hallam, Robert, esq. . .	Unitarian.	Barrister-at-Law.	Do.	Resigned, 1837.	No record in this office. Resigned and went to the Lord Chancellor.
Bellevue, Sir Patrick, bart. (afterwards Lord Belmore). . .	R.C.	—	May 21, 1838.	Died, December, 1863.	—
Graess, Richard Wilson, esq. . .	R.C.	Solicitor-General in Ireland (afterwards Baron of the Exchequer).	Do.	Retired, 1835.	Not assigned.
Kennedy, Right Hon. T.F. . .	R.C.	Paymaster of Civil Service in Ireland.	Do.	Resigned, Dec., 1838.	Do.
Henry, Rev. Peckley Blackham, D.D. . .	Pres.	Minister (afterwards President, Queen's College, Belfast).	December 29, 1838.	—	—
Massey, Vincent. . .	R.C.	Chief Secretary for Ireland.	June 17, 1838.	Retired, 1841.	Caused to hold the office of Chief Secretary in 1840.
Mackintosh, Alexander, esq. (now Right Hon. Alexander Mackintosh). . .	R.C.	Chief Clerk, Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle, Barrister-at-Law.	Do.	—	—
Corbett, John Richard, esq. . .	R.C.	Barrister-at-Law.	Do.	Retired, 1848.	Not assigned.
Flanagan, Right Hon. Lord. . .	R.C.	Lord Chancellor of Ireland.	January 21, 1840.	Retired, 1841.	Do.
Kilmer, Maugham of . . .	R.C.	—	January 26, 1840.	—	—
Redington, Sir T.H., K.C.B. . .	R.C.	Under Secretary for Ireland.	Nov. 29, 1841.	Died, 1841.	—
Brady, Sir Hon. M., . . .	R.C.	Lord Chancellor of Ireland.	Do.	—	—
Andrews, Robt., esq., M.P. . .	Unitarian.	Barrister-at-Law (afterwards Assistant Treasurer).	Do.	Died, 1850.	—
Gibson, James, esq. . .	Pres.	Barrister-at-Law (afterwards Assistant Treasurer).	February 7, 1843.	—	—
O'Connell, James, esq. . .	R.C.	Craftsman.	May 2, 1843.	Retired, 1845.	Not assigned.
Townsend, Sir Rev. Dr. . .	R.C.	Lord Bishop of Meath.	July 14, 1847.	Died, 1852.	—

PARAGRAPH 3 continued.—NAME, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, and PUBLIC POSITION of each of the MEMBERS of the ORIGINAL BOARD, &c.

Name of each Commissioner appointed prior to 1841 to the present time.	Religious Denomination.	Public Position.	Date of Appointment.	Death or Resignation.	Time assigned officially, if any for Resignation.
Murphy, J. J. esq.	R.C.	Master in Chancery.	July 13, 1841.	Resigned, 1843.	Not assigned.
Meyler, Very Rev. W.	R.C.	Bishop.	Do.	Died, 1853.	—
Blackburne, Rt. Hon. P.	R.C.	Lord Chancellor of Ireland.	June 18, 1841.	Retired, 1842.	Not assigned.
Dooley, Rt. Rev. Dr.	R.C.	Bishop.	March 31, 1843.	Retired, 1858.	Do.
Higgin, Rt. Rev. Dr.	R.C.	Lord Bishop of Limerick (afterwards Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe).	August 22, 1843.	Died, 1847.	—
Halsell, Rt. Hon. John.	R.C.	Queen's Counsel (afterwards Judge of the Insolvency Court).	August 13, 1843.	Retired 1844.	No more assigned.
Longfield, Mountfort, esq.	R.C.	LL.D., Queen's Counsel (afterwards Judge of the Lord's Estates Court and Exchequer).	Do.	—	—
O'Hagan, Thomas, esq.	R.C.	Queen's Counsel (afterwards Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Exchequer).	January 4, 1844.	—	—
Darwin, Earl of.	R.C.	—	March 11, 1844.	—	—
Meslin, Rt. Hon. Henry.	R.C.	Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas.	Do.	—	—
Fitzg, Rt. Hon. Dr. R.	R.C.	Lord Chief Justice of the Exchequer.	Do.	—	—
Lowe, James A., esq.	R.C.	Solicitor-General in Ireland (afterwards Attorney-General, and Exchequer).	Do.	—	—
Hall, Rev. John.	Pres.	Minister.	Do.	Resigned October, 1847.	In consequence of his departure from Ireland to reside in America.
Waldron, Laurence, esq.	R.C.	Member of Parliament.	Do.	—	—
Levitt, John, esq.	R.C.	Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland.	Do.	—	—
O'Hagan, John, esq.	R.C.	Barrister-at-Law (afterwards Assistant Barrister).	Do.	—	—
Preston, Hon. Thomas.	R.C.	Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant.	Feb. 10, 1844.	—	—
Fitzgibbon, Rt. Hon. J. D.	R.C.	Judge of Court of Queen's Bench.	Do.	—	—
Macdonald, J. W. esq.	Unitarian.	Barrister-at-Law.	March 4, 1845.	—	—

PARAGRAPH 4.—NAMES of those who have filled the office of RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, at different periods; with dates of appointment, death, or resignation; amount of salary and allowances.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Death or Resignation.	Salary.	Allowances.
Carr, Rev. J.	30th Nov., 1831.	Retired, 1833.	£200 per annum.	Residence, and a car and horse kept for him.
Macdonald, Right Hon. Alexander.	June, 1833.	—	£1,000 per annum.	Residence.

PARAGRAPH 5.—Present VACANCIES on COMMISSION.

There is at present one vacancy on the Commission—caused by the death of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe.

PARAGRAPH 6.—DATE AND HOURS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE BOARD, DISTINGUISHING ORDINARY, SPECIAL, AND EXTRAORDINARY; WITH EXPLANATIONS AS TO THE CHARACTER OF BUSINESS BROUGHT BEFORE EACH; NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF EACH CLASS; NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF EACH CLASS ATTENDED BY EACH COMMISSIONER RESPECTIVELY, IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING YEARS—1858, 1859, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, AND 1867.

Year.	Days and Hours of Meeting of Board.	Number of Meetings of each Class.			
		Ordinary	Explanation as to character of business brought before each.	Special or Extraordinary.	Explanation as to character of business brought before each.
1858	Ordinary—Thursday, three o'clock. Special—variable.	42	To deal all business transacted during previous week by the current day—Consent required, to deal in detail with each case formerly submitted, discussion of such cases having been given beforehand, in the programme of the day's proceedings.	2	The Commissioners in 1858 ordered that all important matters which originated at other should be referred by the Secretaries to a special Board to be summoned for the first Thursday in every month. This arrangement was adhered to for some time, but gradually fell into disuse. Special or extraordinary Boards have latterly been summoned, only when the consideration of some urgent or pressing case could not be postponed to the ordinary meeting, or when a question would require so much discussion as not to admit of its being disposed of along with the routine business.
1859	Ordinary—Friday, three o'clock. Special—variable.	43		22	
1861	Ordinary—Friday, two and half past two o'clock. Special—variable.	43		0	
1862	Ordinary—Friday, half past two o'clock. Special—variable.	40		2	
1863	Ordinary—Friday, half past two o'clock. Special—variable.	40		2	
1864	Ordinary—Friday, half past two o'clock. Special—variable.	42		0	
1865	Ordinary—Friday, then Tuesday, as to a special, from 1st June to 1st November, and half past three o'clock from 1st November to 1st June. Special—variable.	37		8	
1866	Ordinary—Tuesday, two and half past three o'clock, according to season (in above). Special—variable.	43		2	
1867	Ordinary—Tuesday, two and half past three o'clock, according to season. Special—variable.	25		3	

NAME OF COMMISSIONER OR NATIONAL EXECUTION.	Number of Meetings of each Class attended by each Commissioner respectively in each of the following years.															
	1858.		1859.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Ordinary.	Special.	Ordinary.	Special.	Ordinary.	Special.	Ordinary.	Special.	Ordinary.	Special.	Ordinary.	Special.	Ordinary.	Special.	Ordinary.	Special.
The Duke of Leinster,	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Whately),	36	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Most Rev. Dr. Murray,	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Rev. the President of Trinity College,	41	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Sargent Green,	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Right Hon. J. P. Kennedy,	40	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Right Hon. Anthony Michael Blake,	46	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dr. Patrick Bellamy,	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rev. Doctor Henry,	4	0	34	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Robert Holmes, esq.,	19	8	—	—	23	0	23	0	1	12	8	1	27	0	31	2
Rev. James Gellie,	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Right Hon. Alexander Macdonnell,	—	—	10	21	40	9	02	0	42	9	26	8	26	0	32	1
The Marquis of Eglinton,	—	—	12	8	1	4	10	0	22	3	13	0	12	0	10	0
Right Hon. M. Russell,	—	—	18	12	1	1	1	1	21	0	12	0	18	0	20	0
The Bishop of Exeter,	—	—	—	—	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	18	0	20	0
Right Hon. John Russell,	—	—	39	5	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0
Right Hon. M. Longhough,	—	—	21	8	12	0	37	1	29	1	36	8	29	0	32	0
Dr. Thomas H. Bellaguard,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
James O'Connell, esq.,	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Very Rev. Dean Mayne,	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J. J. Murphy, esq.,	—	—	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Right Hon. Judge O'Hagan,	—	—	29	8	20	8	22	1	32	0	14	0	18	8	10	1
James O'Hagan, esq.,	—	—	56	8	20	9	28	2	34	2	29	0	16	8	29	6
Robert Andrews, esq.,	—	—	34	4	16	6	6	6	17	1	24	0	—	—	—	—
Right Hon. J. A. Lennon, M.P.,	—	—	—	—	16	6	20	1	13	1	11	0	—	—	—	—
Right Hon. the Earl of Denbigh,	—	—	—	—	4	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	9	0	13	0
Chief Justice Macdonnell,	—	—	—	—	2	2	0	1	10	1	6	2	2	8	15	0
The Lord Chief Baron (Pigg),	—	—	—	—	2	8	2	0	3	0	6	2	2	8	0	1
Lawrence Walker, esq.,	—	—	—	—	18	8	28	9	14	3	29	0	6	0	8	2
John Lenthall, esq.,	—	—	—	—	20	8	19	9	17	0	26	0	22	0	27	8
John O'Hagan, esq.,	—	—	—	—	24	8	24	8	22	0	28	0	14	0	17	0
Rev. John Hall,	—	—	—	—	26	1	29	2	23	2	26	0	29	0	29	2
The Honorable Thomas Franks,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Right Hon. Judge Fitzgerald,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
James W. Herbert, esq.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PARAGRAPH 7.—NAME, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, and previous OFFICIAL POSITION of every SECRETARY to the BOARD; with the date of their respective appointments, death, or resignation. Salaries at different dates attached to the office.

Name.	Religious Denomination.	Previous official position.	Date of Appointment.	Death or Resignation.	Salaries, at different dates, attached to the office.
Kelly, Thomas F.	R.C.	Barrister-at-Law.	Dec. 1, 1831.	Tendered his resignation on the 29th Nov., 1838, and retired from the office on 5th Dec., 1838.	£300 per annum.
Dowdall, Hamilton.	R.C.	Inspector of National Schools.	Dec. 4, 1838.	Died 4th May, 1841.	£300 for the first year, and thereafter £400 per annum.
Cross, Maurice.	R.C.	None.	Do.	Resigned, 1st June, 1839.	£300 for first year; £400 a year till 1st June, 1841; £300 and £750 from 1st Jan., 1840.
Kelly, James.	R.C.	Joint Manager of the Inspection Department.	May 11, 1841.	—	£300 per annum from 1st June, 1841; 1st August, 1845, salary raised to £400 per annum; 5th Dec., 1847, salary raised to £500 per annum; £600 from 1st Jan., 1850; £650 " " 1857; £700 " " 1858; £750 " " 1859.
McCreedy, William.	Pres.	One of the Chiefs of Inspection.	June 12, 1853.	24th January, 1867.	£300 per annum, 1853; from 12th June by £50 yearly to £750.
Newell, William H., M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin.	R.C.	One of the Chiefs of Inspection.	Feb. 5, 1867.	—	£600 a year, 1867; from 1st February, by £50 yearly to £750.

PARAGRAPH 8.—SHORT STATEMENT of the NUMBER and of the DUTIES of the several SUB-COMMITTEES of the BOARD, with the NAMES of the COMMISSIONERS, SECRETARIES, or other OFFICERS, giving the Rank and Religious Denomination of each, who attend each Sub-Committee; Days and Hours of Meeting; Total Number of Meetings of each Class; Number of Attendances made by each Person, distinguishing Class of Meeting in each of the following Years—1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867.

Further.—There are three Standing Sub-Committees of the Board, viz.:—The Finance Committee, the Sub-Committee, and the Agricultural Committee.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Duties.—To examine into the state of the Funds of the Board, as reported by the Accountant, and shown by the Bank Pass Book.

To examine into all Accounts and other Claims for payment, and to make the necessary provision for such payment.

To recommend all expenditure to be incurred for keeping up the stock of Books, Requisites and Apparatus; and for other miscellaneous matters necessary for carrying on the system of National Education, not included in the transactions of the Sub-Committee and Agricultural Committee.

NAMES of the COMMISSIONERS, SECRETARIES, or other OFFICERS, who attend, and RELIGIOUS
DENOMINATION.

Name.	Rank.	Religious Denomination.
Right Hon. Alexander Macdonnell,	Resident Commissioner,	R.C.
Rev. Dr. Hall,	Commissioner of National Education,	Pres.
James Gibson, Esq.,	Do.,	Pres.
Maurice Cross, Esq.,	Secretary,	R.C.
James Kelly, Esq.,	Do.,	R.C.
William M'Creedy, Esq.,	Do.,	Pres.
William Horan Nowell, Esq., M.D.,	Do.,	R.C.
James Clatridge, Esq.,	Accountant,	R.C.
Patrick Joseph Keenan, Esq.,	Chief of Inspection,	R.C.
William A. Gordon, Esq.,	Assistant Accountant and Book-keeper,	R.C.

DAYS and HOURS of MEETING.

Every Monday at 12 o'clock.

TOTAL NUMBER of MEETINGS.

1861, 48	1864, 27	1865, 25
1862, 45	1866, 25	1867, 37
1863, 43		

NUMBER of ATTENDANCES made by each PERSON.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Right Hon. Alexander Macdonnell,	48	45	45	37	25	30	37
Rev. Dr. Hall,	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
James Gibson, Esq.,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Maurice Cross, Esq.,	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
James Kelly, Esq.,	48	17	42	32	24	31	35
William M'Creedy, Esq.,	—	—	2	2	1	—	—
William Horan Nowell, Esq., M.D.,*	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
James Clatridge, Esq.,	45	26	42	33	31	31	29
Patrick Joseph Keenan, Esq.,	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
William A. Gordon, Esq.,	—	6	—	1	3	1	1

* Absent only in the absence of Mr. Kelly.

SUB-COMMITTEE.

Duties.—The Sub-Committee considers all applications for aid, whether towards building and furnishing School-houses, or towards the support of schools previously established; also all applications for salaries to Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, and Paid Monitors.

The Sub-Committee also takes cognizance of all cases where it may be necessary to dissolve, fine, or otherwise punish the Teacher of a National School for violation of rule or neglect of duty, or for any other act of misconduct.

It also determines in what instances it may be necessary to withdraw aid from a School or Teacher.

It deals with special cases of the Inspectors' recommendations for promotion of Teachers, or for awarding gratuities, premiums, &c., &c.

And it takes action in cases of violation of Rules, when not of a nature to require the special action of the Board, and transacts, besides, a variety of miscellaneous business not classed under any of the foregoing heads.

DAYS and HOURS of MEETING.

At any convenient day or hour when the other business will permit; generally on Thursday.

TOTAL NUMBER of MEETINGS.

1861, 39	1864, 32	1865, 34
1862, 37	1866, 36	1867, 36
1863, 37		

NAMES of the COMMISSIONERS, SECRETARIES, or other OFFICERS, who attend, and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.

Name.	Rank.	Religious Denomination.
Right Hon. Alexander Macdonnell,	Resident Commissioner,	E.C.
Rev. Dr. Hall,	Commissioner of National Education,	Pres.
Maurice Cross, Esq.,	Secretary,	E.C.
James Kelly, Esq.,	Do.	E.C.
William McCreedy, Esq.,	Chief of Inspection (afterwards Secretary),	Pres.
William Herman Newell, Esq., M.A.,	Do. (do.),	E.C.
Patrick Joseph Keenan, Esq.,	Chief of Inspection,	E.C.
William A. Hunter, Esq.,	Do.	Pres.

NUMBER of ATTENDANCES by each PERSON.*

Name.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Right Hon. Alexander Macdonnell,	36	37	37	32	36	32	36
Rev. Dr. Hall,	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Maurice Cross, Esq.,	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
James Kelly, Esq.,	36	32	34	30	31	25	30
William McCreedy, Esq. (as Secretary),	—	—	2	5	2	—	—
William McCreedy, Esq. (as Chief of Inspection),	31	31	18	—	—	—	—
William H. Newell, Esq., M.A. (as Secretary), †	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
William H. Newell, Esq., M.A. (as Chief of Inspection),	1—	1—	17	29	31	31	5
Patrick Joseph Keenan, Esq.,	29	34	27	23	31	27	31
William A. Hunter, Esq., ‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	57

* Business connected with this Commission is transacted, generally at least four days of the week—frequently five—and in some weeks on every day, by Mr. Macdonnell, with one or both of the Chiefs of Inspection in attendance, principally on matters connected with Inspection. The number of attendances here set forth refers to the formal weekly sittings, at which one of the Secretaries was present.

† Not in office until 1877, as Secretary, and on such sittings only in absence of Mr. Kelly.

‡ Not in office.

§ Not in office until 1877.

AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

Duties.—The Agricultural Committee takes cognizance of such business only as is exclusively connected with the Agricultural Department of the Board.

It recommends what Grants should be made towards the Establishment, or the support of Agricultural Schools.

It considers the suggestions made by the Superintendent of the Agricultural Department, or by the Inspector of Agricultural Schools, for the proper working of the several Model Farms, and other Agricultural Schools, and recommends for adoption such as are approved of.

It recommends the appointment and removal of Agriculturists and of Agricultural Teachers.

It makes the necessary orders for supplying the Model Farms with Seeds, Implements, &c., &c., and takes such action, generally, as may be necessary for carrying on, with efficiency, the system of Agricultural Instruction.

NAMES of the COMMISSIONERS, SECRETARIES, or other OFFICERS, who attend, and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.

Name.	Rank.	Religious Denomination.
Right Hon. Alexander Macdonnell,	Resident Commissioner,	E.C.
James Gibson, Esq.,	Commissioner of National Education,	Pres.
Right Hon. Mountstuart Longfield,	Do.	E.C.
Rev. Dr. Hall,	Do.	Pres.
Lawrence Waldron, Esq., M.A.,	Do.	E.C.
The Hon. Thomas Preston,	Do.	E.C.
James William Marshall, Esq.,	Do.	Unitarian.
Maurice Cross, Esq.,	Secretary,	E.C.
James Kelly, Esq.,	Do.	E.C.
William McCreedy, Esq.,	Do.	Pres.
William Herman Newell, Esq., M.A.,	Do. attends only in absence of Mr. Kelly,	E.C.
Doctor Kirkpatrick,	Agricultural Inspector,	Unitarian.
Thomas Baldwin, Esq.,	Superintendent of the Agricultural Department,	E.C.

DAYS and HOURS of MEETING.

Every Tuesday at Half-past 2 o'Clock.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MEETINGS.

1861,	33	1864,	17	1866,	17
1862,	25	1865,	28	1867,	25
1863,	29				

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Right Hon. Alexander Macdonnell,	33	28	29	17	25	16	34
James Gibson, Esq.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Right Hon. Macdonald Longfield,	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Rev. Dr. Hall,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Lawrence Waldron, Esq., &c.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
The Hon. Thomas Preston,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
James William Marshall, Esq.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Maurice Cross, Esq.,	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
James Kelly, Esq.,	33	11	29	17	27	17	29
William McCreech, Esq.,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
William Homan Stewart, Esq., &c., &c.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Doctor Kirkpatrick,	31	28	29	1	—	—	—
Thomas Baldwin, Esq.,	—	—	—	—	26	15	19

* Absence only in absence of Mr. Kelly.

NOTE.—The foregoing Return does not refer to Committees appointed for special purposes, and which are only of a temporary nature, as information regarding them does not appear to be called for by this Order.

PARAGRAPH 3.—SHORT STATEMENT of how the business is classified and prepared, and the Programme arranged for each SUB-COMMITTEE, and for each MEETING of the Board; of the notification, with a few actual copies of Programmes sent to Members of the business intended to be transacted at the Meetings; of the intimation, if any, given to the Members of the business transacted or the Minutes passed at the several Meetings; and of the practice as to which of the Secretaries or other Superior Officers attend the Meetings of the Board or of the Sub-Committees.

There is no programme arranged for any of the Sub-Committees. As to the attendance of the Secretaries or other officers at the meetings of the Sub-Committees, see Return, section I, No. 8.

The Secretaries or Clerks of Inspection refer to the Resident Commissioner such matters connected with their respective departments as may seem to them to be of sufficient importance to be submitted to the Board.

When the Resident Commissioner has directed what cases are to be laid before the next meeting of the Commissioners, it is the duty of the Secretary who will be in attendance to make out a brief statement of the principal points of each case.

A list of all the business to be submitted to the Board is then prepared in the Correspondence Department, and a lithographed copy of the list transmitted to each member of the Board on the Friday before the day of meeting. Actual copies of programmes are annexed.

An abstract or précis of the business transacted at each meeting of the Board is drawn up by the head of the Correspondence Department and submitted to the Secretary who attended that meeting, and a lithographed copy forwarded to each Commissioner, together with the programme of the business for the next meeting. Copies of actual abstracts are annexed.

The only officer who attends the meetings of the Board is one of the Secretaries—and it is a matter of convenience between themselves as to which of the two shall be in attendance.

1. Inspectors' Bills of Work.
2. Office Bills of Work.
3. Clerks' Attendances Book.
4. Reports on Central Model Schools.
5. Do. Training Houses.
6. Do. District Schools.

10. Letter 2947, 67, from Rev. Dr. Henry, also from Rev. Dr. McCosh, on the subject of introduction of classics, &c., into the Belfast District Model School.

1867.—ABSTRACT of business transacted by the Commissioners of National Education on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1867.

Present:—1. Rev. Dr. Henry; 2. Right Hon. M. Brady; 3. James Gibson, esq.; 4. John Lonsdale, esq.; 5. Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

10. Letters from Rev. Dr. Henry and Rev. Dr. McCosh, on the introduction of Classics, &c., into Belfast District Model School. The Right Hon. A. Macdonnell to draw up a plan for introducing instruction in Classics into the model and ordinary National schools. A copy of the "Plan" to be forwarded to each member of the Board.

Office of National Education,
25th March, 1867.

1867.—PROGRAMME of business to be submitted to Commissioners of National Education 26th March, 1867. Hour of meeting, half-past three o'clock.

1. Report of Finance Committee.
2. Do. Agricultural do.
3. Do. Sub- do.

VII.

1867.—PROGRAMME of business to be submitted to the Commissioners of National Education, on Tuesday, 5th April, 1867. Hour of meeting, half-past three o'clock.

1. Report of Finance Committee.
2. Do. Sub-Committee.

C 2

3. Report of Agricultural Committee.
4. Inspectors' Bills of Work.
5. Office do. do.
6. Clerks' Attendance Book.
7. Reports on Central Model Schools.
8. Do. Training Houses.
9. Do. District Schools.

10. Letter 8493, '67, from James McLochlin, esq., formerly Inspector of National schools, asking for information on various points connected with the inquiry into his conduct, on which Commissioners made their order for dismissing him from the service of the Board.

11. Propriety of giving up to Mr. Louis the lease of the Turbert National school-house, which is now a "non-vested school."

12. Copy of a Police Report relative to the conduct of Margaret Bray, teacher of Cappawhitte female National school, in writing certain verses, together with letter from the Inspector of National schools, Mr. John Robinson, on the subject.

13. Letter 3575, '67, from Mr. Robinson, District Inspector, and 3574, '67, from Mr. Joyce, Head Teacher of the Central Model School, requesting to have their respective books placed on list of books sold by Commissioners to National schools.

Mr. Robinson's book, entitled a "Manual of Method;" Mr. Joyce's book—a "Hand-book of Management and Methods of Teaching."

14. Professors' Report 3269, '67, on the Head-line Copy Books proposed to be placed on the list of requisites for use in National schools.

1867.—**ABSTRACT** of business transacted by Commissioners of National Education, on Tuesday, 9th April, 1867.

PRESENTS.—1. Margaree of Kildare; 2. Right Hon. Judge O'Hagan; 3. Right Hon. Chief Justice Monahan; 4. John Lentsigna, esq.; 5. J. O'Hagan, esq., &c.; 6. J. W. Murford, esq.; 7. Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

10. Letter from J. McLochlin, esq., ex-Inspector of National schools, Commissioners being satisfied with the manner and completeness of the inquiry into his character and conduct, decline to reply to any of the questions now put by him.

11. Lease of Turbert National school-house to be given up to Mr. Louis, on the understanding that he will give a lease for school-house on some other portion of his estate.

12. Police report as to conduct of Margaret Bray, teacher of Cappawhitte National school, writing distasteful verses.

Grant of salary withdrawn from M. Bray, as teacher of Cappawhitte National school.

13. Messrs. Robinson and Joyce's books:—

A Committee of the Board, with Chiefs of Inspection, to report on the practical value of these works.

14. Professors' report on Head-line Copy Books:—
Professors to submit a more detailed report.

NOTY ON PROGRAMME.—Police report and Head Inspector's report on conduct of Messrs. Joyce and Lyons, teachers of Clifden National school.—Joyce to be dismissed for distasteful language in presence of Magistrates.—Lyons already dismissed by Manager of school for irregular conduct.

Office of National Education,
11th April, 1867.

1867.—**PROGRAMME** of business to be submitted to the Commissioners of National Education on Tuesday, 2nd July, 1867. Hour of meeting, Two o'clock.

1. Report of Finance Committee.
2. Do. Agricultural do.
3. Do. Sub- do.
4. Inspectors' Bills of Work.
5. Official do.
6. Clerks' Attendance Book.
7. Reports on Central Model Schools.
8. Do. Training Houses.
9. Do. District Schools.

10. Professors' return of classification of teachers whose course of training is completed, with list of certificated teachers of "vocal music" and of "drawing."

11. The "Agricultural Class Book" to be submitted for adoption by Board.

12. Letter from W. Stuart Trench, esq., requesting to be informed of the terms on which the Commissioners are prepared to assign to Lord Bath the Bath Estate Model Farm and premises.

13. Letter (6311, '67) from Right Hon. Lord Nass, Chief Secretary, calling for copies of the minutes and entire proceedings at any Board at which the subject of the introduction of Classics into National schools was discussed; and also copies of any correspondence that has taken place, or any applications that have been made to the Board.

14. A joint Report from Mr. Fleming, Head Inspector, and Mr. Duggan, District Inspector, of an inquiry into charges against Miss McCormac, Head Mistress of Derry District Model School, for irregularities connected with the payment of school fees.

15. Reports of Mr. Fleming, Head Inspector, and of Mr. O'Hare, District Inspector, on the subject of the attendance of two Protestant children, Philip and Richard Adkinson, pupils of the Owenbeg National School, county Sligo, at the religious instruction given to the Roman Catholic pupils.

1867.—**ABSTRACT** of business transacted by Commissioners of National Education, on Tuesday, 2nd July, 1867.

PRESENTS.—1. Laurence Wadhwa, esq., &c.; 2. Right Hon. M. Longfield; 3. John Lentsigna, esq.; 4. Hon. T. Proctor; 5. Right Hon. Judge Fitzgerald; 6. James W. Murford, esq.; 7. Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

11. New Agricultural Class Book.—Approved.

12. Bath Estate Model Farm.—Commissioners will assign premises to Lord Bath on payment of such sum as may be named by a recognised valuer, selected by Lord Bath. Credit to be given for amount originally contributed by his lordship.

13. Letter from Lord Nass, Chief Secretary, calling for copies of minutes and proceedings at any Board when the introduction of Classics into National schools was discussed; with copies of correspondence or applications on the subject. Information asked for to be sent.

14. Joint Report of Head and District Inspectors of inquiry into charges against Miss McCormac, head mistress of Derry District Model School. Papers to be sent to Right Hon. M. Longfield.

15. Reports of Head and District Inspectors as to attendance of two Protestant children at religious instruction in Roman Catholic, at Owenbeg National School, county Sligo. Arrangements for religious instruction to be, in future, restricted to hours before and after secular instruction.

16. Letter from G. W. Abraham, esq., &c., as to his Manual of Geography and History. Commissioners await revised proofs, before deciding on the subject of his letter.

Office of National Education, 12th July, 1867.

PARAGRAPH 10.—COPIES OF ORIGINAL RULES and REGULATIONS of the BOARD, and subsequent rules, and of all changes made therein, showing dates of such rules and changes, and minutes of Board relating thereto.

MINUTE of BOARD, dated December 13, 1831.

Resolved, that the copy of Regulations, as this day finally settled, be adopted and inserted in the Minutes as follows:—(See document No. 1.)

First Change.—MINUTE of BOARD, February 18, 1832.

Notice given of motion for next Board day, that an application be made to the Right Hon. Mr. Stanley, suggesting the propriety of relaxing Regulation No. 5, which refers to the attendance of children on Divine Worship.

MINUTE of BOARD, March 6, 1832.

Notice of Saturday, February 18, having come on for discussion.

Resolved, that it is desirable that Regulation No. 5 of Regulations of Commissioners be altogether rescinded, and that same be communicated to Mr. Stanley.

MINUTE of BOARD, April 5, 1832.

Resolved, that in pursuance of the Resolution of the 6th March ult., the following letter, signed by the Commissioners, be addressed and forwarded to the Right Hon. E. J. Stanley.

"Inasmuch as the Regulation of the Board which requires that in all schools a Register be kept, in which shall be entered the attendance or non-attendance of each child on Divine Worship on Sunday, has been objected to from different quarters, and that the recording of it may dispose many persons at present opposed to the system of education committed to us, to support and promote it; and as it appears to us the rule is one which may be abandoned without any departure from the general principle of Mr. Stanley's original letter to the Duke of Leinster, we beg leave to suggest to His Majesty's Government the expediency of rescinding it." (See document No. 2.)

Second Change.—MINUTE of BOARD, October 10, 1832.

The new forms of the Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners, as submitted by Mr. Curllie, having been fully considered.

Resolved, that the same be now adopted.—(See document No. 3.)

Third Change.—MINUTE of BOARD, May 19, 1833.

Report, that his Excellency had expressed to Mr. Blake, at a subsequent interview, his approbation of the New Rules and Regulations.

Ordered, that these Rules and Regulations as now approved of, and marked with the initials of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, be now printed and circulated.—(See document No. 4.)

Fourth Change.—MINUTE of BOARD, March 23, 1843.

The Commissioners consider the propriety of revising their rules, and of publishing them in the Appendix to the Ninth Report.

Ordered, that a Committee consisting of Right Hon. A. R. Blake, Robert Holmes, J. R. Cuthbert, and Alexander Macdonnell, esqrs., be appointed for the purpose, with instruction to report to the Board; and that the first meeting of the Committee shall take place on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock.

MINUTE of BOARD, April 18, 1843.

The Commissioners consider the Rules as revised by the Committee appointed for that purpose.

Ordered, that they be approved, and that a proof Copy be sent to each of the Commissioners before being printed.

MINUTE of BOARD, April 27, 1843.

The Secretary submits for consideration a proof of the Rules, as revised, with certain verbal alterations.

Ordered, that they be approved.

MINUTE of BOARD, May 18, 1843.

Read revised copy of the Rules of the Board.

Ordered, that the Rule with reference to teachers of National schools attending political meetings, be altered in accordance with the Board's Minute of November 12, 1840, which renders any teacher of a National school liable to dismissal who violates the rule referred to.—(See document No. 5.)

Fifth Change.—MINUTE of BOARD, Feb. 26, 1846.

The Secretary lays before the Commissioners revised proof of the Rules, and of the new form of Lease.

Ordered, that they be approved and printed.

Note.—This change has reference only to regulations respecting the building of school-houses, consequent on the incorporation of the Board.—(See document No. 6.)

Sixth Change.—MINUTE of BOARD, Nov. 18, 1847.

Letter 5,564, B. from the Rev. A. Ellis is again brought up, and the Commissioners are informed by the Secretaries that they had of late been frequently consulted, both generally and by letter, as to the true meaning of the following portion of Section II. paragraph 3, of the Rules of the Board, with reference to Religious Instruction:—"That due regard be had to parental right and authority, that accordingly no child be compelled to receive, or be present at, any religious instruction to which its parents or guardians object;" and they deem it desirable that the Board should supply them with an authoritative answer to such questions.

The Commissioners direct the Secretaries to state—

1. That the true interpretation of the words in question clearly is, that no child be compelled to receive or to be present at any religious instruction to which his parents or guardians object; and that the Rule (in conjunction with the notification in the school-room of the arrangement for giving religious instruction by Rule 2, Section II.) has hitherto been found amply sufficient for the full enforcement of parental authority.

MINUTE of BOARD, January 30, 1848.

The Secretary brings under the notice of the Commissioners the portion of Section II. paragraph 3, of the existing Rules commencing with "That due regard be had," &c., the words of which do not precisely agree with those sanctioned by a Minute of November 18, and ordered to be used in future, as conveying more clearly the true interpretation of that part of the rule in question.

Ordered, that a new Edition of the Rules be printed containing the alterations in the wording of the Rule in question, in accordance with the Minute of the Board of November 18; and that the phraseology in the new form of Lease be made to correspond therewith.—(See document No. 7.)

Seventh Change.—MINUTE of BOARD, Feb. 14, 1850.

The Commissioners take into consideration a suggestion for carrying out more effectively the Rules of the

Board, Section II. paragraph 9, which requires that whatever arrangement is made in any school for giving religious instruction, must be publicly notified in the school-room, in order that those children, and those only may be present whose parents or guardians allow them.

Ordered, that this suggestion be approved, and that a copy of the Form proposed for carrying it into effect, as now read, be sent to each of the Commissioners, and further deliberated upon at their meeting next Thursday.

MINUTE OF BOARD, February 21, 1850.

Read Form of proposed addition to Rule 9, Section II, as to the notification of religious instruction in National schools.

Ordered, the Commissioners approve of this Form, with some verbal alterations, and they direct that it be submitted to them at their next meeting, for their final decision thereon, and, also, that they take into consideration, at the same time, whether any and what alteration is required in Rule 8, Section II, as to the use of the Scripture Lessons.

MINUTE OF BOARD, February 28, 1850.

The Commissioners take into further consideration the draft of a proposed addition to Rule 9, Section II, respecting the notification of the time for giving religious instruction in National schools.

Ordered, that this addition to the Rules be approved, and that it be printed in the form of a circular for distribution amongst the managers of National schools, a proof of which is to be submitted to the Commissioners at their next meeting for their final decision thereon.

MINUTE OF BOARD, March 7, 1850.

The Commissioners take into final consideration a proposed addition to Rule 9, Section II, respecting the notification of religious instruction in National schools as now prepared.

Ordered, that it be finally approved, and a copy thereof be sent to the manager of each National school. Ordered, also, that a new edition of the "Time Table" be prepared, in which a larger space is to be allowed for the insertion of the arrangements for "Religious Instruction," and that a post-board card, with the words "Religious Instruction" printed on it, in large characters, be supplied to every National school now under the Board, and to every new school that may hereafter be brought into connexion with it.—(See document No. 8.)

Eight Change.—See Return to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated August 9, 1853.—(See document No. 9.)

Ninth Change.—MINUTE OF BOARD, September 26, 1854.

The Secretary lays before the Commissioners the suggestions forwarded for their consideration by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in a letter of the 2nd September, from the Under-Secretary—amongst which are the following:—

(1.) That the Rules of the Board shall be revised with a view of rendering them perfectly clear, full and explicit, on the fundamental principles of the system; and the Commissioners should submit to the Lord Lieutenant, for his sanction, the alterations, omissions, and additions which may appear to be necessary.

(2.) That all religious instruction, whether denominational or general given in the National schools, and not contained in the National school books, must be given at a separate hour, and publicly notified in the Time Table, under the head of Religious Instruction.

3. That whenever religious instruction or religious exercises, including prayer, take place at an intermediate time during school hours, they must take place at the most only once, and must be so arranged as not to impede the secular instruction.

4. That the patron or manager is not bound by the rules to exclude from the religious instruction given in the school any child whose parent does not take the necessary steps to prevent his child from attending such religious instruction.

5. That religious rites must not be performed in the school-rooms.

6. That no emblems of a denominational character shall be exhibited in the school-rooms during the hours set apart for united instruction.

7. That the Commissioners permit the patrons of non-sectarian schools to employ them for the purpose of Sunday schools, upon the understanding that nothing shall take place in them leading to contention, and that they shall not be converted into places of public worship.

8. That any book of a religious character having been once unanimously adopted by the Commissioners shall not be withdrawn from the schools, or essentially altered without the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant; nor shall any change be made in any fundamental rule of the Board without his approval; and that a statement of the grounds upon which the Commissioners may deem any alterations or additions necessary shall be embodied in the minutes.

9. That the classes in the house and other schools of vested schools shall be in strict conformity with the present rules of religious instruction.

10. That objections having been made by many Protestants to the form of the Ten Commandments used in the National schools, it should be distinctly stated in the rules that it is not obligatory upon patrons to employ them in their schools if they conscientiously object thereto.

11. That the rules of the Commissioners requiring all schools which they contribute to build to be vested in them in their corporate capacity shall be modified, so that the patrons shall have the option of vesting them in trustees or in the Board, whichever they prefer; the latter class only to be kept in repair at the public expense; and, with respect to the former, that a stringent covenant shall be inserted in the lease to prevent, binding them to defray the cost of repairs under particular conditions, and that the Commissioners be instructed to see that such covenant is strictly fulfilled.

12. That the ladies or others who have the management of convent schools shall be required to observe strictly all the rules of the Board; and that the Inspectors shall be required in their reports upon convent schools to make minute inquiries on such points as the Commissioners may deem necessary.

13. That the Commissioners should withdraw their grants of money and books, after due notice, from such of the non-vested schools as are not attended by a sufficient number of children—as are not adequately supplied with furniture, apparatus, and books, and that all needless multiplication of schools shall be avoided.

14. That premiums should be given to teachers who succeed in keeping up a numerous and regular attendance in their schools; and some inducement should be given to the pupils to remain in the schools a sufficient time to obtain a tolerable amount of good secular education.

15. Before a school is received into connexion, a moderate sum should be required by the Commissioners to be laid out by the manager, in books, maps, black boards, &c., the amount to be regulated by the average daily attendance of pupils.

16. That a sufficient increase should be made to the District Inspectors, to enable them to make at least three or four inspections of the schools under their care; that they should be divided into three classes, and be paid according to a graduated scale; that before this increase is made, the Commissioners should carefully consider the qualifications of all existing Inspectors.

spectors, with the view of removing such of them as are incompetent for the discharge of the very important duties necessarily confided to them.

17. That the Commissioners should be permitted to expend a certain sum annually in gratuities to old and infirm teachers, who shall be required to vacate their situations, and that young and efficient teachers shall be appointed in their places.

18. That the salaries of the teachers belonging to each class, and to each division of a class, should be further augmented.

19. That the number of pupil-teachers and paid monitors is not adequate, and ought to be largely increased.

20. That the Commissioners shall appoint two additional agricultural Sub-Inspectors.

The Commissioners proceed to consider these suggestions.

Ordered with reference to No. 1, that a Committee of the Board, consisting of six members, be appointed to collect and examine the rules of the Board, with liberty to offer any suggestions they should think proper to propose, or any additions or explanations which they may consider necessary, in order to prevent ambiguity; also to consider such of the suggestions of the Lord Lieutenant as may be referred to them by the General Board, with instructions to make a report of their whole proceedings.

That the following members compose the Committee:—1. Rev. Dr. Henry; 2. Robert Andrews, esq.; 3. James Gibson, esq.; 4. James O'Connell, esq.; 5. M. Longfield, esq.; 6. Right. Hon. A. Macdonnell.

That the other members of the Board be apprised of this Committee; and be at liberty to attend the meetings whenever they see fit.

MINUTE OF BOARD, January 12, 1855.

The Secretary informs the Commissioners that the special Committee appointed on the 26th September last, to collect and examine the rules of the Board, and to consider the suggestions forwarded by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, have brought their labours to a close.

Ordered, that a special general meeting of the Board be summoned for Wednesday, the 24th inst., at twelve o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee, and that the Commissioners shall meet from day to day, until the business shall have been finally disposed of, in order that the recommendations of the Committee, if approved of, may be submitted to His Excellency, it being indispensable that, if alterations or corrections be made in the rules or regulations, they should appear in the forthcoming report to Parliament.

Ordered further, that a copy of the recommendations of the Committee, with regard both to the rules and to the suggestions, be printed and transmitted to each Commissioner as early as practicable before the meeting of the 24th instant.

MINUTE OF BOARD, April 20, 1855.

The Secretary reports that the General Rules of the Board, comprising Parts I. and II., are now printed with all the alterations approved of at various meetings of the Board; and that the third part, consisting of more matters of detail, is in progress.

Ordered, that Mr. Macdonnell be requested to lay before the Lord Lieutenant copies of the old, and of the revised rules, also the suggestions forwarded to the Commissioners by Colonel Larcom, at the instance of Her Majesty's Government; and to afford His Excellency such explanations as may appear necessary to enable him to form an opinion of the nature of the modifications and changes in the rules which the Board have adopted.

Ordered further, that when His Excellency shall have had sufficient time to consider the various matters referred to him, he be requested to receive a deputation from the Commissioners with reference thereto.

MINUTE OF BOARD, May 18, 1855.

The Secretary lays before the Commissioners a letter from Colonel Larcom, Under Secretary, (3,606/55), conveying the Lord Lieutenant's approval of the revised rules and regulations.

Ordered, that Parts I. and II. of the revised rules be embodied in the forthcoming report, and the entire rules, including Part III., printed in the appendix thereto.

Ordered further, that copies of the old and revised rules, with an explanation as to the nature and extent of the alterations and additions made therein, be forwarded, confidentially, to Earl Granville, Earl St. Germans, Lord Montagu, and the Marquess of Lansdowne; and that they be also furnished with a copy of the suggestions from the Government, arising out of the Parliamentary Inquiry of 1854, with a memorandum showing how each has been disposed of.—(See documents Nos. 10 and 11.)

Tenth Change.—MINUTE OF BOARD, November 14, 1862.

The Commissioners proceed to consider the new form in which it is proposed to issue the Board's rules, and the Secretary explains that, in the new form, the rules are—firstly, recast, as to the order of arrangement in regard to "headings;" secondly, in some cases, individual rules are placed in a different context from what they had before; thirdly, the language in some places is modified, but without any material change of meaning; fourthly, rules and orders, not in the old form, but which have had the sanction of the Board, and which have been long acted on, are added.

Ordered, that before coming to any decision, the Secretary be instructed to have the proposed rules printed in such a manner as to show exactly what are the omissions from, additions to, or alterations in the former rules, which are suggested to be made in the new form.

MINUTE OF BOARD, February 13, 1863.

The Secretary brings under the notice of the Board the question as to appointing a sub-committee of its own members to consider the rules as now arranged.

Ordered, that the consideration of this matter be deferred.

MINUTE OF BOARD, March 27, 1863.

The Secretary lays before the Board a proof of the rules and regulations, in the new form, in which it is proposed that they should be issued.

Ordered, that the consideration of this matter be postponed until such time as the Rev. Dr. Henry shall attend.

MINUTE OF BOARD, April 10, 1863.

Ordered, that a proof of the rules and regulations, in the new form in which it is proposed to issue them, be laid before the Board at a meeting to be convened for the 15th May, 1863, to consider that business only.

MINUTE OF BOARD, May 8, 1863.

Ordered, that the consideration of the rules, as rearranged, be postponed to 12th June.

MINUTE OF BOARD, June 12, 1863.

PURSUANT to the minute of the Board of the 8th May, the Commissioners proceed to consider the rules and regulations as proposed to be re-arranged; and the Secretary reads a letter, No. 2,739/63, from James Gibson, esq., objecting to certain changes proposed to be made in some of the rules, viz. Rule IX., second section, Part II., page 15, and page 16, second rule, section 3.

Ordered, that the consideration of the rules, as rearranged, together with Mr. Gibson's letter (2,739/63) be postponed to such time as Parliament shall be prorogued.

MINUTE OF BOARD, November 6, 1863.

The Secretary again submits the rules and regulations of the Board, as proposed to be re-arranged, and a letter is read (2,739/63) from James Gibson, esq., enclosing a statement of his objections to the several matters particularly referred to therein.

The Lord Bishop of Derry also read a memorandum (8,781/63), expressing his opinion that, for reasons mentioned, any revision or alteration of the rules and regulations of 1855 is inexpedient, particularly any change in the rules relating to grants to Convent schools, and the payment of pupil teachers therein. And further, recording his objection to the new insertion No. 9, page 17, as unnecessary, and detrimental to the general training already established.

Ordered, that the consideration of this subject be further postponed to the meeting on the 20th.

MINUTE OF BOARD, November 20, 1863.

Pursuant to the Minute of the Board of the 6th inst., the Commissioners proceed to consider the Rules and Regulations, as proposed to be re-arranged, and Mr. Gibson's letter (2,739/63) is read, enclosing a statement of his objections to the several matters particularly referred to therein.

Some amendments are made, including the insertion of the words "at any time previously" in the last line of Part IV., section I., paragraph 2.

Mr. Gibson protests against this.

Ordered, that the Commissioners meet again on to-morrow, Saturday, the 21st inst., to continue the consideration of the rules.

MINUTE OF BOARD, November 21, 1863.

The Commissioners resume the consideration of the rules and regulations, as re-arranged; and some further verbal alterations and omissions are made.

Ordered, that the Rules, as now altered and arranged, be approved.

Mr. Gibson and the Rev. John Hall protest against the insertion of the new rule, Part IV., section V., paragraph 10, viz.—In the case of a few very large and highly efficient schools, the Commissioners are prepared to appoint young persons of great merit to act as First-Class monitors, with a rate of salary somewhat higher than that of paid monitors of the above grades.

MINUTE OF BOARD, January 22, 1864.

Read letter (430/64) from the Rev. John Rogers, Moderator of the General Assembly, Presbyterian Church, forwarding resolutions passed at a meeting of the Assembly's Elementary Education Committee, on the 8th December, 1863, with reference to a "recent regulation of the Commissioners of National Education, by which it is proposed to grant to a few very large and highly efficient schools the privilege of having pupil teachers—a privilege hitherto only enjoyed by Model schools"—and protesting "in the strongest terms against the proposed new regulation," for the reasons set forth in the resolutions.

Ordered, that a letter be addressed to the Rev. Mr. Rogers, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions in question, and stating that they have been submitted to the Board.

Ordered, also, that no further steps be taken in this matter at present, as the Commissioners await a communication from the Lord Lieutenant on the subject.

MINUTE OF BOARD, January 29, 1864.

Read letter (834/64) from His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, addressed to the resident Commissioners, calling for information on the subject of alleged changes in the rules of the Board, respecting which a deputation waited on him, composed of the Bishop of Down and Connor, some Presbyterian clergymen of eminence, and others.

His Excellency encloses a copy of "Resolutions," placed in his hands by the deputation, also a Memorial from the Londonary branch of the Ulster National Education Association.

The resident Commissioner read a paper, drawn up by the Hon. Judge Longfield, in reference to the matters alluded to in His Excellency's communication.

Ordered, that the Commissioners postpone to the 5th February their final decision as to the answer to be given to the Lord Lieutenant's letter, and that, in the meantime, a copy of Judge Longfield's paper be furnished to each member of the Board.

MINUTE OF BOARD, February 5, 1864.

Read letter (888/64) from the Rev. Dr. Henry, requesting that his name shall be removed on the Minutes, as indicative of his dissent from the recent changes in the rules of the Board in regard to Conventual schools. Also, that a copy of his letter may be appended to any official communication to the Government, explanatory of the grounds which induced a majority of the Board to adopt these alterations, his name being also attached to such communication as dissenting from the decision.

Ordered, that the fact of this letter having been received and read at Board, be recorded on the Minutes.

Read letter (No. 1,176/64) from the Lord Bishop of Derry, stating his opinion of the Hon. Judge Longfield's proposed answer to the late communication from the Lord Lieutenant; and reiterating his dissent from any alteration being made in the rules as laid down and published in 1855.

Ordered, that the fact of this letter having been received and read, be recorded on the Minutes.

Read letter (1,674/64) addressed to the Right Hon. Alexander Macdonnell, by Sir Robert Peel, Bart., reminding the former, as Resident Commissioner, that the Board of Commissioners, as incorporated by Royal Charter, has no power to change any fundamental rule without the express permission of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Ordered, that Sir Robert Peel be informed, that although it seems to the Commissioners that there is nothing in the Charter of Incorporation forbidding the change of any rule of the Board, they are aware that, according to the Regulations of 1855, they cannot change any fundamental rule without first obtaining the express permission of the Lord Lieutenant. They are of opinion that they have not departed from this regulation in the matter to which Sir Robert Peel is understood to refer; and they are disposed to think that the Lord Lieutenant, to whom they have sent a communication on the subject of the proposed new rules, will concur with them in this opinion.

The Commissioners consider that their fundamental rules, in case of which has any change been made, may be divided thus:—

1. Those rules which protect the children from interference with their religious opinions. On the faith of these rules, parents send their children to the National schools.

2. Those rules which entitle the Pastors to give religious instruction to children in vested schools.

3. Those rules which regulate and confirm the rights of the patron and the mortgagee in case of a vacancy. The grant of land is often given on the faith of these rules.

4. Those rules which give to managers the right to use the schools, or to the public the right to visit them, to see that they are properly carried on.

On the other hand, nothing in the nature of an increase of salary or an expenditure of money can be considered as involving the change of a fundamental rule. Matters of this nature must be subject to frequent changes. They affect only the taxpayers, who are protected by the necessity, on the part of the Board, of obtaining the consent of the Treasury, and of the House of Commons, for any alteration in the expenditure.

To illustrate the case of the complaint respecting the creation of the postponed new class of monitors.

Suppose that a private person should bequeath £5,000 a year to be paid to start class monitors, aged from 17 to 19 years, in convent or other first class schools, should the Commissioners prohibit the schools from accepting the grant? Surely not—although the same apprehended evils would result (except the expenditure of public money), which would follow from a grant by the Board. But if the existence of these monitors was inconsistent with the fundamental rules, such a class of monitors ought not to be allowed, no matter from what quarter the money might come for their maintenance.

A copy of the revised rules is to be sent to Sir R. Peel, and his attention to be called to Rule 10, Section V., at foot of page 17, in which, and which alone, it is alleged that any fundamental change in the National system has been contemplated. On perusal of this, it is expected that he will clearly perceive that no change of any fundamental principle of the National system will be effected by the new rule, if carried into operation, or can have been contemplated by the Commissioners when they framed the proposed regulations.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing letter to Sir Robert Peel be sent to the Lord Lieutenant.

Agreeably to the minute of the Board dated the 20th January, the Commissioners now proceed to decide finally as to the answer to be sent to the Lord Lieutenant's letter (1846/44) calling for information on the subject of alleged changes in the rules of the Board, respecting which a deputation waited on him, composed of the Bishop of Down and Connor, some Presbyterian clergymen of eminence, and others—also enclosing copy of resolutions passed in his hands by the deputation and a memorial from the Londonderry Branch of the Ulster National Education Association.

The proposed reply to His Excellency's communication, as drawn up by Judge Longfield, (and a copy of which is annexed to letter 1846/64,) is again considered.

Ordered, that the draft reply be approved, and that a copy be sent for the Lord Lieutenant's consideration; also, that His Excellency be informed that although the Londonderry memorial alone is explicitly referred to, the Commissioners hope that he will find in this explanatory document an answer to all the allegations contained in the Belfast memorial.

Mr. Gibson read a paper expressing his dissent from the foregoing order, and his reasons therefor.

MINUTE OF BOARD, July 22, 1846.

The Commissioners consider the propriety of now authorizing the issue to the public of the revised rules and regulations, as approved of by Board on the 21st November, 1845.

Ordered, that the rules, as revised, be now issued to the public.—(See document No. 11.)

Resolutions Change, MINUTE OF BOARD, May 8, 1846.

Pursuant to notice, the Marquess of Kildare moves the adoption by the Board of the following rule:—

"No pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a member of the Established Church, as a Presbyterian, or as belonging to any other Protestant denomination, is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction, in case the teacher is a Roman Catholic; and no pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a Roman Catholic, is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction, in case the teacher is not a Roman Catholic. And further, no pupil is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction to which its parents or guardians object."

"A parent or guardian may, however, at the time or times of registration, require the teacher to record the nature of the religious instruction which the child is to receive, as well as the creed which it is to profess."

Ordered, that the further consideration of the question be adjourned to next meeting, when the Commissioners are to resume their deliberation of the subject.

MINUTE OF BOARD, May 15, 1846.

The Commissioners resume the consideration of the Marquess of Kildare's proposal for the alteration of the Rule 3, Part I., Section IV., which was under discussion at the last meeting of the Board.

The Secretary reads a letter, 4,316/66, from the Lord Bishop of Derry, dissenting from the change of rule as proposed by Lord Kildare, and suggesting the following rule for adoption, viz.:—"Religious instruction must be so arranged that each school shall be open to children of all communions; that due regard be had to parental right and authority; and accordingly, no child shall be present at any religious instruction without the express sanction of its parents or guardians, and that the time for giving it be so fixed, that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the school affords."

The Resident Commissioner states that he has received a letter from Judge Fitzgerald, approving of the change of rule proposed by the Marquess of Kildare.

The Lord Chancellor suggests that the resolution should be introduced by the following words:—"It appearing from a return furnished to the House of Commons, that a large number of children are in the habit of attending religious instruction given by teachers of a creed different from that of the children themselves, the Commissioners, under those circumstances, have felt themselves called upon to reconsider their rules regarding religious instruction."

The Commissioners approve of this suggestion.

Judge O'Hagan proposes, as an amendment, that instead of the resolution proposed by the Marquess of Kildare, the following rule, framed by the words suggested by the Lord Chancellor be adopted by the Board:—"No pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a Protestant is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction, in case the teacher giving such instruction is a Roman Catholic."

"And no pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a Roman Catholic is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction, in case the teacher giving such instruction is not a Roman Catholic. And further, no pupil is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction to which its parents or guardians object."

Judge O'Hagan's amendment is carried, the following members voting in favor of it: Lord Belmore, Marquess of Kildare, the Lord Chancellor, Judge Longfield, Mr. Waldron, Judge O'Hagan, Lord Dunraven, Judge Macgregor, Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. O'Hagan, and Mr. Macdonnell.

The following three Commissioners vote against the amendment: Rev. Dr. Henry, Mr. Gibson, and Rev. Dr. Hall, who protested against the change of rule.

The Commissioners approve of the following changes and omissions being made in the existing rules, consequent on the adoption of the new rule, as set forth in Judge O'Hagan's amendment.

Part I., Section IV., Rule 3, instead of "no child shall be compelled to receive," &c., read "no child shall receive," &c.

Rules 14, 15, 16 and 17, of the same section to be omitted, and Judge O'Hagan's amendment of the rule proposed by Lord Kildare to be placed after the present Rule 18.

In the note after Rule 13, instead of "children whose parents," &c., read "children who, according to these rules, should not be present thereat."

Ordered, that application be made to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for his sanction of the foregoing proposed alterations and amendment in the rules.

MINUTE OF BOARD, May 29, 1866.

Judge Longfield gives notice that, at the meeting of the Board on June 5, he will propose the repeal of the 14th Rule on the classification of teachers, page 16, which reads—No teachers can be added to any division of the First Class, unless they shall have been trained at the Normal School of the Commissioners.

MINUTE OF BOARD, June 22, 1866.

Read letter (No. 5,161/56) from the Right Hon. C. S. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stating that the Lord Lieutenant would be prepared to sanction the change of rule regarding religious instruction, as conveyed in the Secretary's letter of May 23, if the "Proviso" in said rule be as follows, to be appended to new rule.

"Provided, however, that in case any parent or guardian shall express his desire that his child should receive any particular religious instruction, and shall record such desire in a book to be provided in the school, when necessary, for that purpose, this prohibition shall not apply. The entry in the book shall be signed with the name or mark of the parent or guardian, and the book shall be submitted to the Inspector as often as he visits the school."

Read, also, letter (No. 5,148/56) from the Rev. Dr. Henry, expressing his opinion that the above proviso will have a beneficial effect, and that it should be adopted by the Board.

Ordered, that the words of the proviso submitted by the Chief Secretary be approved—inserting after the word "apply" (7th line) the following words—"To the time during which such religious instruction only

is given;" and with a note as follows:—"Such expression of desire may, at any time, be revoked by the parent or guardian, and shall then cease to be operative."

Ordered, further, that the Lord Lieutenant be informed that the Commissioners have passed the following resolution in connection with the question under consideration—

"That whilst the rule adopted by the Board appears to the Commissioners to furnish the most efficient means for guarding from the suspicion of proselytism, a system of separate religious and secular instruction, the Commissioners accept, in deference to the wishes of the Lord Lieutenant, the 'Proviso' suggested in the Chief Secretary's letter, in the hope that it will not interfere with the practical execution of the rule. The Commissioners, however, will find it to be their duty to propose the repeal of the proviso, if the rule, so modified, should prove in any instance inadequate to the accomplishment of its object."

MINUTE OF BOARD, July 2, 1866.

Read letter (No. 5,158/56) from the Right Hon. C. S. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, conveying the Lord Lieutenant's approval of the new rule in regard to religious instruction with the proviso, as suggested by His Excellency, and the addition suggested by the Commissioners.

Ordered, that the rule, so altered (and entitled Paragraph 14, Part IV., Section III., repealed by Board's order of the 5th June), be printed for distribution.—(See document, No. 12).

DOCUMENTS REFERRED TO IN PRECEDING MINUTES.

[THE COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION transmitted, at this point of the Minutes, a collection of printed documents, being the twelve successive editions of the Rules, since the establishment of the system, extracted from their Annual Reports. This collection of Rules has been edited, so as to set forth clearly the successive alterations which have been made from time to time; and will be found, together with the Abstracts of the *Lectures* for vested schools, annexed to the General Report of the Royal Commissioners.]

PARAGRAPH 11.—RETURN of all Motions on which Divisions took place, with the Names of those voting on each side on questions relating to rules or general policy of the National Board, including cases in which a protest or protests against a decision has been recorded by one or more Members.

21, 12, '66.

BOARD (SPECIAL), Thursday, 24th December, 1866.

Present—The Archbishop of Dublin, the Provost, Archbishop Murray, the Marquis of Kildare, Robert Holmes, esq.; J. R. Corbally, esq.; Right Hon. Alex. Macdonnell.

The Archbishop of Dublin lays before the Commissioners a letter from the Rev. Dr. Henry signifying his approval of the proposed application to Government for the payment of chaplains for giving religious instruction to the teachers in training, and to the children attending the model schools.

The Commissioners take into consideration the special business for which they were summoned to meet this day.

Ordered, that application be made to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant requesting the sanction of Government to the payment of chaplains for the purpose of giving religious instruction to the Protestants of the Established Church, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian teachers in training, and to the children of these persons in attendance at the model schools of this establishment; and also requesting to know whether, in the event of Government approving of this arrange-

ment, they will undertake to pay the requisites, or whether they should be paid by the Commissioners out of the public fund placed at their disposal.

Robert Holmes, esq., expressed his dissent to the above Order.

3, 12, 52.

BOARD (SPECIAL), Friday, 3rd December, 1862.

Present—Very Rev. Dean Maylor, Right Hon. F. Blackhorse (Lord Chancellor), Sir T. N. Hodgkinson, K.C.B.; Right Hon. M. Brady, Right Hon. Baron Greene, Right Hon. Lord Balfour, Marquis of Kildare, James Gilmore, esq.; Robert Andrews, esq.; James O'Farrell, esq.; J. J. Murphy, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

In pursuance of the minute of the Board of the 12th ult., the Commissioners proceed to reconsider the various memorials from His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, with reference to the fact that the "Scripture Lessons" and "Lessons on the Truth of Christianity" are not read in all the district model and other National schools under the exclusive control of the Board, and, after mature deliberation, agree to the

following minute:—"The Commissioners, in paragraph 8, sec. 2 of their rules, declare that they do not insist on the 'Scripture Lessons,' 'Lessons on the Truth of Christianity,' or book of 'Sacred Poetry' being read in any National school, and the Commissioners, having fully considered the memorandums now brought before them, decline to direct that the above books shall be introduced generally into all their district model schools or other schools under the exclusive control of the Board."

Ordered, that the secretary be directed to transmit a copy of the foregoing minute to His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

16, 12, '52.

BOARD, Friday, 10th December, 1852.

Present—Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, Very Rev. Dean Meyler, Right Hon. M. Brady, James Gibson, esq.; Robert Andrews, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Secretary lays before the Commissioners a memorandum from the Archbishop of Dublin with reference to the minute of the Board of the 3rd instant, respecting the use of the Scripture Lessons, &c., in the district model and other National schools, of which the Commissioners are patrons.

Ordered, that a special meeting of the Board be summoned for Friday next, the 11th instant, to take the subject of His Grace's memorandum into consideration.

17, 12, '52.

BOARD (SPECIAL), Friday, 17th December, 1852.

Present—Very Rev. Dean Meyler, Right Hon. M. Brady, Robert Andrews, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Secretary brings under the notice of the Commissioners the special business which they were summoned to take into consideration, and reads a memorandum from the Archbishop of Dublin (8,943) in reference to the minute of the Board of the 3rd inst. on the question as to the use of the Scripture Lessons, &c., in the district model and other National schools of which the Commissioners are patrons.

Ordered, that the consideration of His Grace's memorandum be postponed until Sir T. N. Redington be present, and that the secretary be directed to inquire when it will suit his convenience to attend.

14, 1, '53.

BOARD (SPECIAL), Friday 14th January, 1853.

Present—Very Rev. Dean Meyler, Rev. Dr. Henry, Marquis of Kildare, Right Hon. Baron Greene, Right Hon. Lord Balfour, Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Right Hon. M. Brady (Lord Chancellor), Robert Andrews, esq.; James Gibson, esq.; James O'Ferrall, esq.; J. J. Murphy, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Commissioners resume the consideration of the memorandums from His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin with reference to the order of the Board of the 3rd ult., relative to the use of the Scripture Lessons, &c., in the district model and other National schools of which the Commissioners are patrons; and they unanimously agree to the following minute:—

"The Board having read and reconsidered the resolution of the 3rd December, 1852, think it right to declare that, whenever a district model school shall be opened, the Commissioners will themselves decide and declare, by a formal resolution, whether any and which of the books recommended by them to be used shall be used therein or not."

25, 2, '53.

BOARD, Friday, 26th February, 1853.

Present—The Archbishop of Dublin, Very Rev. Dean Meyler, Rev. Dr. Henry, Marquis of Kildare, VII.

Right Hon. M. Brady (Lord Chancellor), Right Hon. F. Blackburne, James O'Ferrall, esq.; J. J. Murphy, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Right Honorable Francis Blackburne submits the following resolution with respect to the books published by the Commissioners to be used in the Government National schools:—

"That the Inspector and teachers of the National model district school at Gormanstown be directed to introduce and use in the school all books recommended by the Board to be used in schools receiving aid from this institution; but they are to take care that they shall not be placed in the hands of any children whose parents or guardians object to their being read by them."

Ordered that the consideration of the foregoing resolution be deferred until Friday the 25th March next.

24, 3, '53.

BOARD, Thursday, 24th March, 1853.

Present—Right Hon. M. Brady (Lord Chancellor), Right Hon. F. Blackburne, James Gibson, esq.; Robert Andrews, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Right Honorable Francis Blackburne hands in the following amended notice of his motion relative to the Scripture Lessons, &c., which he had for discussion on Friday the 1st April next:—

"That the Inspector and teachers of the National (agricultural) district school at Gormanstown be directed to introduce and use in the school the 'Scripture Lessons,' 'Lessons on the Truth of Christianity,' and 'Sacred Poetry,' recommended by the Board to be used in schools receiving aid from this institution; but they are not to be read by any children whose parents or guardians object to their being read by them, and that those books shall be read before the beginning or after the close of the mere secular instruction at both."

1, 4, '53.

BOARD (SPECIAL), Friday, 1st April, 1853.

Present—Rev. Dr. Henry, Right Hon. Lord Balfour, Marquis of Kildare, James O'Ferrall, esq.; J. J. Murphy, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Secretary reads a letter from the Right Hon. F. Blackburne, addressed to the Right Hon. Alexander Macdonnell, acquainting him, for the information of the other Commissioners, that he, the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, and Baron Greene, will be unable to attend the present meeting of the Board owing to an important engagement elsewhere, and requesting that the discussion on the resolution of which he has given notice, relative to the Scripture Lessons, &c., be postponed until Friday, the 29th inst.

Ordered, that this request be complied with, and that a special meeting of the Board be summoned for the day specified.

29, 4, '53.

BOARD (SPECIAL), Friday, 29th April, 1853.

Present—Right Rev. Bishop Doane, Very Rev. Dean Meyler, Rev. Dr. Henry, Right Hon. M. Brady (Lord Chancellor), Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Marquis of Kildare, Right Hon. Baron Greene, James Gibson, esq.; Robert Andrews, esq.; James O'Ferrall, esq.; J. J. Murphy, esq.; Right Hon. Lord Balfour, Right Hon. Alex. Macdonnell.

In pursuance of the minute of the Board of the 1st April, the Right Hon. F. Blackburne submits the resolution proposed by him on the 24th March last, relative to the introduction of the "Scripture Lessons," "Lessons on the Truth of Christianity," and book of "Sacred Poetry" into the Gormanstown Model Agricultural School (Literary department), substituting the word "published" for "recommended," the resolution with this alteration being as follows:—

"That the Inspector and teachers in charge of the
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Literary and Model Agricultural School at Gormanston be directed to introduce and use in that school the 'Scripture Lessons,' 'Lessons on the Truth of Christianity,' and 'Sacred Poetry' (published by the Board for the purpose of being used in schools receiving aid from this institution), but that they are not to be read by any children whose parents or guardians object to their being read by them, and that these books shall be read before the beginning or after the close of the more secular instruction, or both."

After some discussion, the Right Hon. Baron Greene proposed the following amendment to the foregoing resolution:—

"The Commissioners do not insist on the 'Scripture Lessons,' 'Lessons on the Truth of Christianity,' or book of 'Sacred Poetry,' being read in any of the National schools, nor do they allow them to be read as part of the ordinary school business (during which all children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend) in any school attended by children whose parents or guardians object to their being read by their children. In such case the Commissioners prohibit the use of these books, except at times set apart for the purpose, either before or after the ordinary school business, and under the following conditions:—

"1st. That no child whose parent or guardian objects shall be required, directly or indirectly, to be present at such reading.

"2nd. That in order that no child whose parent or guardian objects may be present at the reading of the books above specified, public notification of the time set apart for such reading shall be inserted in large letters in the time-table of the school; that there shall be a sufficient interval between the conclusion of the ordinary school business and the commencement of such reading, and that the teacher shall immediately before its commencement announce distinctly to the pupils that any child whose parent or guardian so desires may then retire.

"3rd. That in every such case there shall be, exclusive of the time set apart for such reading, sufficient time devoted each day to the ordinary school business, in order that those children who do not join in the reading of the books may enjoy ample means of literary instruction in the school-room."

This amendment having been considered, the Right Hon. Mr. Blackburne withdrew his resolution and proposed that Baron Greene's amendment be considered as a substantive motion.

The Commissioners approve of Mr. Blackburne's suggestion, and thereupon the following amendments to it are proposed:—

No. 1. By J. O'Ferrall, esq.—"That the first condition be in the following words:—

"1st. That no child shall be allowed to be present at such reading unless his parent or guardian shall signify his consent thereto to the teacher or patron of the school.

"2nd. That in the last line of the second condition the word 'shall' be substituted for the word 'may.'

"3rd. That in addition to the conditions so amended the following condition be added:—

"That no teacher who, after his or her appointment to a model or other school of which the Board is the patron, shall express a conscientious objection to the use of these books, shall be required to superintend or take part in the reading of them, and that in such case this duty shall be performed by such other person as may be appointed thereto and approved of by those parents and guardians who shall have directed their children to read them."

No. 2. By J. J. Murphy, esq.—"1. That the 'Lessons on the Truth of Christianity' be omitted from the foregoing resolution (of Baron Greene)."

The Commissioners direct that a special meeting of the Board be summoned for Friday the 6th May next, at two o'clock, to consider the above resolution and amendments.

5, 5, '53.

BOARD (SPECIAL), Friday, 6th May, 1853.

Present—Right Rev. Dr. Donvin, Very Rev. Dean Maylor, Rev. Dr. Henry, Right Hon. M. Brady (Lord Chancellor), Right Hon. F. Blackburne, Right Hon. Baron Greene, Right Hon. Lord Bellow, James Gibbon, esq.; R. Andrews, esq.; J. J. Murphy, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

In pursuance with the minute of the Board of the 29th ult., the Commissioners proceed to take into consideration the resolution proposed by the Right Hon. Baron Greene relative to the reading of the 'Scripture Lessons,' 'Lessons on the Truth of Christianity,' and book of 'Sacred Poetry' in the district model and other National schools of which the Board is patron, and the amendments thereto submitted by James O'Ferrall, esq.; and J. J. Murphy, esq.

The Secretary informs the Commissioners that since the last meeting he has received from the latter gentleman further amendments in reference to this subject, which are as follow:—

"1st. That the lessons on 'Christian Evidences' be omitted from the list of books not published, but sanctioned by the Commissioners of National Education.

"2nd. That the Commissioners do proceed to the consideration of the question previous to the resolution of the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, dated the day of 1853."

Ordered, that the foregoing resolutions and amendments be further postponed. No day fixed for the renewal of the discussion.

15, 6, '53.

BOARD, Friday, 13th May, 1853.

Present—Rev. Dr. Henry, Right Hon. M. Brady (Lord Chancellor), Right Hon. Lord Bellow, Marquis of Kildare, Robert Andrews, esq.; James Gibbon, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Secretary reads a letter (3,754) from His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant (Earl St. Germain) addressed to the Right Hon. Alex. Macdonnell suggesting that the question as to the use of the 'Scripture Lessons,' &c., in the district model and other National schools of which the Commissioners are patrons, be postponed until His Excellency shall have again communicated on the subject.

Ordered, that, in accordance with His Excellency's suggestion, the question referred to be further postponed.

10, 6, '53.

BOARD (SPECIAL), Friday, 10th June, 1853.

Present—Very Rev. Dean Maylor, Rev. Dr. Henry, Right Hon. M. Brady (Lord Chancellor), Right Hon. F. Blackburne, R. Andrews, esq.; James Gibbon, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

Ordered, that the consideration of Baron Greene's resolution and of the amendments thereto be further postponed until Friday, the 17th instant, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant having expressed a wish to that effect.

Ordered, also, that the Marquis of Kildare and Lord Bellow be requested to state their views with respect to the resolution and amendments referred to.

17, 6, '53.

BOARD (SPECIAL), Friday, 17th June, 1853.

Present—Right Rev. Dr. Donvin, Very Rev. Dean Maylor, Rev. Dr. Henry, Right Hon. M. Brady (Lord Chancellor), Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Sir T. N. Rodington, B.C.B.; J. J. Murphy, esq.; James O'Ferrall, esq.; James Gibbon, esq.; Robert Andrews, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Secretary reads a letter (3,754) addressed by the Lord Lieutenant to the Resident Commissioner,

dated the 13th May, intimating the wish of His Excellency to be made acquainted with the decision of the Board on the resolution proposed by Baron Greene.

The Secretary reads a letter, dated the 11th June (4,552) from Baron Greene, stating that he cannot attend the meeting of the Board, but that, after mature consideration of the amendments proposed to the resolution submitted by him, he cannot concur in either of them, and that he is of opinion that the minute suggested by him would be a proper one.

The Secretary also reads a letter (4,603) from the Marquis of Kildare, dated the 15th June, in which he states:—"I approve of Baron Greene's resolution, and will also consent to adopt Master Murphy's first amendment if it is thought necessary by the majority of the Commissioners."

The Secretary then reads Baron Greene's resolution and the amendments proposed by Master Murphy, as follows:—

Baron Greene's resolution:—"The Commissioners do not insist on the 'Scripture Extracts,' 'Lessons on the Truth of Christianity,' or book of 'Sacred Poetry,' being read in any of the National schools, nor do they allow them to be read as part of the ordinary school business (during which all children of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend) in an school attended by children whose parents or guardians object to their being read by their children. In such case the Commissioners prohibit the use of these books, except at times set apart for the purpose, either before or after the ordinary school business, and under the following conditions:—

"1st. That no child whose parent or guardian objects shall be required, directly or indirectly, to be present at such reading.

"2nd. That, in order that no child whose parent or guardian objects may be present at the reading of the books above specified, public notification of the time set apart for such reading shall be inserted in large letters in the time table of the school; that there shall be a sufficient interval between the conclusion of the ordinary school business and the commencement of such reading; and that the teacher shall immediately before its commencement announce distinctly to the pupils that any child whose parent or guardian so desires may then retire.

"3rd. That in every such case there shall be, exclusive of the time set apart for such reading, sufficient time devoted each day to the ordinary school business, in order that those children who do not join in the reading of the books may enjoy ample means of literary instruction in the school-room."

Master Murphy's amendments:—"No. I. That the 'Lessons on the Truth of Christianity' be omitted from the foregoing resolution.

"No. II. That the 'Lessons on Christian Evidences' be omitted from the list of books not published, but sanctioned by the Commissioners of National Education."

After some discussion Master Murphy withdraws his first amendment and substitutes the following:—

"That the Lessons on the Truth of Christianity be omitted from the list of books published by the Board."

The Commissioners proceed to consider Master Murphy's two amendments in connection with Baron Greene's resolution.

The Commissioners determine not to come to a final decision on the whole question, but to ascertain and to record the opinion of each member present with regard to Baron Greene's resolution and the two amendments thereto, as proposed by Master Murphy. Each Commissioner then states his opinion as follows:—

1st. In favour of both amendments, should Baron Greene's resolution be passed:—1. Right Rev. Bishop Denvir; 2. Right Hon. M. Brady (Lord Chancellor); 3. Sir T. N. Bellingham, &c.; 4. Very Rev. Dean Meyler, &c.; 5. Right Hon. A. Macdonnell; 6. J. J. Murphy, esq.; 7. James O'Ferrall, esq.

2nd. Against both amendments:—Right Hon. P. Blackburne.

3rd. Against the first amendment, i.e., against the proposition that the "Lessons on the Truth of Christianity" be omitted from the list of books published by the Board:—1. Rev. Dr. Henry; 2. James Gibson, esq.; 3. R. Andrews, esq.

4th. In favour of amendment No. 2, i.e., for the withdrawal of the "Easy Lessons on Christian Evidences" from the list of books sanctioned, but not published, by the Board:—All the Commissioners present with the exception of the Right Hon. P. Blackburne.

5th. In favour of Baron Greene's resolution:—1. Right Hon. M. Brady (Lord Chancellor); 2. Right Hon. P. Blackburne; 3. Rev. Dr. Henry; 4. Right Hon. A. Macdonnell; 5. James Gibson, esq.; 6. James O'Ferrall, esq.; 7. Robert Andrews, esq.

Note.—Of the above seven, one alone, Mr. Blackburne, supported the resolution unconditionally. Of the remainder, some supported it on condition that one of the books on Christian evidences, others that both of the books, should be removed from the list of books published, or sanctioned by the Board.

6th. Against Baron Greene's resolution:—1. Right Rev. Dr. Denvir; 2. Very Rev. Dean Meyler; 3. Sir T. N. Bellingham; 4. J. J. Murphy, esq.

Note.—These four opposed the resolution whether either or both books were withdrawn from the list or not.

7th. In case both the books referred to in the amendments be retained on the list of books which may be used in a National school, all the Commissioners present, with the exception of Mr. Blackburne, are of opinion that no alteration should be made in Rule 8 with regard to the use of the Scripture Lessons at present worded.

The following members are absent:—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, Baron Greene, the Marquis of Kildare, and the Right Hon. Lord Bellow. Lord Bellow did not communicate his opinion.

Ordered, that Mr. Cross, secretary, forward to the Lord Lieutenant, and also to the Archbishop of Dublin, a statement of this day's proceedings.

24, 6, '53.

BOARD, Friday, 24th June, 1853.

Present:—Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, Right Hon. M. Brady (Lord Chancellor), Right Hon. P. Blackburne, James O'Ferrall, esq., Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

Read letter No. 4,780, from the Rev. W. Fitzgerald, for the Archbishop of Dublin, acknowledging receipt of the statement of the proceedings of the Board of the 17th inst., with reference to the use of the "Scripture Lessons," "Lessons on the Truth of Christianity," &c., expressing His Grace's entire dissent from the conclusions to which the majority of the Commissioners have arrived, his unfeigned wonder and surprise at their decision, and his determination not to be a party to any such decision being made or acted upon.

8, 7, '53.

BOARD, Friday, 8th July, 1853.

Present:—Rev. Dr. Henry, Right Hon. M. Brady (Lord Chancellor), Right Hon. P. Blackburne, Robert Andrews, esq., James O'Ferrall, esq., J. J. Murphy, esq., Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The secretary reads a letter (No. 5,162, '53) from the Right Rev. Bishop Denvir, stating that he is unable to attend the present meeting, but that he continues to hold the opinion expressed by him on the 17th June with reference to the resolution of Baron Greene as to the use of "Scripture Lessons," &c. The secretary also reads a letter (5,150, '53) from J. Gibson, esq., stating that he is unable to attend the meeting, and requesting that the consideration of the question for which the Board is this day summoned may be postponed to the 15th.

The Commissioners refer to and take into consideration the proceedings of the special meeting held on the 17th June, 1853, with reference to Rule 8, sec. B., as to the use of the "Scripture Lessons," "Lessons on the Truth of Christianity," and the book of "Sacred Poetry."

Ordered,—1. That, in accordance with the opinion expressed on that occasion by seven members out of eleven present, the "Lessons on the Truth of Christianity" be withdrawn from the list of books published by direction of the Commissioners.

2. That, in accordance with the opinion expressed by ten members, the "Introductory Lessons on Christian Evidences" be also withdrawn from the list of books not published, but sanctioned, by the Commissioners.

3. That, in accordance with the opinion expressed by seven members, the Rule 8, sec. B. (which is as follows) be rescinded:—"The Commissioners do not insist on the 'Scripture Lessons,' 'Lessons on the Truth of Christianity,' or book of 'Sacred Poetry,' being read in any of the National schools, nor do they allow them to be read during the time of morning or literary instruction in any school attended by children whose parents or guardians object to their being so read. In such case the Commissioners prohibit the use of them, except at the times of religious instruction, when the persons giving it may use these books or not as they think proper."

And that the resolution proposed by the Right Hon. Baron Greene, and quoted in the minutes of the 17th June, be substituted, omitting the words "Lessons on the Truth of Christianity," and referring only to the "Scripture Lessons" and the book of "Sacred Poetry."

Ordered, that the foregoing resolutions take effect from the present date.

Ordered, that the forthcoming report (19th) of the Commissioners be prepared and submitted for their consideration at the earliest practicable period, and that there be embodied therein a statement of the course now adopted with reference to rule 8, and to the "Lessons on the Truth of Christianity," and the "Lessons on Christian Evidences."

Ordered, that copies of the foregoing proceedings be transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant, also to the Archbishop of Dublin, and to the members of the Board at present at this meeting.

James O'Connell, esq., withdraws his amendment to the resolution proposed by the Right Honourable Baron Greene.

Master Murphy reiterates the statement made by him at the meeting of the 17th June, that if Rule 8 underwent no alteration he was satisfied that the "Lessons on the Truth of Christianity" and the "Lessons on Christian Evidences" should remain on the list of books published or sanctioned by the Board.

12, 8, '53

BOARD, Friday, 12th August, 1853.

Present—Very Rev. Dean Mayler, Rev. Dr. Hervey, Marquis of Eglar, James Gibson, esq., Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

Read letter No. 6,111 from Major Larcom, Under Secretary, forwarding copy of an order of the House of Lords, dated the 4th instant, directing that there be laid before their Lordships—

1. Copy of correspondence between the Commissioners and Mr. W. L. Tottenham, which took place in 1846, relative to the use of the "Scripture Lessons."

2. Return of books in use in each of the several district model schools.

3. Memorandums addressed to the Board by the Archbishop of Dublin, "complaining of the innovations introduced in some of the model schools, without the sanction of the Commissioners; the answers thereto, and his Grace's replies to the defence of the irregularity, together with his notice of withdrawal from the Board."

Ordered, that this return be prepared, and that,

in addition to the information called for, the following be given to make the return more intelligible and complete:—

1. Letters to the four Head Inspectors, and their replies.

2. Sir T. N. Radding's resolution, passed the 3rd December, 1852.

3. Right Hon. Mr. Blackburn's resolution, passed the 14th January, 1853.

4. Proceedings of the Board of the 17th June and 8th July, 1853, and

5. Amendment to the resolution of Baron Greene, proposed by James O'Connell, esq., at meeting of the Board of the 20th April, but withdrawn at the meeting of 8th July.

The Secretary calls the particular attention of the Board to that portion of the order of the House of Lords above quoted, calling for the answers to the memorandums of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, complaining of innovations introduced into some of the model schools without the sanction of the Board.

Ordered, that, in reference thereto, the following minute be inserted in the return:—"That there are no answers on the official records to the memorandums of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Commissioners having, after full consideration, declined entering into a written correspondence on the various points contained in these documents, though at all times ready to discuss the questions with him at the meetings of the Board, had his Grace thought it right to attend."

Ordered, that the following minute relative to the letter of the Archbishop of Dublin to the Lord Lieutenant, intimating that his Grace had agreed to be a member of the Board, be adopted and included in the return now called for, and also in the return to an anticipated order of the House of Commons:—

"In reference to the letter of the Archbishop of Dublin, addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, commencing his Grace's withdrawal from the Board, and sent by his Grace to the Commissioners, though it was laid before them, they had not thought it right to place it on their minutes, as such official recognition of it would have led them, with pain, to express their deep regret that his Grace had used language (which, as the document is now made a public one) they are compelled to pronounce unjustifiable and unbecoming."

8, 6, '55.

BOARD (SPECIAL), Friday, 8th June, 1855.

Present—Right Hon. M. Brady, Lord Chancellor, Robert Ashurst, esq., James Gibson, esq., J. J. Murphy, esq., Rev. Dr. Henry, Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

Read letter No. 4100, from J. J. Murphy, esq., Commissioner of National Education, renewing the protest read at the meeting of the Board of the 1st instant, against the rule as to the withdrawal of books being printed in special lectures in the 21st Report, and also to the paragraph in that document with reference to the intention of the Commissioners to take steps for securing a larger amount of local contribution towards the teachers' salaries. Master Murphy states that he would not now renew this protest were he not apprehensive that his having received a letter from the Secretaries, dated the 2nd instant, apprising him of what had been done, without replying to it, might be deemed an acquiescence in the report as it now stands.

The Secretary receives no instructions with regard to this communication.

15, 10, '55.

ANNULMENT BOARD, Monday, 15th October, 1855.

Present—Right Hon. M. Brady, Lord Chancellor; Right Rev. Bishop Donvin, Very Rev. Dean Mayler, James Gibson, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Secretary lays before the Commissioners proof of the selections from the rules bearing on the subject of religious instruction intended for insertion in the lesson books of the Board.

Ordered, that it be approved—the heading to stand thus:—“Selections from the Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland, bearing on the subject of religious instruction, for the information of the parents of the children attending National schools.”

Read letter No. 7661, from J. Gibson, esq., expressing his opinion that the omission from the selection from the rules of par. 5, sec. 6, relative to the use of the general lesson, will give rise to a suspicion of an intention on the part of the Commissioners to discontinue the use of the lesson in their schools.

Ordered, that no alteration be made, as regards the rule in question, it appearing to the Commissioners that it is intended more for the information of managers than parents.

13, 2, '87.

Board, Friday, 13th February, 1887 (special).

Present—The Right Hon. A. Macdonnell, James Gibson, esq.; James O'Connell, esq.; J. J. Murphy, esq., M.C.; Right Hon. J. Hatchell, Right Rev. Dr. Devlin.

Read letter No. 6, from Mr. Cariffe, Inspector of District No. 4, stating, in reply to the Board's order of the 23rd January, relative to the proposal to transfer the Ballymena Female (vested) National School to the trustees of Guy's Free Schools on the repayment of the Board's grant of £78, that the transfer would be satisfactory to all parties interested.

Ordered, that, as requested, the Ballymena Female National School be handed over to the trustees of Guy's Charity, by whom the lease to the Commissioners was originally made, on their paying back £78, the sum granted by the Commissioners towards building and fitting up the house, leaving it open to the parties interested to take any steps they may think fit to enforce the trusts on which the lease was granted.

Mr. Gibson requests that his protest against this decision of the Commissioners may be recorded on the minutes.

20, 2, '87.

Board, Friday, 20th February, 1887.

Present—Right Hon. A. Macdonnell, Rev. Dr. Henry, James Gibson, esq.

Read letter No. 1286/87, from James Gibson, esq., forwarding, as promised, his protest against the decision of the Board of last day, surrendering the Ballymena Female (vested) National School to the trustees of Guy's Charity.

Ordered, that this protest be inserted on the minutes.

“Protest.—I beg respectfully to protest against the decision, inasmuch as,

“1. It involves a breach of the trusts upon which the premises were originally taken, and for the purposes of which the sum raised by private subscription was contributed.

“2. It establishes a precedent, the effect of which will be to facilitate the transfer of vested National schools to the patrons of non-vested schools, and to deprive the community of the special advantages which, according to the original theory of the National system, the vested schools, as contradistinguished from the non-vested schools, were intended to confer.”

15, 11, '81.

Board, Friday, 15th November, 1861.

Present—James Gibson, esq.; Hon. Judge Longfield, Right Hon. the Attorney-General (O'Hagan), Right Hon. the Earl of Devon, Chief Justice Monahan, Lord Chief Baron (Pigot), Solicitor-General VII.

(Lawson), Rev. John Hall, L. Waddam, esq., M.P.; John Lentaigue, esq.; John O'Hagan, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Commissioners consider the several clauses in the draft lease for vesting school-houses in trustees.

Ordered, that the clause proposed by Mr. Gibson to be inserted, binding the parties to make further and other rules as may be framed in strict accordance with the fundamental principles of the system, be omitted.

Mr. Gibson directs that his dissent from the above resolution be recorded.

13, 12, '81.

Board, Friday, 13th December, 1861.

Present—James Gibson, esq.; The Lord Bishop of Derry, Right Hon. the Attorney-General (O'Hagan), The Solicitor-General (Lawson), Rev. John Hall, L. Waddam, esq., M.P.; John Lentaigue, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

Read letter No. 7809, '81, from the Rev. John Burke, Manager of O'Connell National School, on Clare, complaining that, on the occasion of Mr. O'Callaghan's visit of inspection to that school on the 31st October, he went to the houses of parents of Protestant children, pupils of the female school, for the purpose of inquiring whether it was with the parents' knowledge and consent that the children remained in school during the time of religious instruction for Roman Catholics, and whether they (the parents) had received the “Notice” required to be sent under Rule 18, par. 1, sec. 4. Also asking whether it is the duty of an Inspector to make such inquiries outside the school he visits.

Read also letter No. 158, from Mr. O'Callaghan, Inspector, District No. 51, explaining the part which he took in the transaction complained of, and his reason, namely, that he had grounds for thinking that, although the “Notice” was directed to the parents of the pupils alluded to, it might not have really reached them.

Ordered, that the Rev. Mr. Burke be informed that the Commissioners having had his letter before them and the Inspector's explanation, are satisfied that the latter did not exceed his duty.

Mr. Gibson directs that his dissent from the above be recorded.

25, 4, '82.

Board, Friday, 25th April, 1882.

Present—James Gibson, esq.; The Earl of Devon, Rev. John Hall, Laurence Waddam, esq., M.P.; John Lentaigue, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

Read letter No. 27, from Head Inspector Sheridan, stating in reply to the question put to him by Board's order of the 11th instant, regarding the proposed consolidation of the preparatory and girls' departments of the Danmaway Model National School, that, in his opinion, the preparatory school might be conducted very efficiently by two well-qualified assistants and two or more paid monitors under the superintendence of the head mistress of the girls' school. Ordered, that the Commissioners approve of the infants' department of Danmaway Model School being considered as a branch of the girls' school, under the general supervision of the mistress of the latter, and that two assistants and two monitors be appointed to conduct the infant school, as suggested by the Head Inspector.

Ordered, further, that the latter be called upon to send up the names of the persons whom he recommends for these situations, specifying the religious denomination of each.

N.B.—Mr. Gibson objects to the decision made in this case, and states the ground of his dissent.

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17, 10, '62.

BOARD, Friday, 17th October, 1862.

Present—Rev. Dr. Henry, James Gibson, esq.; Hon. Judge Longfield, L. Waldron, esq., &c.; John O'Hagan, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

Read letter No. 8,805, '62, from the Rev. Dr. Butler to the Resident Commissioner, detailing the particulars of a grievance complained of by one of his Protestant parishioners named William Milner, who is married to a Roman Catholic, and whose children, contrary to his declared wish and directions given to the teachers (but with the approval of the children's mother, as alleged) have been received and are retained as pupils at the Ballynascree National School, under the management of the Rev. John Hurley, P.P. of Dinnorway.

Dr. Butler asks whether the Commissioners "hold that a father has a right to prohibit his children from attending a National school if he thinks fit to do so, and if he has, whether the manager is at liberty to receive them as pupils in defiance of his commands to the contrary, and to receive them as pupils every time they come to the school, unless on each occasion the father himself come and take them away."

In connection with Dr. Butler's communication letters are read (Nos. 153 and 159) from Mr. Philip O'Connell, Inspector of District No. 59, reporting the result of the inquiry which he was directed to make into the circumstances under which the children in question were admitted to the school, and the other particulars bearing on the case.

Ordered, that Dr. Butler be informed that, in the case he has brought under notice, the teachers are not at liberty to receive the children as pupils, the father having notified to the master and warden his desire that his children should not attend the Ballynascree School.

Ordered, that a communication be addressed to the manager, the Rev. J. Hurley, in accordance with the foregoing decision.

N.B.—Mr. Gibson desires that his dissent from the above resolution be recorded, and assigns as his reason that he does not consider that, in such a case, the Commissioners should give any instructions to the teacher, inasmuch as the father is to be presumed capable of enforcing his parental authority so as to restrain the disobedience of his child.

12, 6, '63.

BOARD, Friday, 12th June, 1863.

Present—Rev. Dr. Henry, Marquis of Kildare; Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor (Brady), Robert Andrews, esq., M.D.; James Gibson, esq.; the Lord Bishop of Derry, Hon. Judge Longfield, Chief Justice Monahan, the Lord Chief Baron (Pigot), the Solicitor-General (Lawson), Rev. John Hall, John Lentsigne, esq.; John O'Hagan, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

Pursuant to the minute of the Board of the 21st May, the Commissioners proceeded to appoint a secretary in place of Mr. Crox, resigned.

The Secretary reads letter (4,037, '63) from the Lord Bishop of Derry entering his "protest against the election of any one to fill that office who is not a member of the Established Church," and applications for the situation are submitted.

The Commissioners having fully considered the Bishop of Derry's letter, and also the claims of the several persons proposed for, or who have applied for the office.

Ordered, that Mr. William McCready, Chief Inspector, be appointed Joint Secretary at a salary of £600 a-year, to increase according to the scale approved by the Treasury for the office. The appointment to take effect from this date.

Pursuant to the minute of the Board of the 26th May, the Commissioners proceeded to consider the rules

and regulations as proposed to be re-arranged; and the Secretary reads a letter (No. 2139, '63) from James Gibson, esq., objecting to certain changes proposed to be made in some of the rules—viz., Rule 9, 2nd sec., Part II., page 16; and page 16, second rule, sec. 2.

Ordered, that the re-arrangement of the rules as re-arranged, together with Mr. Gibson's letter (2139, '63) be postponed to such time as Parliament shall be prorogued.

18, 9, '63.

BOARD, Friday, 18th September, 1863.

Present—Marquis of Kildare, James Gibson, esq.; Hon. Judge Longfield, Rev. John Hall, Laurence Waldron, esq., &c.; John Lentsigne, esq.; John O'Hagan, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Secretary lays before the Commissioners the following report of the committee appointed on the 4th instant, to consider the proposal to do away with the Triennial Grants of "Free Stock," and to make certain changes in regard to the present system of giving first stocks.

Report, dated 17th September, 1863.

Present—Hon. Judge Longfield, James Gibson, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

1. The Committee recommend the abolition of Triennial Grants of "Free Stock."
2. The Committee also recommend that the first Grant of Free Stock made to schools on first coming into connexion be limited to such articles as are required for collective teaching.
3. They further recommend that on schools being first taken into connexion by the Board, the managers thereof be required:—(1), to supply an adequate stock of books; and other school requisites at reduced prices for sale to the pupils; and that (2) they be also required to keep up an adequate stock of such school requisites at all times in their schools. The latter condition to apply to all schools now in connexion as well.
4. It is further recommended that when, in the case of new schools the condition of providing the required amount of sale stock is not observed by the managers, the assigned value of such stock be deducted from the first payment of the teacher's salary, and books, &c., to the full value forwarded to the schools, and the like rule to apply to all schools where an adequate supply of sale stock fails to be kept up.
5. When the sale stock is purchased by the teacher a reasonable per-centage, say ten, fifteen, or twenty per cent. is recommended to be allowed as commission.

As a provision against any abuse, on the part of the teachers, in regard to this last arrangement, if adopted, the Inspectors are to be instructed to make inquiry as to the disposal of such sale stock, with the view of preventing any part of it being sold to any but the proper pupils of the school. The teachers also to be required to keep a register of the sales made by them, including the dates of sale, the items sold, and the names of the pupils purchasing.

It is recommended that the foregoing rules shall not apply to schools taken into connexion under the scheme of modified grants, and which are not placed in receipt of salary for their teachers or to such other schools in poor localities as the Inspectors shall recommend for exemption, on the ground of the poverty of the parents of the pupils.

N.B.—Mr. Gibson objects, on several grounds, to any change being made in the present arrangements.

Ordered, that the recommendations contained in the foregoing report be approved, as to their general purport. But that the secretaries be instructed to draw up a scheme setting forth in detail how the recommendations may be best practically carried out. The whole question to be again submitted to the Board at the first meeting in November.

39, 10, '63.

BOARD, Friday, 30th October, 1863.

Present—Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor; Robert Andrews, esq., &c.; the Lord Bishop of Derry; Right Hon. the Attorney-General (O'Hagan); Rev. John Hall; John Lestage, esq.; Right Hon. Alexander Macdonnell.

Pursuant to the Minute of the Board of the 16th inst., the secretary again brings under notice the inquiry made by Mr. Rodgers, District Inspector, on behalf of Lady Louisa Tension, whether, in the event of her applying to the Board for a grant towards the erection of a school-house, the Commissioners would consent to the insertion in the lease of a clause of surrender, on repayment of the amount of the Board's grant, and the law adviser's opinion on the matter is read, as follows:—

"The clause proposed on the part of Mr. Tension cannot, in my opinion, be adopted in cases where the sums contributed in aid are raised by local subscription, for the effect might be to enable the grantors to obtain possession of premises that had been built in great part by others. However, in the present case the school will probably be erected at the joint expense of the Commissioners and of Mr. Tension, and if so the covenant as altered by me may be adopted. The form of lease provides for a similar result (as a penalty) in case of default."

The secretary also reads a letter (8558, '63) from James Gibson, esq., Commissioner of National Education, recording his objection to any clause of surrender proposed to be introduced into the lease to be made consequent on the grant applied for by Lady Louisa Tension which shall not be in the same terms expressly as that which is contained in the general form of lease to trustees named by parties applying for building grants, which, some time since, was sanctioned by the Board.

Ordered, that the Commissioners will not object to the introduction of a clause for reversion as proposed—provided the local funds in aid of the Board's grant shall have been subscribed by Mr. Tension, the grantor.

20, 11, '63.

BOARD, Friday, 20th November, 1863.

Present—Right Hon. Lord Balfour; Marquis of Kildare; Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor; James Gibson, esq.; Hon. Judge Longfield; Right Hon. the Attorney-General (O'Hagan); Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven; Chief Justice Monahan; the Solicitor-General (Lawson); Rev. John Hall; Laurence Waldron, esq., &c.; John Lestage, esq.; John O'Hagan, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

Pursuant to the Minute of the Board of the 6th inst., the Commissioners proceed to consider the rules and regulations, as proposed to be re-arranged, and Mr. Gibson's letter (8738, '63) is read, containing a statement of his objections to the several matters particularly referred to therein. Some amendments are made, including the insertion of the words "at any time previously" in the last line of Part IV., Sec. I., paragraph 2.

Mr. Gibson protests against this.

Ordered, that the Commissioners meet again on tomorrow, Saturday the 21st inst., to continue the consideration of the rules.

21, 11, '63.

BOARD (SPECIAL), Saturday, 21st November, 1863.

Present—Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor; James Gibson, esq.; Hon. Judge Longfield; Right Hon. the

Attorney-General (O'Hagan); Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven; Chief Justice Monahan; the Solicitor-General (Lawson); Rev. John Hall; Laurence Waldron, esq., &c.; John Lestage, esq.; John O'Hagan, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Commissioners resume the consideration of the rules and regulations as re-arranged, and some further verbal alterations and omissions are made.

Ordered, that the rules as now altered and arranged be approved.

Mr. Gibson and the Rev. John Hall protest against the insertion of the new rule, Part IV., Sec. V., paragraph 10, viz.—"In the case of a few very large and highly efficient schools, the Commissioners are prepared to appoint young persons of great merit to act as first-class monitors with a rate of salary somewhat higher than that of paid monitors of the above grades."

5, 2, '64.

BOARD, Friday, 5 February, 1864.

Present—Marquis of Kildare; James Gibson, esq.; Hon. Judge Longfield; Chief Justice Monahan; Rev. John Hall; Laurence Waldron, esq., &c.; John Lestage, esq.; John O'Hagan, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

Read letter No. 988, '64 from the Rev. Dr. Henry, requesting that his name shall be recorded on the minutes as indicative of his dissent from the recent changes in the rules of the Board in regard to conventual schools. Also that a copy of his letter may be appended to any official communication to the Government explanatory of the grounds which induced a majority of the Board to adopt these alterations—his name being also attached to such communication as dissenting from the decision.

Ordered, that the fact of this letter having been received, and read at Board, be recorded on the minutes.

Read letter No. 1176, '64 from the Lord Bishop of Derry stating his opinion of the Hon. Judge Longfield's proposed answer to the late communication from the Lord Lieutenant; and reiterating his dissent from any alterations being made in the rules as laid down and published in 1856.

Ordered, that the fact of this letter having been received and read be recorded on the minutes.

Agreeably to the minute of the Board, dated the 29th January, the Commissioners now proceed to decide finally as to the answer to be sent to the Lord Lieutenant's letter (834, '64), calling for information on the subject of alleged changes in the rules of the Board, respecting which a deputation waited on him composed of the Bishop of Down and Connor, some Presbyterian clergymen of eminence, and others. Also enclosing copy of resolutions passed in his hands by the deputation, and a memorial from the Lonsdown Branch of the Ulster National Education Association.

The proposed reply to his Excellency's communication, as drawn up by Judge Longfield (and a copy of which is annexed to letter 834, '64) is again considered.

Ordered, that the draft reply be approved, and that a copy be sent for the Lord Lieutenant's consideration. Also, that his Excellency be informed that, although the Lonsdown memorial alone is explicitly referred to, the Commissioners hope that he will find in this explanatory document an answer to all the allegations contained in the Belfast memorial.

Mr. Gibson reads a paper expressing his dissent from the foregoing order, and his reasons therefor.

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BOARD, Friday, 17 June, 1864.

Present—Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, Robert Anderson, esq., B.L.S.; James Gibson, esq.; Chief Justice Monahan, Rev. John Hall, John Lenthaigne, esq.; John O'Hagan, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Secretary lays before the Board an application from the Rev. Richard Mulrenny, C.C. of Donegal, for a grant of salary and books to a second female school in that town, and the Commissioners take the case into special consideration for the following reasons:—

Lord Arana, sole proprietor of the town of Donegal and patron of the existing (vested) schools there, is strenuously opposed to the Rev. Mr. Mulrenny's application, on the (alleged) grounds that the existing schools are sufficient for the locality, that they completely exemplify and fulfil all the objects for which the National system was founded; and further, that the new female school has been opened solely for denominational purposes, and with the express object of injuring the vested schools.

The Protestant clergy of different denominations in the town and neighbourhood join in Lord Arana's opposition, namely, Rev. Wm. Ewing, rector of Donegal; Rev. W. Hughes, rector of Killyward; Rev. Dr. Niblock, Presbyterian minister; Rev. J. C. Storey, Wesleyan minister, and a number of others whose names are signed to the letter 2870, '64. On the other hand, the Rev. Mr. Mulrenny's application is supported by the Right Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Roman Catholic Bishop; Rev. E. McCafferty, P.P., and the Rev. Thomas McGettigan, P.P., and the principal grounds on which they base the claims of the new school for aid are—1. That some of the people require a higher standard of education than what is afforded in the existing school. 2. That the Roman Catholics of Donegal have not a sufficient share of the teaching allowed by the Board, Lord Arana's teachers being of a different faith. 3. That the existing school affords inadequate accommodation for the number of children in the town and neighbourhood, and that the attendance at it will not be affected by the new school.

The Secretary submits the District Inspector's report on the case; also special reports by Head Inspector Fleming and by Dr. Newell, Chief of Inspection, dated respectively the 14th and 16th May, enlarging on the different points as above, and, in addition to other notices favourable to the Rev. Mr. Mulrenny's case, bearing very satisfactory testimony to the literary qualifications of his teacher, Mary Clarke, as contrasted with Mrs. Hunter, teacher of Lord Arana's school.

The Commissioners have also before them letters from the Lord Bishop of Derry (3167 and 3473, '64), expressing his disapproval of the desired grant being made, on the ground that, in his opinion, it would be a perversion of the National system.

Ordered, that the Board is of opinion, having regard to the population and circumstances of the town of Donegal, that aid may properly be given to a second female school there. But as the present applicant school has been in operation only since the 1st of March last, the Commissioners postpone their final decision on the case for a period of two months from this date, in order to ascertain whether the proposed school shall have at that time attained a permanent character.

Ordered, that this decision be made known to Lord Arana, the Rev. Mr. Mulrenny, and the Bishop of Derry.

18, 11, '64.

BOARD, Friday, 18th November, 1864.

Present—Laurence Waldron, esq., M.P.; Right Hon. Lord Balfour, Rev. Dr. Henry, Right Hon. the Lord

Chancellor, James Gibson, esq.; Hon. Judge Longfield, Right Hon. the Attorney-General (O'Hagan), Chief Justice Monahan, Lord Chief Baron (Piggot), Solicitor-General (Lawson), Rev. John Hall, John Lenthaigne, esq.; John O'Hagan, esq.; Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald, Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Commissioners refer to their minute of the 14th October, when, on the resolution of Laurence Waldron, esq., M.P., a committee was appointed for the purpose of "inquiring into the course pursued in the agricultural bench of the Doon's system, and to report if any and what changes may advantageously be effected in it, and what the qualifications should be for the successor of Dr. Kirkpatrick." And the Secretary lays on the table a statement of the proceedings of this committee, which met on the 17th, 19th, 20th, 24th, 26th, and 28th October, and the 1st November last. The Commissioners further refer to their minute of the 4th November, and to a report which was then submitted to them from the Hon. Judge Longfield, consequent on the foregoing proceedings, as well as a separate report drawn up by Mr. Waldron on the same subject, and a memorandum subsequently prepared by him (dated 15th November) explaining the mode in which he thinks his views might be carried into effect.

Reference is also made to the minutes of the Board of the 11th instant, when a statement was submitted of the duties assigned to the two Agricultural Inspectors, Dr. Kirkpatrick, and to the chief officers who acted under him—namely, Messrs. Brogan, Baldwin, and Boyle; and also a paper by the Hon. Judge Longfield, containing proposals for the future arrangement of the agricultural department.

The Commissioners proceed to consider what changes (if any) it is advisable to make in this branch of their system including the Albert model farm. Also to determine the character, &c., of the person to be charged with the chief superintendence of the latter, and to decide how such person is to be selected.

Agreeably to his notice Mr. Waldron moves the following resolutions:

1. That the agricultural department of the Board—as at present managed—having lost the confidence of Parliament, of the landed proprietors, and of the agricultural classes, it would place in jeopardy the whole department and the large interests depending on it, to attempt to carry it on with the present staff.
2. That to depart from the established usage of the Board and to proceed to the election of so important an officer as the head of the agricultural department, without advertising the public of the vacancy and inviting competent persons to offer for it, would give just grounds for the suspicion and distrust under which this department labours; and
3. (If the Board shall decide not to open the appointment to public competition,) that according to the invariable practice of the Board, in similar cases, the Agricultural Sub-Inspector having shown himself a most efficient officer, is entitled, as of right, to the promotion.

With the concurrence of Mr. Waldron, the 2nd and 3rd of the foregoing resolutions are amended and appear as follows:—

2. That the public be advertised of the vacancy caused by Dr. Kirkpatrick's retirement, and that persons competent to fill the office be invited to offer for it.
3. That the Agricultural Sub-Inspector, having shown himself a most efficient officer, is deserving of promotion on the present occasion.

The Commissioners present divide on the foregoing resolutions and vote as follows:

Resolution No. 1.—For it, Laurence Waldron, esq., M.P.

Against it, Right Hon. A. Macdonnell; Hon. Judge Longfield; Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald; Right

Hon. the Attorney General; John Lestrange, esq.; J. Gibson, esq.; J. O'Hagan, esq.; Rev. Dr. Henry; Chief Justice Monahan; the Solicitor-General; and Chief Baron Pigot.

Resolution, No. 2.—For it, Laurence Waldron, esq., M.P.; and James Gibson, esq.

Against it, Right Hon. A. Macdonnell; Hon. Judge Longfield; Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald; the Attorney-General; J. Lestrange, esq.; John O'Hagan, esq.; Rev. Dr. Henry; Chief Justice Monahan; the Solicitor-General; Chief Baron Pigot.

Resolution, No. 3.—Agreed to by all the Commissioners present. (N.B.—The Right Hon. Lord Belmore, the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, and Rev. J. Hall had retired previous to the moving of the above resolutions.)

The Secretary again reads the paper drawn up by the Hon. Judge Longfield, and containing the following suggestions, viz.:

"I propose that Mr. Baldwin shall be the Superintendent of the Agricultural Department, and shall discharge the following duties:—

"1. The general superintendence of the discipline of the Glanerin establishment.

"2. The examination of candidates for Glanerin, and of the pupils and male teachers who require agricultural certificates.

"3. The arrangement and supervision of the course of agricultural instruction.

"4. The delivery of at least thirty lectures each session, viz.: twelve to the pupils at Glanerin, twelve to the male teachers in Marlborough-street, and six to the female teachers. The last to be on poultry and dairy management chiefly. It will be his duty in those lectures, to show the pupils how to turn to practical account the instruction they receive at Glanerin, and to explain to the teachers the proper organisation and management of school gardens and farms.

"5. Conjointly with the Inspector to make an annual valuation of each of the Board's farms and the stock, plant, &c., to receive and revise the balance sheet for each farm, and the agriculturist's plan and estimate of the expense of carrying on the farm, and to submit the accounts, plans, and estimates to the Agricultural Committee.

"6. It will be his duty to attend all the meetings of the Agricultural Committee, to make weekly reports of the condition of the Glanerin establishment according to forms to be supplied by the Board; to note all letters and reports received in relation to the agricultural schools, and to make an annual report on the general condition and progress of the agricultural department.

"7. He will also conduct such investigations and perform such other duties as may be occasionally required by the Board. As his duties and responsibility will be greatly increased by the proposed arrangements, it will be fair to increase his salary from its present rate of £300 to £350, to be increased by £10 each year until it amounts to £500.

"Mr. Brogan may be appointed Inspector of Agricultural schools. He should make an inspection and report of each of the agricultural schools three times a year. He should act jointly with the superintendent in article No. 5 of the superintendent's duties. He should make an annual report of the state of the agricultural schools and farms attached to them, and make such inquiries as may, from time to time, be required from the Board. On this increase of rank his salary may be raised from £150 to £300. Indeed he would probably have been already in receipt of the larger salary if he had not been removed to the agricultural department.

"Mr. Boyle may be appointed agriculturist at Glanerin.

"1. It will be his duty to take charge of the spare farm and the twenty-five acre farm.

"2. To give daily practical lectures to the pupils in

agriculture, and to examine them two or three times a week in the afternoon, in order to ascertain how far they understand the lectures and the operations of the farm.

"3. To give three lectures a week during the season to the male teachers in training at Marlborough-street, and on Saturday to give the same teachers a lecture at one of the farms at Glanerin, to illustrate and explain the actual management.

"4. To keep the accounts of the farm at Glanerin, and to make monthly reports to the superintendent of the attendance and progress of the pupils and teachers in training, and of the condition of the farms at Glanerin. His present salary is £150. It may be increased to £300.

"It will be necessary to appoint a steward to take charge of the large farm, to allot their respective tasks to the men and the working pupils, and to take care that they work skilfully and diligently during the hours in which their work is required by the superintendent, and to see that the implements and machinery are kept in good working order, that they are used in a proper manner, and that they are returned to their proper places when not in immediate use. He will perform the general duties of a farm-steward, and should be specially careful to inculcate and explain the advantages of order, tidiness, and regularity. His salary may be £20 a year, to be increased by £5 a year until it amounts to £100.

"The gardener should give lectures in horticulture to the pupils and teachers in training. He should take charge of the kitchen-garden and ornamental grounds. He should give the pupils practical instruction in the various horticultural operations, such as grafting, budding, transplanting, and by frequent questions and explanations, ensure that the pupil shall be able to distinguish and form a judgment on the several kinds and vegetables in ordinary use, in the various stages of their growth, and know when and how to perform the operations necessary to their successful cultivation.

"The age and infirmity of the present head make it necessary to appoint a yardman, or assistant head. His duty will be to take charge of the cattle in the yard and stalls, to see that the pupils give them their food at the proper time and in the proper manner, and to remain in the yard all night whenever it is likely that any of the cattle may require his assistance."

Ordered, that the plan proposed by the Hon. Judge Longfield be approved and be carried into effect, with the addition that Mr. Baldwin, superintendent of the agricultural department, shall deliver a more extended course of lectures, including in it some on the subject of "Agricultural Chemistry."

(Mem.—Mr. Waldron left without voting on Judge Longfield's proposition.)

27, 6, '65.

BOARD, Tuesday, 27th June, 1865.

Present—Marquess of Kildare, Hon. Judge Longfield, Right Hon. Judge O'Hagan, Rev. John Hall, John Lestrange, esq.; Hon. Thomas Preston, J. W. Murland, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Secretary again submits the different papers in the case of the Westford Convent National school, the manager of which has applied for certain liberty in regard to the imparting of religious instruction, as follows:—Letters 1,634, '65, and 1,505, '65, from Mrs. Walsh—the first asking permission "to take a class into an adjoining room, off the school, for religious instruction at the time that secular instruction is going on in the school, and when the latter is not in the least interfered with;" and the subsequent letter, dated 10th February, explaining (on the permission being refused by the Board's order of the 3rd February)

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that the liberty sought is only intended to be used "occasionally."

Also, letter dated the 24th February, from Head Inspector Patteson and District Inspector Dugan, reporting that, as directed by Board's order of the 17th February, they waited on Mrs. Walsh, from whom they obtained the following explanation as to the precise nature of the privilege she seeks its extent, when, on what occasions, and in what way the means to exercise it—viz., I. Mrs. Walsh seeks the privilege of giving special religious instruction to some of the pupils, when the rest are engaged at secular instruction, in addition to the religious instruction given to all the pupils under the arrangement hitherto existing.

II. This special religious instruction is to be restricted to those pupils who, being most backward in religious knowledge, require special preparation for the Sacraments of their Church, and is to occupy from twenty to thirty minutes two or three days weekly, not more than three nor less than two months of the year.

III. The time for it is to be from 11 to 11.30 or 11.30 o'clock.

IV. The occasions being the preparation for confirmation or other Sacrament.

V. The special religious instruction is to be given in an apartment quite separate from those in which the secular instruction will be at the same time commencing.

The Secretary further submits letters No. 2,458, 2,469, and 4,310, '05, from the Bishop of Derry, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Gibson, respectively, setting forth the reasons why, in their opinion, the permission requested by Mrs. Walsh should be refused.

The Resident Commissioner moves that the applicant be informed "that there is nothing in her proposal of the 10th February, as now presented, at variance with the rules or the spirit of the National system, provided that the following cautions are observed—1. The right must be so exercised as not to impede materially the secular education of the school.

2. That the secular education must, in all such cases, be regularly carried on in the school-rooms for the benefit of such children as are not partakers of the extra religious instruction. 3. That the teacher must not permit on such occasions any child to absent itself from the secular instruction who is not of the same faith as the person who is giving that extra religious instruction to the children of his own Church."

The Rev. John Hall proposes as an amendment to the foregoing, that Mrs. Walsh be referred to the secretary's letter of the 6th February, conveying the order of the Board of the 3rd February, and be informed that the Commissioners adhere to that decision.

Mr. Hall's amendment is not seconded. The motion of the Resident Commissioner is accordingly carried.

8, 5, '06.

Board, Tuesday, 5th May, 1896.

Present—Right Hon. Lord Balfour, Rev. Dr. Henry, Marquess of Kildare, James Gibson, esq.; Hon. Judge Longfield, Right Hon. Judge O'Hagan, Chief Justice Monahan, Lord Chief Baron (Pigot), Rev. John Hall, John Lentsaigne, esq.; John O'Hagan, esq.; Hon. Thomas Preston, Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

Pursuant to notice, the Marquess of Kildare moves the adoption by the Board of the following rule:—

"No pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a member of the Established Church, as a Presbyterian, or as belonging to any other Protestant denomination, is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction, in case the teacher is a Roman Catholic; and no pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a

Roman Catholic is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction, in case the teacher is not a Roman Catholic. And further, no pupil is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction to which its parents or guardians object.

"A parent or guardian may, however, at the time or times of registration require the teacher to record the nature of the religious instruction which the child is to receive, as well as the creed which it is to profess."

Ordered, that the further consideration of the question be adjourned to the next meeting, when the Commissioners are to resume their deliberation of the subject.

15, 5, '06.

Board, Tuesday, 15th May, 1896.

Present—Right Hon. Lord Balfour, Rev. Dr. Henry, the Marquess of Kildare, Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, James Gibson, esq.; Hon. Judge Longfield, Laurence Waldron, esq.; Right Hon. Judge O'Hagan, Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, Chief Justice Monahan, Rev. John Hall, John Lentsaigne, esq.; John O'Hagan, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Commissioners resume the consideration of the Marquess of Kildare's proposal for the alteration of the Rule 2, Part I., Sec. iv., which was under discussion at the last meeting of the Board. The Secretary reads a letter (4,310, '06) from the Lord Bishop of Derry, dissenting from the change of rule as proposed by Lord Kildare, and suggesting the following rule for adoption, viz:—

"Religious instruction must be so arranged that each school shall be open to children of all communions; that due regard be had to parental right and authority; and accordingly no child shall be present at any religious instruction without the express sanction of its parents or guardians, and that the time for giving it be so fixed that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded, directly or indirectly from the other advantages which the school affords."

The Resident Commissioner states that he has received a letter from Judge Fitzgerald approving of the change of rule proposed by the Marquess of Kildare. The Lord Chancellor suggests that the resolution should be introduced by the following words:—

"It appearing from a return furnished to the House of Commons that a large number of children are in the habit of attending religious instruction given by teachers of a creed different from that of the children themselves, the Commissioners, under these circumstances, have felt themselves called upon to reconsider their rules regarding religious instruction."

The Commissioners approve of this suggestion.

Judge O'Hagan proposes, as an amendment, that instead of the resolution proposed by the Marquess of Kildare, the following rule, prefixed by the words suggested by the Lord Chancellor, be adopted by the Board:—

"No pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a Protestant is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the teacher giving such instruction is a Roman Catholic. And no pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a Roman Catholic is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction, in case the teacher giving such instruction is not a Roman Catholic. And further, no pupil is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction to which its parents or guardians object."

Judge O'Hagan's amendment is carried, the following members voting in favour of it:—Lord Balfour, Marquess of Kildare, Lord Chancellor, Judge Longfield

Mr. Waldron, Judge O'Hagan, Lord Dunraven, Judge Madden, Mr. Lentsaigne, Mr. O'Hagan, and Mr. Macdonnell.

The following three Commissioners vote against the amendment:—Rev. Dr. Henry, Mr. Gibson, and the Rev. Dr. Hall, who protest against the change of rule. The Commissioners approve of the following changes and amendments being made in the existing rules, consequent on the adoption of the new rule as set forth in Judge O'Hagan's amendment.

Part I., section iv., rule 2, instead of "no child shall be compelled to receive," &c., read "no child shall receive," &c. Rules 14, 15, 16, and 17 of the same section to be omitted, and Judge O'Hagan's amendment of the rule proposed by Lord Kilmore to be placed after the present rule 18. In the note after rule 12, instead of "children whose parents," &c., read "children who, according to these rules should not be present thereat."

Ordered, that application be made to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for his sanction of the foregoing proposed alterations and amendment in the rules.

5, 6, '66.

BOARD, Tuesday, 5th June, 1866.

Present—Marquess of Kilmore; Hon. Judge Longfield; Right Hon. Judge O'Hagan; Chief Justice Madden; John Lentsaigne, esq.; John O'Hagan, esq.; J. W. Marland, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

Pursuant to the notice given on the last day of meeting, Judge Longfield moves the repeal of the 14th rule, on the classification of teachers, page 16, which enacts—"No teachers can be raised to any division of the 1st class unless they shall have been trained at the normal school of the Commissioners."

Ordered, that the rule in question be repealed. Read letter, 4,588, '66, from James Gibson, esq., communicating his dissent from Judge Longfield's motion, and requesting that, in event of the motion being affirmed by the majority of the Commissioners present, his dissent may be entered on the minutes.

Ordered, that Mr. Gibson's dissent be recorded on the minutes.

22, 6, '66.

BOARD (SPECIAL), Friday, 22nd June, 1866.

Present—Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor; Hon. Judge Longfield; the Lord Chief Baron; Laurence Waldron, esq.; John Lentsaigne, esq.; John O'Hagan, esq.; John W. Marland, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

Read letter, No. 5,135, '66, from the Bishop of Derry, requesting that a copy of his letter of the 12th May last may be sent with the return to the order of the House of Commons calling for the new rule respecting religious instruction.

Ordered, that the Bishop of Derry be informed that the Commissioners regret they are prevented by the terms of the order of the House of Commons from sending his letter of the 12th May; but that a note has been appended to the names of the Commissioners who protested against the change of rule, as follows:—

"Note.—The Bishop of Derry, in a letter addressed by him to the Board, expressed himself prepared to accede to a change of the rule, and with that view his Lordship submitted a proposition, which, however, was not adopted by the Commissioners."

13, 11, '66.

BOARD, Tuesday, 13th November, 1866.

Present—L. Waldron, esq., B.L.; Right Hon. M. Brady, James Gibson, esq.; Hon. Judge Longfield,

Right Hon. Judge O'Hagan, Right Hon. J. A. Lawson, M.P.; John Lentsaigne, esq., B.L.; John O'Hagan, esq., Q.C.; J. W. Marland, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Resident Commissioner brings under the notice of the Board that the time has arrived for the preparation of the estimate for 1867-8, and asks if it is to be prepared with relation to the letter of the Right Hon. C. F. Fortescue, late Chief Secretary for Ireland, which was laid before the Commissioners on the 30th June last.

Ordered, that provision be made in the estimate for the several matters proposed in Mr. Fortescue's letter, with the exception of "payment by results," which is to remain for future consideration.

20, 11, '66.

BOARD, Tuesday, 20th November, 1866.

Present—Hon. Judge Longfield, Chief Baron Pigot, John Lentsaigne, esq.; John O'Hagan, esq., Q.C.; J. W. Marland, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

Read letter from the Lord Bishop of Derry (10,150) placing on record his dissent from making provision in the estimate for the several matters proposed in the Right Hon. C. F. Fortescue's letter of the 19th June last (which was taken into consideration by Board on the 13th instant), and stating his opinion that it is highly inexpedient that matters of so much importance, "not on the programme," should have been brought forward and decided upon, without due notice having been given.

Ordered, that in consideration of the foregoing letter, the question as to whether the estimate for 1867-8 shall be prepared so as to provide for the several matters suggested in the Right Hon. Mr. Fortescue's letter of the 19th June be brought before the Board at its next meeting. The usual notice to be given on the programme.

30, 11, '66.

BOARD (ADJOURNED MEETING), Friday, 30th November, 1866.

Present—Right Hon. M. Brady, James Gibson, esq.; the Lord Chief Baron (Pigot); Rev. John Hall, M.P.; John Lentsaigne, esq.; John O'Hagan, esq.; Right Hon. Judge Fitzgerald, J. W. Marland, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Commissioners proceed to consider the subjects contained in Mr. Fortescue's letter which were not decided on at the Board of the 27th instant.—1st, As to whether provision should be made in the additional estimate to be sent forward for the erection of vested model schools under local management; and, 2nd, Maintenance of model schools under local management (revested).

The Commissioners being divided in opinion on these points, the question is put to the vote, when the following members vote in favour of provision being made in the additional estimate for the above:—

For—The Lord Chief Baron, Right Hon. M. Brady, Right Hon. Judge Fitzgerald, John Lentsaigne, esq.; J. O'Hagan, esq.; and Right Hon. A. Macdonnell. Against—Rev. J. Hall, M.P.; J. Gibson, esq.; and J. W. Marland, esq.

Ordered, that provision be made in the estimate of £5,000 for the former service, and £5,000 for the latter.

18, 12, '66.

BOARD, Tuesday, 18th December, 1866.

Present—Marquess of Kilmore, Laurence Waldron, esq.; James Gibson, esq.; Hon. Judge Longfield, Right Hon. J. A. Lawson, M.P.; Rev. John Hall,

John Lenthaigne, esq.; Right Hon. Judge Fitzgerald, Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

Read letter, No. 10,455 '65, from the Rev. Dr. McIvor, forwarding a memorial from the inhabitants of Newtownswewart and its vicinity, praying the Board to permit Classics and French to be taught in the Newtownswewart or any other National school, venio for non-vested, where it may be desirable, and that such instruction may be paid for by the Board on about the same scale as drawing, music, physical science, &c.

Ordered that the Rev. Dr. McIvor be informed that the Commissioners approve of the general principle of placing the attainment of a knowledge of Classics and French within the reach of the poorer classes, provided it can be done without injury to the Primary instruction given in the "National schools."

Mr. Waldron records his dissent from this decision.

26, 2, '67.

BOARD, Tuesday, 26th February, 1867.

Present—Marquess of Kildare, Right Hon. M. Brady, Laurence Waldron, esq.; James Gibson, esq.; Hon. Judge Longfield, Rev. John Hall, M.A.; James W. Murhard, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

Read letters 386 and 1,552, '67 from William Miller, esq., of Abeghill, asking if the new rule with reference to religious instruction to have respect only to the distinction between Protestant and Roman Catholic children; or whether certificates must be procured from Protestant parents of any denomination different from that of the teacher, when the latter is a Protestant.

Ordered, that Mr. Miller be informed that the object of the rule is more fully to carry out the general principle of the Board, that no child is to receive any religious instruction contrary to the wishes of its parent.

Accordingly the rule first provides for the case where the teacher is a Protestant, and the child a Roman Catholic, or vice versa. In this case the dissent of the parent is implied, and no religious instruction can be given to a child by a teacher of the different creed unless the parent expressly requests it.

But where the teacher and the child are both Protestants, whether of the same, or of a different denomination, the dissent of the parent will not be implied. In this case religious instruction may be given to the child unless the parent expressly forbids it.

In each case, however, the assent or dissent, whether implied or expressed, may be modified by an entry duly signed by the parent in the Certificate Book of religious instruction.

Cases may occur in which the conduct of the teacher, although not coming within the strict letter of the new rule is obviously contrary to the general spirit of the National system—so, for instance, if instruction should be given in the catechism or creed of a different persuasion from that of the child.

Mr. Gibson records his dissent from the explanation of the rule given by the Board, as set forth in the minute on Mr. Miller's letter (No. 386, '67).

28, 5, '67.

BOARD, Tuesday, 28th May, 1867.

Present—L. Waldron, esq.; Right Hon. M. Brady, James Gibson, esq.; Right Hon. Judge O'Hagan, John Lenthaigne, esq.; John O'Hagan, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Resident Commissioner again submits his memorandum, modified in some particulars regarding the introduction of classics into the "model" and "ordinary"

National schools, and the consideration of which was postponed on the 14th inst.

Ordered, that the Board approve of this Memorandum, and that a letter be written to the Lord Lieutenant informing him thereof, and applying for the means to carry out the proposed plan in the existing National schools in connexion with the Board, expressing at the same time the opinion of the Commissioners that it would be also desirable that the plan should be carried out in connexion with the establishment of model schools under the terms of the letter of the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue of the 19th June, 1865, which has already been approved of by the Board.

The letter to the Lord Lieutenant to be submitted to the Commissioners for approval at their next meeting.

4, 6, '67.

BOARD, Tuesday, 4th June, 1867.

Present—Laurence Waldron, esq.; James Gibson, esq.; Right Hon. M. Longfield, Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Commissioners postpone to the 18th inst. the consideration of the draft letter to be sent to the Lord Lieutenant with the memorandum regarding the introduction of classics into the "National schools."

Letters are read from the Rev. Dr. Henry (5,620, '67) and the Bishop of Derry (5,620, '67), expressing their dissent from the terms of the resolution of the last Board, on the subject of the introduction of classics.

18, 6, '67.

BOARD, Tuesday, 18th June, 1867.

Present—Right Hon. M. Brady, James Gibson, esq.; Right Hon. M. Longfield, Right Hon. Judge O'Hagan, John Lenthaigne, esq.; John O'Hagan, esq.; Hon. Thomas Foster, Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Commissioners proceed to the consideration of the draft letter proposed to be sent to the Lord Lieutenant, with the memoranda regarding the introduction of classics into the National schools, and the Board's resolution thereon, dated the 28th May, 1867.

Read letter from the Rev. Dr. Henry (5,112, '67), stating that he adheres to the views set forth in his letter of the 3rd inst. on this question (5,620, '67).

Ordered, that the letter of which the following is a copy, be approved and be forwarded to Lord Nass, via:

"Office of National Education.

"MY LORD.—We have the honour, by direction of the Commissioners of National Education, to transmit for the information and approval of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of a resolution on the subject of the introduction of classics into the National schools, agreed to at two meetings of the Board, held on the 28th May and 4th June inst., and also a copy of a memorandum setting forth the details of the plan proposed for carrying out this measure.

"This question of the introduction of classics into elementary schools has been brought under the notice of the Commissioners at various times, and has been most fully and carefully considered. To the enclosed memorandum we attach an estimate of the probable cost of carrying out the scheme for the year 1867-8, the proposed expenditure being a little over £1,000. We are further instructed to observe that although there is no direct connexion between classical instruction and the alterations suggested by the Right Hon. Mr. Fortescue's letter, the Commissioners think it desirable that both should be included in the same supplemental estimate, and that, although good measures taken separately, they are much better

when taken together. One reason for adopting both together is, that the class which will derive the most advantage from one alteration will be least pleased with the other. If both proposals should be adopted there will not be the slightest grounds for insinuating that any alteration was made with exclusive reference to the desires of any portion of the population.

"In our letter of the 4th December last we had the honour to forward to your lordship a statement in the form of a supplemental estimate, setting forth the cost of carrying out the proposals in the Right Hon. Mr. Portman's letter for the financial year 1867-68.

"We have the honour to be, &c., &c."

COPY OF MEMORANDUM AND ESTIMATE referred to in the foregoing LETTER.

The Classical and French course, which will consist of portions of the works of the authors named below, to be agreed upon by the Commissioners, will embrace a period of three years, viz:—

First Year.—Latin.—Grammar, Delectus, Caesar. French.—Grammar, translation of French to English.

Second Year.—Latin.—Sallust, Virgil. Greek.—Grammar, Delectus, Xenophon's Anabasis. French.—Translation from English to French.

Third Year.—Latin.—Horace, Cicero, Livy. Greek.—Lucian, Homer, &c., &c. French.—The language generally.

No language department is to be recognised in a school unless at least six pupils, who have each made 150 attendances in the year, satisfactorily pass their examination. For every pupil of the languages' class who has made the necessary attendance, and who passes a satisfactory examination in the course prescribed for his year—

In Latin, 10s., to be awarded the teacher
In Greek, 10s., " " "
In French, 5s., " " "

If a pupil passes his examination in one language, such pupil counts as one who "satisfactorily passes his examination." But if that pupil pass in two or three languages he yet counts as one only.

A pupil can be presented only once for the course of each year.

No pupil is to be admitted into the languages' class who is not qualified for the fourth class, or who has been at any school excepting a "National school" during the year immediately preceding his admission to the languages' class.

The manager and teacher may determine on the fee payable by the pupils for instruction in the languages. It is suggested that the fee for instruction in languages should be twice the amount of the fee paid for literary instruction; e.g., if the fee for literary instruction be 5s. a quarter, that for languages would be 10s. a quarter; if the fee for literary instruction be only 1s., then the fee for "languages" would be 2s., &c. The pupil's fee for one language is to be the same as for two or three languages.

When the teacher of the languages' class is also the literary teacher, principal or assistant of the school, he is not to occupy more than one hour of the regular school hours in the tuition of the languages' class.

But when the teacher is solely employed in giving instruction in Classics and French, the tuition of the languages' classes may be proceeded with throughout the day generally.

The pupils of the languages' class are, however, to continue to attend the ordinary instruction of the school, and wherever there is not a separate teacher for the Classics and French, the payment for giving instruction in the languages' class will be made dependent on the general proficiency of the pupils of the school in English and elementary education.

Where the teacher of the languages' class is either the principal or assistant teacher of the school and, as such, is paid his class salary by the Board, his remuneration for the tuition of the languages' class is to consist of the "results' fees" to be awarded by the Board and the pupils' fees.

But when the teacher has in the languages' class at least thirty pupils in daily average attendance and is solely employed for four hours daily in giving instruction in Classics and French to such pupils, his remuneration will consist of a class salary to be paid by the Board as if he were an ordinary literary teacher of a National school besides the "results' fees" and the fees of the pupils.

A teacher who is solely employed as teacher of the languages' class, and who obtains class salary, must be qualified to teach Latin, Greek, and French.

As already laid down, a languages' department cannot be recognised in a school unless at least six pupils who have each made 150 attendances in the year, satisfactorily pass their examination. But should a teacher, before or after school hours, choose, to instruct one or more pupils in Latin, Greek, or French, and that such pupil or pupils make 150 attendances in the year and satisfactorily pass the examination, the Commissioners will be prepared to award the results' fees just as in the case of pupils of a regular languages' class, taught during one of the school-hours.

ESTIMATE.

It is estimated that, for the year ending On 31st March, 1868, there will be required class salary for three teachers to be solely employed as teachers of Classics and French, £196; results' fees, £883; total £1,079.

19, 11, '67.

Board, Tuesday, 19th November, 1867.

Present.—James Gibson, esq.; Laurence Waldron, esq.; Right Hon. M. Longfield, Right Hon. Judge O'Hagan, James W. Marland, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

Brought up Report of the BOSS COMMITTEE, which met at 4.45 o'clock.

REPORT.

Present.—Right Hon. M. Longfield, James Gibson, esq.; Laurence Waldron, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell; Dr. Newell, secretary.

Read letter No. 10,722, '67, from Mr. Gibson, in which he states—

"I have to request that you will lay before the Committee at its next meeting the expression of my very strong disapproval of many of the pieces included in the 'Poetical Selections' now under consideration, as calculated to excite feelings and convey opinions to which, in my humble opinion, the teachers of youth should be no party. I also object altogether to the issue, in this compilation, of three plays of Shakespeare, which, independently of many passages in the plays which are of a character unsuitable to be brought before young persons of both sexes, I cannot but consider as a waste of public money, as the entire works of Shakespeare can now be had for one shilling, a price which brings them within the reach of most of the classes for whom this selection is intended. I therefore venture respectfully to express a hope that the Commissioners will not recede their approval of this compilation, to which I entertain the most decided objection, the grounds of which I am prepared to state more fully if necessary."

Read also letter from the Rev. Dr. Henry stating—

"I hope the 'Poetical Selections,' vol. i., may not be accepted by the Commissioners. I have very strong objections to it, and as I do not know who the com-

pler is, I shall have the less difficulty in expressing them during the week. I believe that the advanced pupils of the National schools will, many of them, learn love songs soon enough, and extensively enough, without the proposed sanction of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Education. The range of English literature ought to have presented unobjectionable and profitable matters. If I were opposed to the National system, I would not desire a better argument than could be drawn from these "Poetic Selections."

The Secretary, Dr. Nowell, mentions that Mr. Lonsdale—whose letter (10,341, '67) was read to the Committee on the 5th instant—has signified his approval of any course pursued by the Resident Commissioner.

Proposed by Mr. Macdonnell—That the present volume, so far as it contains three plays of Shakespeare, and the selections from Shakespeare, together with Ben Jonson's poems to the memory of Shakespeare, be approved, and that a new proof containing these poems only shall be struck off, and a copy sent to each Commissioner before next Board day.

Judge Longfield and Mr. Waldron approve; Mr. Gilson dissents.

Ordered, that the foregoing report be approved.

5, 5, '68.

Board, Tuesday, 5th May, 1868

Present—Laurence Waldron, esq.; Right Hon. M. Brady, James Gibson, esq.; Right Hon. Judge O'Hagan, Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, John Lonsdale, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Secretary submits for the Commissioners' final sanction a revised proof of the new "Poetic Selections," vol. i.

Ordered—That the volume now presented be sanctioned and placed on the Board's list.

Mr. Gilson reiterates his objections, and directs

attention to his former letter on the subject (10,722, '67), as set forth in the minutes of the Board of the 19th November last.

27, 4, '69.

Board, Tuesday, 27th April, 1869.

Present—Rev. Dr. Henry, Right Hon. Sir M. Brady, Bart.; James Gibson, esq.; Right Hon. M. Longfield, Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor (O'Hagan), Right Hon. Chief Justice Monahan, Chief Baron Pigot, Right Hon. Judge Lawson, John Lonsdale, esq.; John O'Hagan, esq.; Right Hon. Judge Fitzgerald, Right Hon. Judge Morris, Rev. C. L. Morell, Rev. J. H. Jellist, Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Monahan and the Right Hon. Judge Morris bring forward their motions regarding the promotion of Inspectors, of which they gave notice at the meeting on the 13th instant.

The Commissioners having discussed first the proposition of Judge Morris, "that the promotion from class to class amongst the District Inspectors should be by seniority, provided the senior candidate be decidedly competent."

It was moved as an amendment by the Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald, and seconded by the Lord Chancellor (O'Hagan), "That, having regard to the satisfactory results arising from the previous practice of the Board, it is inexpedient to consider the proposed resolution." This amendment having been put from the chair by Sir M. Brady, Bart., was declared carried.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Monahan next put his proposition, "That, in promoting Inspectors from a lower to a higher class, promotion be made according to seniority in the class, unless there be some decided superiority in the case of a candidate not the senior."

The foregoing amendment was also proposed in relation to this proposition, and carried as before.

SECTION II.

Central Official Establishment.

PARAGRAPH 1.—DESCRIPTION of the ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION of the CENTRAL OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENT according to DEPARTMENTS, accompanied by the STATISTICAL INFORMATION embraced by the following heads :—

- (a.) Name, age, date of appointment, religious denomination, and present salary of the Superintendent, or head of each department.
 (b.) Name, age, rank, date of appointment, religious denomination, and present salary of every officer under each head of department (1st April, 1868).

The Official Establishment consists of a Resident Commissioner, two Secretaries, six Heads of Departments together with fifty Clerks. Of these, eight belong to the First, twenty to the Second, and twenty-two to the Third Class.

There are four Departments, two of which are subdivided, namely:—I. The Correspondence Department. II. The Commissioner's Department, including—(a) Clerk Office; (b) Book-keeper's Office. III. The Inspection Department, including—(a) Inspection Office, proper; (b) Salary Office, (c) Registry Office; (d) Statistics; (e) Agriculture. IV. The Book Office and Stores.

(c.) NAME, AGE, DATE OF APPOINTMENT, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, AND PRESENT SALARY of the SUPERINTENDENT or HEAD of each DEPARTMENT (1st April, 1868).

NAME.	Age.	Office and Date of Appointment.		Religious Denomination.	Present Salary.	Date of original Appointment in the Service.
		Office.	Date of Appointment.			
James Christie.	57	Accountant.	1st April, 1855.	R.C.	£	
P. J. Kenna.	41	Chief of Inspection and Statistical Department.	1st April, 1858.	R.C.	400	1st April, 1857.
W. A. Barker.	31	Chief of Inspection and Statistical Department.	12th February, 1867.	Pres.	565	1st March, 1866.
Charles Robertson.	37	Senior 1st Class Clerk, Correspondence Department.	—	R.C.	410	1st April, 1855.
William A. Gordon.	43	Assistant Accountant and Book-keeper.	1st March, 1864.	R.C.	430	26th September, 1862.
Arthur Todd.	43	Book-keeper.	1st September, 1858.	Pres.	204	1st September, 1856.

(d.) NAME, AGE, RANK, DATE OF APPOINTMENT, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, AND PRESENT SALARY of every OFFICER under each head of DEPARTMENT (1st April, 1868).

DEPARTMENT.	NAME.	Age.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Religious Denomination.	Present Salary.	
ACCOMMODATION DEPARTMENT and BOOK-KEEPING BRANCH.	E. Beatty.	38	1st Class Clerk.	12th May, 1855.	R.C.	£	
	P. J. Kenna.	41	Do. do.	1st February, 1858.	R.C.	515	
	E. C. Ryan.	40	2nd do.	1st April, 1859.	R.C.	272	
	F. Leahy.	35	Do. do. Pay Clk.	1st February, 1855.	R.C.	252	
	J. Fahy.	44	3rd Class Clerk.	17th December, 1855.	Pres.	209	
	J. Quilty.	38	Do. do.	27th May, 1857.	R.C.	260	
	M. Connelley.	36	Do. do.	1st October, 1858.	R.C.	199	
	W. T. Adams.	33	2nd do.	1st February, 1858.	R.C.	190	
	H. A. Fleming.	21	Ass. do.	12th January, 1857.	R.C.	120	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
SALARY, INSPECTION and STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT.	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	
	J. B. Fitzgerald.	44	1st Class Clerk.	1st July, 1857.	R.C.	490	

PARAGRAPH 2.—STAFF in CENTRAL OFFICE, arranged in order, showing present and all previous Appointments held by each person, with Salaries and dates of Promotion, distinguishing those appointed by COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

NAME.	Nature of Appointment.	Salary per Annum.	Date of entering Service and of Promotion.	If appointed by Competitive Examination.
		£		
Manderson, Rt. Hon. A.,	Resident Commissioner, . . .	1,000	1 October, 1839	—
Kelly, James, . . .	Inspector of National Schools,	300	2 Sept., 1835	—
	Asst. to Superintendent-Gen.,	150	1 March, 1838	—
		175	1 January, 1841	—
	Secretary,	300	1 June, 1841	—
		400	1 August, 1845	—
		500	1 October, 1847	—
		600-750	1 January, 1850	—
Novell, William H., . .	Clerk in Education Office, . .	70	1 Nov., 1827	—
	Inspector of National Schools,	125	1 December, 1833	—
		200	1 April, 1840	—
		220	1 April, 1845	—
		250	1 April, 1849	—
		265	1 April, 1851	—
		275	1 April, 1852	—
	Head Inspector,	500	1 February, 1853	—
		375	1 January, 1854	—
		400	1 January, 1855	—
	Chief of Inspection,	550-600	19 June, 1858	—
	Secretary,	600-750	5 February, 1867	—
Claridge, J.,	Accountant,	200	1 April, 1838	—
	Lodging allowance additional,	40	1 April, 1837	—
	And lodging allowance, . .	40 }	1 April, 1839	—
		350	1 April, 1848	—
		365	1 April, 1849	—
		350	1 April, 1850	—
		280	1 August, 1851	—
		400	1 January, 1852	—
		Including £50 as Inspecting Of- ficer,		
		480	1 December, 1853	—
		Including £50 as Inspecting Of- ficer, and £90 in lieu of resi- dence,		
		£260-600	1 January, 1856	—
Keehan, P. J.,	Head Teacher of Central Male Model School,	£0-120	1 April, 1845	—
	Inspector of National Schools,	200	1 May, 1848	—
	Head Teacher of Central Male Model School,	120	1 Nov., 1848	—
		150	1 April, 1849	—
	Assistant to Professor, . . .	230	1 February, 1852	—
		240	1 February, 1854	—
	Head Inspector,	450	1 January, 1855	—
	Chief of Inspection,	550-600	1 April, 1859	—
Hunter, W. A.,	Inspector of National Schools,	250	1 March, 1846	—
		250	1 April, 1846	—
		250	1 April, 1849	—
		265	1 April, 1851	—
		275	1 April, 1852	—
		320	1 April, 1855	—
	Head Inspector,	450	1 Sept., 1858	—
	Chief of Inspection,	550-600	15 Feb., 1867	—
Gordon, W. A.,	Superintendence Clerk, . . .	30s. per week.	25 Sept., 1848	—
	4th Class Clerk,	450	1 August, 1850	—
		85	1 October, 1851	—
		90	1 October, 1852	—
	3rd Class Clerk,	100	1 May, 1853	—
	Book-keeper and Assistant Ac- countant,	175	1 March, 1854	—
		190	1 April, 1854	—
		205	1 April, 1855	—
		260-300	1 January, 1858	—
		430	1 April, 1862	—
Robertson, C.,	Superintendence Clerk, . . .	30s. per week.	1 April, 1835	—
	Clerk,	£10	1 Sept., 1835	—
		100	1 April, 1837	—
		110	1 April, 1838	—
		120	1 May, 1839	—
		175	1 January, 1841	—
		300	1 June, 1841	—
		325	1 April, 1846	—

* Including £50 as Inspecting Officer of the Training Establishments, the duty being performed out of office hours.

Name.	Nature of Appointment.	Salary per Annum.	Date of entering Service and of Promotion.	If appointed by Competitive Examination.
Robertson, C.—continued.	1st Class Clerk,	240-300	1 April, 1818	—
		400	1 January, 1836	—
		450	1 April, 1855	—
		450	1 April, 1867	—
Barkie, B.,	Superintending Clerk,	60	16 May, 1833	—
	Clerk,	60	17 Dec., 1835	—
		70	1 April, 1838	—
		78	1 April, 1840	—
		88 10s.	1 June, 1841	—
		90	1 July, 1841	—
		105	1 August, 1843	—
	2nd Class Clerk,	120-150	1 April, 1845	—
		175	1 April, 1853	—
	1st " (Present scale,	280-360	1 January, 1856	—
		360-400)	1 January, 1867	—
FitzGerald, J. B.,	Clerk,	60	1 July, 1845	—
	2nd Class Clerk,	90-120	1 April, 1848	—
		125	1 April, 1855	—
	1st " (Present scale,	280-360	1 January, 1856	—
		360-400)	1 January, 1867	—
Geoghegan, J. W.,	Apprentice Clerk,	30-50	1 Nov., 1843	—
	4th Class Clerk,	60	1 April, 1848	—
	3rd "	100-120	1 October, 1851	—
	1st " (Present scale,	280-360	1 January, 1856	—
		360-400)	1 January, 1867	—
Fitzsimon, J.,	Superintending Clerk,	50s. per week.	1 June, 1856	—
	4th Class Clerk,	60-90	1 May, 1852	—
	3rd "	110-140	1 January, 1856	—
	2nd "	160-200	1 April, 1856	—
	1st " (Present scale,	280-360	12 August, 1860	—
		360-400)	1 January, 1867	—
Daly, J.,	4th Class Clerk,	60	1 July, 1847	—
		70	1 April, 1848	—
		80	1 April, 1849	—
		85	1 January, 1852	—
		90	1 October, 1852	—
		95	1 April, 1853	—
	3rd "	100-110	1 May, 1853	—
	2nd "	100-200	1 January, 1856	—
	1st " (Present scale,	280-360	8 February, 1862	—
		360-400)	1 January, 1867	—
Fanning, F. J.,	Apprentice Clerk,	25-60	1 February, 1848	—
	Superintending Clerk,	50s. per week.	14 Feb., 1853	—
	3rd Class Clerk,	270-130	1 January, 1856	—
	2nd "	160-230	1 April, 1856	—
	Pay Clerk,	50 additional	from 1 Feb., 1856,	—
			to 20 Jan., 1859.	—
	1st Class Clerk,	300-600	1 April, 1867	—
Taylor, J. C.,	Supplemental Clerk,	50s. per week.	23 Feb., 1852	—
	4th Class Clerk,	450-55	1 March, 1854	—
	3rd "	90-130	1 January, 1856	—
	2nd "	160-230	1 April, 1856	—
	1st "	300-600	1 April, 1867	—
Swaine, J.,	1st Appointment Superintending Clerk,	60	26 Feb., 1845	—
	(In office two months.)			—
	2nd Appointment, 4th Class,	60	1 July, 1845	—
		70	1 April, 1846	—
	3rd Class Clerk,	100-115	1 April, 1848	—
	2nd "	135-165	1 October, 1851	—
		200-230	1 January, 1856	—
	(Present scale,	180-280)		—
Russell, C. W.,	Superintending Clerk,	50s. per week.	16 October, 1848	—
	4th Class Clerk,	230-50	1 October, 1851	—
	3rd "	340-105	1 March, 1854	—
	2nd " (Present scale,	140-230	1 January, 1856	—
		180-280)		—
Smith, W.,	Supplemental Clerk,	50s. per week.	1 October, 1852	—
	2nd Class Clerk,	410-220	1 January, 1856	—
	(Present scale,	180-280)		—
Peake, W.,	Temporary Assistant,	50s. per week.	20 May, 1850	—
	4th Class Clerk,	280-100	1 January, 1852	—
	2nd "	160-230	1 January, 1856	—
	Pay Clerk,	30 additional	from 1 Jan., 1855,	—
			to 31 Dec., 1864.	—
	(Acted as Pay Clerk from	1 Jan., 1864.)		—
		300	1 January, 1865	—
		350	1 January, 1866	—
	(Present scale,	180-280)		—
Peggs, E. C.,	1st Appointment, Supt. Clerk,	50s. per week.	1 April, 1849	—
		from 1 April, 1849,	to 30 Nov., 1851.	—
	2nd Appointment, Supt. Clerk,	50s. per week.	1 March, 1852	—
	4th Class Clerk,	280-50	1 May, 1853	—
	3rd "	90	1 January, 1856	—
	2nd " (Present scale,	100-250	15 Sept., 1856	—
		380-260)		—

Name.	Nature of Appointment.	Salary per Annum.	Date of entering Service and of Promotion.	If appointed by Competitive Examination.
Flynn, M.	Clerk,	£ 60	1 July, 1841	-
	3rd Class Clerk,	70	1 April, 1846	-
		90-110	1 April, 1848	-
		125	1 April, 1852	-
		150	1 January, 1856	-
	2nd " (Present scale, 180-200)	160-200	1 April, 1859	-
Craig, R.	Junior Assistant,	6s. per week.	1 August, 1848	-
	Supernumerary Apprentice Clerk,	£20	1 June, 1850	-
	Apprentice Clerk,	25-30	1 June, 1851	-
	Supplemental Clerk,	30s. per week.	1 February, 1853	-
	3rd Class Clerk,	£90-120	1 January, 1856	-
	2nd " (Present scale, 180-200)	140-250	1 April, 1858	-
Cosgrave, T.	Junior Assistant,	6s. per week.	3 April, 1849	-
	Supernumerary Apprentice,	£20	1 June, 1850	-
	Apprentice Clerk,	25-35	1 June, 1851	-
	Supplemental Clerk,	30s. per week.	1 March, 1854	-
	3rd Class Clerk,	£90-120	1 January, 1856	-
	2nd " (Present scale, 180-200)	140-250	1 April, 1859	-
Dowling, R.	Supplemental Clerk,	30s. per week.	21 Feb., 1855	-
	3rd Class Clerk,	£90-120	1 January, 1856	-
	2nd " (Present scale, 180-200)	140-250	1 April, 1859	-
Leahy, E.	Assistant in Book Department,	94	1 February, 1846	-
	Apprentice Clerk,	50-70	1 April, 1849	-
	3rd Class Clerk,	90-120	1 January, 1856	-
	2nd " (Present scale, 180-200)	140-250	1 April, 1859	-
Craig, T. H.	Pay Clerk,	39 additional	from 25 Jan., 1858.	-
	Supernumerary Apprentice Clerk,	10	1 January, 1857	-
	Apprentice Clerk,	with board, &c. 15-30	1 January, 1858	-
	(Out of service from 1 November, 1852, to 1 March, 1853).			-
		40	1 August, 1855	-
	Supplemental Clerk,	36s. per week.	1 January, 1856	-
	3rd Class Clerk,	£50-12-100	1 April, 1859	-
	2nd " (Present scale, 180-200)	140-250	15 July, 1860	-
Thompson, M.	Supplemental Clerk,	30s. per week.	21 Feb., 1858	-
	3rd Class Clerk,	£90-140	1 January, 1856	-
	2nd " (Present scale, 180-200)	140-250	7 March, 1861	-
Pogarty, W.	Temporary Assistant,	8s. per week.	3 Sept., 1853	-
	Apprentice Clerk,	£30	1 Nov., 1854	-
	Supplemental Clerk,	36s. per week.	1 January, 1856	-
	3rd Class Clerk,	£90-120	1 April, 1859	-
	2nd " (Present scale, 180-200)	140-250	12 August, 1862	-
FinGerald, M.	Temporary Assistant,	35s. per week.	26 March, 1855	-
	Supplemental Clerk,	"	1 January, 1856	-
	3rd Class Clerk,	£90-140	1 April, 1859	-
	2nd " (Present scale, 180-200)	140-250	6 February, 1865	-
Young, P.	Temporary Assistant,	8s. per week.	13 Nov., 1854	-
	" " " " " " " "	30s. " " " " " "	4 June, 1858	-
	Supplemental Clerk,	30s. " " " " " "	1 January, 1856	-
	3rd Class Clerk,	£90-150	1 April, 1859	-
	2nd " (Present scale, 180-200)	140-250	15 July, 1865	-
Finlay, J.	Overseer of Teachers' Studies, Male Training Establishment, George's-street,	£40 with board, &c.	1 February, 1853	-
	Supplemental Clerk,	30s. per week.	17 Dec., 1855	Qualifying Examination by Civil Service Commissioners.
	3rd Class Clerk,	£90-150	1 April, 1859	-
	2nd " (Present scale, 180-200)	140-250	6 Nov., 1863	-
Whigley, J. J.	Supplemental Clerk,	30s. per week.	4 May, 1857	Do.
	3rd Class Clerk,	£90-150	1 April, 1859	-
	2nd " (Present scale, 180-200)	140-250	1 April, 1859	-
Hartford, W. W.	Junior Assistant,	55-70	4 Sept., 1854	-
	" " " " " " " "	45-50	1 Sept., 1855	-
	Supplemental Clerk,	30s. per week.	18 April, 1858	-
	3rd Class Clerk,	£90-150	1 April, 1859	-
	2nd " (Present scale, 180-200)	140-250	6 June, 1859	-
Fay, W.	Junior Assistant,	6s. per week for 8 weeks.	5 March, 1854	-
	" " " " " " " "	6s. per week for 7 weeks.	18 August, 1855	-
	" " " " " " " "	6s. per week.	1 February, 1856	-
	" " " " " " " "	10s. " " " " " "	4 October, 1858	-

Name.	Nature of Appointment.	Salary per Annum.	Date of entering Service and of Promotion.	If appointed by Competitive Examination.
Fay, W.—continued.	2nd Class Clerk.	11s. 6d.—14s. per week. £100-150	1 February, 1939	—
	2nd	180-200	1 Sept., 1860	Competitive Examination by Civil Service Commissioners.
Conolly, M.	Junior Assistant.	£20-12s. 6d. per wk.	1 April, 1887	—
	Supplemental Clerk.	30s. per week.	1 October, 1935	—
	2nd Class Clerk.	£90-120	1 Sept., 1860	Competitive Examination by Civil Service Commissioners.
	2nd	180-200	9 Sept., 1861	—
Morewood, P.	Supplemental Clerk.	30s. per week.	15 January, 1899	—
	2nd Class Clerk.	£100-160 (Present scale, 90-170)	21 Feb., 1893	—
Thatcher, A. J.	Supplemental Clerk.	30s. per week.	1 January, 1894	—
	2nd Class Clerk.	£100-120 (Present scale, 90-170)	1 March, 1887	Qualifying Examination by Civil Service Commissioners.
Hutton, F. S.	Junior Assistant.	8s. per week.	1 April, 1859	—
	Supplemental Clerk.	10s.—24s. per week. 26s. per week.	1 February, 1932 1 February, 1938 1 Sept., 1899	— — Competitive Examination by Civil Service Commissioners.
	2nd Class Clerk.	£100-150 (Present scale, 90-170)	27 April, 1902	—
Reckford, J.	Assistant Teacher in Central Model School.	40-45 50 60 65 70 75-80	1 October, 1883 1 January, 1885 1 Sept., 1885 1 January, 1887 1 Sept., 1887 1 Dec., 1888	— — — — — Do.
	Supplemental Clerk.	30s. per week.	1 January, 1861	Do.
McCarthy, F. E.	2nd Class Clerk.	£90-170	11 March, 1862	Do.
	Supplemental Clerk.	30s. per week.	1 January, 1861	Do.
Goris, T. P.	2nd Class Clerk.	£90-170	18 August, 1869	Do.
	Supplemental Clerk.	30s. per week.	1 January, 1861	Do.
Milthorpe, J.	2nd Class Clerk.	£90-170	1 October, 1863	Do.
	Supplemental Clerk.	30s. per week.	1 January, 1861	Do.
Lynch, J.	2nd Class Clerk.	£90-170	1 October, 1863	Do.
	Supplemental Clerk.	30s. per week.	1 July, 1861	Do.
Dry, T. A.	2nd Class Clerk.	£90-170	1 October, 1863	Do.
	Junior Assistant.	6s.—12s. 6d. per wk.	1 February, 1828	Do.
	Supplemental Clerk.	30s. per week.	18 Nov., 1841	Do.
Dodd, T. J.	2nd Class Clerk.	£90-170	1 October, 1863	Do.
	Supplemental Clerk.	30s. per week.	1 Dec., 1847	Do.
Boswell, J.	2nd Class Clerk.	£90-170	1 October, 1863	Do.
	Supplemental Clerk.	30s. per week.	1 Dec., 1861	Do.
Taylor, J. P.	2nd Class Clerk.	£90-170	1 October, 1863	Do.
	Junior Assistant.	6s.—8s. per week.	17 April, 1855	Do.
	Supplemental Clerk.	10s. per week. 16s.—20s. per week.	1 February, 1838 1 May, 1839	Do.
Hutton, W.	2nd Class Clerk.	£90-170	16 July, 1862	Do.
	Junior Assistant.	6s.—8s. per week. 10s. per week.	1 October, 1823 1 April, 1825 1 February, 1826	Do.
	Supplemental Clerk.	16s.—30s. per week. 30s. per week.	1 May, 1839 2 April, 1863	Qualifying Examination by Civil Service Commissioners.
	2nd Class Clerk.	£90-170	22 October, 1868	Do.
Adams, W. H.	Junior Assistant.	6s.—20s. per week.	1 February, 1838	Competitive Examination by Civil Service Commissioners.
	2nd Class Clerk.	£90-170	22 Dec., 1864	Do.
Hast, J.	Junior Assistant.	6s.—20s. per week.	12 Jan., 1857	Do.
	2nd Class Clerk.	£90-170	22 Dec., 1864	Do.
Fanning, H. A.	Junior Assistant.	6s.—20s. per week.	12 January, 1857	Do.
	2nd Class Clerk.	£90-170	8 February, 1863	Qualifying Examination by Civil Service Commissioners.
Donovan, M.	Assistant Teacher in Central Model School.	50 64	19 August, 1861 1 April, 1863	Do.
	2nd Class Clerk.	£90-170	1 August, 1865	Competitive Examination by Civil Service Commissioners.
O'Byrne, W.	2nd Class Clerk.	£90-170	1 April, 1866	Do.
O'Connor, P.	2nd Class Clerk.	£90-170	1 April, 1866	Do.
Duggan, M.	2nd Class Clerk.	£90-170	4 Dec., 1866	Do.
Nash, B.	2nd Class Clerk.	£90-170	20 Jan., 1868	Do.
Todd, A.	Superintendent of School Appraiser Depository.	100 160-200	1 Sept., 1856 1 April, 1859	Do.
	Storekeeper.	250-300	1 Nov., 1863	Do.

PARAGRAPH 3.—DATE OF INTRODUCTION OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO OFFICE, SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION, RULES AND PRACTICES AS TO EXAMINATIONS AND NOMINATIONS. NAME, AGE, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, PLACE OF EDUCATION, AND UNIVERSITY DEGREE, if any, of each SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE; NUMBER OF COMPETITORS at each EXAMINATION, with REPORT of the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS on the RESULT of each COMPETITION, made up to the 1st May, 1868.

1. Date of introduction of competitive examination for admission to office :—

January, 1858.

2. Subjects of examination :—

1. Writing from Dictation to test handwriting and orthography. 2. English Grammar. 3. English Composition. 4. Prose, or abstracts of official papers. 5. The leading points in the History of English Literature. 6. Geography, with special reference to Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies. 7. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 8. Calculation of Percentages. 9. Euclid (first three Books). 10. French or Latin, at the option of the candidate. 11. Book-keeping by double entry.

3. Rules and practices as to examinations and nominations :—

The Commissioners nominate an equal number of Protestant candidates (including Presbyterian and other Protestant Dissenters) and Roman Catholic candidates, to compete for the vacancy. The names of such candidates are forwarded to the Civil Service Commissioners who carry out the nomination of the candidates, and notify the result to the Commissioners of National Education. The successful competitor, who has to produce a satisfactory certificate of age, general good health, moral character, and regular habits, is appointed.

4. NAME, AGE, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, PLACE OF EDUCATION, AND UNIVERSITY DEGREE, if any, of each successful Candidate, number of Competitors at each Examination.

Name.	Age at Time of Examination.	Religious Denomination.	Place of Education.	University Degree (if any).	Number of Competitors at each Examination.
1. William Fay.	28	R.C.	Central National Model School.	—	2
2. Thomas Smyth.	—	R.C.	Do. do.	—	2
3. Michael Connolly.	27	R.C.	Christian Brothers' School, Central Model School.	—	2
4. Frank Hutton.	26½	R.C.	Central Model School and private tutor.	—	2
5. James Young.	26	R.C.	Catholic Grammar School, and Trinity College, Dublin (left service).	—	16
6. Jas. Rockford.	25	R.C.	Central National Model School.	—	19
7. Florence McCarthy.	24	R.C.	Lawrence and Kildare, Monaster and other Private Schools.	—	10
8. Thomas Gavin.	22	R.C.	Private Schools and Catholic University.	—	12
9. Jas. Mulholland.	22	R.C.	University College and Catholic University.	—	10
10. Richard McCarthy.	—	R.C.	Capric College (left service).	—	2
11. James Lynch.	22½	R.C.	Private Tutor and Trinity College, Dublin.	A.B., T.C.D.	2
12. E. Arthur Day.	18	R.C.	Private School, Dublin, and Central Model School.	—	4
13. Thomas J. Todd.	26	R.C.	Private Tutor.	—	7
14. John Keenan.	25	R.C.	Donaghadee, Kesh, and St. Lawrence O'Toole's Seminary, Dublin. Private School in Grenville.	Bachelor of Science, University of France.	7
15. Jas. P. Taylor.	23	R.C.	Central Model School, Catholic University, and private tuition.	—	2
16. William R. Adams.	26	R.C.	Private and National Schools.	—	16
17. James Hand.	26	R.C.	Central Model National School and Private Schools.	—	12
18. Morgan Downes.	27	R.C.	Private and National Schools.	—	12
19. William O'Byrne.	23	R.C.	Central Model National School.	—	12
20. Patrick J. O'Connor.	24	R.C.	Dublin National School, Private School, and Catholic University.	—	12
21. Michael Thos. Paul Duggan.	12	R.C.	Central Model National School.	—	2
22. Richard P. Nash.	12	R.C.	University College, Dublin.	—	2
23. Louis Doyle.	22	R.C.	Wexford, Longford, Agricultural, Albert Agricultural, National Schools, and Private Schools.	—	7

5. Report of the Civil Service Commissioners on the result of each competition :—

1. Mr. Fay.	See annexed Table, No. I.	13. Mr. Dodd.	See annexed Table, No. V.
2. Mr. Smyth.	" "	14. Mr. Bossmet.	" "
3. Mr. Connolly.	" "	15. Mr. Taylor.	" No. VI.
4. Mr. Hutton.	" "	16. Mr. Adams.	" No. VII.
5. Mr. Young.	" No. II.	17. Mr. Hand.	" "
6. Mr. Rockford.	" "	18. Mr. Downes.	" No. VIII.
7. Mr. P. MacCarthy.	" "	19. Mr. O'Byrne.	" No. IX.
8. Mr. Gavin.	" "	20. Mr. O'Connor.	" "
9. Mr. Mulholland.	" "	21. Mr. Duggan.	" No. X.
10. Mr. R. MacCarthy.	" No. III.	22. Mr. Nash.	" No. XI.
11. Mr. Lynch.	" "	23. Mr. Doyle.	" No. XII.
12. Mr. Day.	" No. IV.		

No. XI.—TABLE showing the results of an Examination held in the Month of December, in the year 1867, of Candidates nominated to compete for a Clerkship in the National Education Office, Ireland.

	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Reading.	Insight into the Principles of the English Language.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	French.	Geography.	English Literature.	French.	Latin.	Total.
Maximum.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,200
1. Ketch.	99	90	72	95	115	87	138	90	64	120	184	1,204
2. " "	95	95	85	100	105	0	85	75	50	140	115	1,142
3. " "	100	90	60	100	115	0	110	81	60	85	87	968
4. " "	0	0	60	0	100	0	60	50	0	0	0	350
5. " "												
6. " "												
7. " "												
8. " "												

* Absent.

Note.—The figures denote subjects in which the candidates failed.

No. XII.—TABLE showing the results of an Examination held on the 17th, &c., of March, in the year 1868, of Candidates nominated to compete for a Clerkship in the National Education Office, Ireland.

	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Reading.	Insight into the Principles of the English Language.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	French.	Geography.	English Literature.	French.	Latin.	Total.
Maximum.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,200
1. Doyle.	99	95	85	95	105	105	170	87	55	90	118	1,462
2. " "	97	95	85	95	115	105	110	144	120	125	68	1,409
3. " "	95	95	65	85	115	105	121	170	118	130	0	1,339
4. " "	94	85	70	100	80	125	80	135	120	55	55	1,335
5. " "	94	75	65	65	110	90	70	87	68	105	0	1,144
6. " "	180	95	57	100	85	95	0	170	60	65	55	1,082
7. " "	215	0	50	60	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	472
8. " "												

* Withdrawn from the examination.

Note.—The figures denote the subjects in which the candidates failed.

PARAGRAPH 4.—INCREASE of STAFF, MODIFICATION of DEPARTMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS, and INCREASE of SALARIES of the several grades of CLERKS and OFFICERS during each of the last ten years, from 1858 to 1867, inclusive, giving the date of each change; and the ANNUAL COST of OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENT each year since the formation of the BOARD.

CENTRAL OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Year.	Increase of Staff.	Modification of Departmental Arrangements.	Increase of Salaries.	Date of each Change.
1858.	—	—	—	—
1859.	1 Chief of Inspection.	—	—	1 April, 1859
1860.	3 Supplemental Clerks.	—	—	—
1861.	4 Ditto.	—	—	—
1862.	3 Ditto.	—	—	—
1863.	—	Book and Apparatus Departments amalgamated under one stockkeeper instead of two, as previously.	—	1 Nov., 1863
1864.	—	—	—	—
1865.	—	—	—	—
1866.	—	—	1st Class Clerks, £200 to £400, and 1 at £440. 2 Ditto, £180 to £280. 3 Ditto, £80 to £170. 1st Class, 1 at £420.	1 April, 1866
1867.	—	—	—	1 April, 1867

Year ending.	Annual Cost.	Year ending.	Annual Cost.	Year ending.	Annual Cost.	Year ending.	Annual Cost.
1858.	1,194 9 11	1862.	4,263 5 3	1859.	7,170 2 4	1863.	13,548 9 0
1859.	1,549 18 10	1863.	4,314 15 6	1860.	7,934 9 0	1864.	14,733 2 8
1860.	1,733 0 4	1864.	4,334 6 11	1861.	6,984 0 4	1865.	14,736 3 9
1861.	2,319 16 0	1865.	4,393 15 3	1862.	10,678 8 6	1866.	15,015 19 8
1862.	2,380 15 10	1866.	4,430 1 3	1863.	10,684 13 6	1867.	15,202 2 8
1863.	2,713 1 9	1867.	4,484 2 10	1864.	13,426 5 0	1868.	15,517 6 4
1864.	3,084 3 11	1868.	5,117 10 11	1865.	12,798 4 10	1869.	15,080 17 0
1865.	3,175 8 1	1869.	5,204 18 1	1866.	15,534 6 10	1870.	15,127 11 4
1866.	3,916 17 0	1870.	6,103 15 7	1867.	18,885 14 9	1871.	16,389 16 10

SECTION III.
Central Training and Model School Department.

PARAGRAPH 1.—Date of opening the TRAINING DEPARTMENT in Upper Merion-street; Number, Sex, and Religious Denomination of Teachers trained, in each year.

A.—Date of opening—10th February, 1834.

B.—Teachers trained in each year.

	Number,	Sex,	Percentage,*	Known Children.
1824, .	54†	Males,	7	46
1825, .	69	"	5	64
1826, .	83	"	8	77
1827, .	89	"	21	88
	297†	"	41	355

* No distinction made in these years as to the different denominations of Protestants.

[†] Halliday's demonstration of one teacher not trained

PARAGRAPH 2.—Date of opening the TRAINING DEPARTMENT in Marlborough-street; Number, Sex, and Religious Denomination of Teachers trained in each year up to 1868.

A.—Date of opening in Marlborough-street—15th January, 1838.

Y.	MALES—DUTCH.							Confessions or Returns.	FEMALES—DUTCH.							Confessions or Returns.	
	Number.	Religious Denominations.							Number.	Religious Denominations.							
		R. C.	P. E.	Pres.	Unit.	Meth.	Others.			R. C.	P. E.	Pres.	Unit.	Meth.	Others.		
1856.	342	—	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1857.	87	4	77	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1858.	121	5	104	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1859.	126	4	106	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1860.	129	5	95	29	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1861.	152	2	100	30	—	—	1	11	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	33	
1862.	162	3	132	19	1	—	—	7	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	
1863.	178	7	135	33	3	1	—	6	37	7	11	4	1	1	3	34	
1864.	189	9	120	53	1	—	—	6	48	4	29	4	—	1	—	15	
1865.	137	7	103	24	—	—	3	4	37	2	22	11	1	—	—	10	
1866.	177	6	144	25	2	—	—	3	30	5	15	7	3	—	—	26	
1867.	199	8	139	41	1	—	—	3	33	4	22	10	—	—	—	25	
1868.	205	7	144	52	—	—	2	3	47	5	29	8	1	—	—	29	
1869.	219	10	128	51	—	—	—	7	53	5	49	11	2	—	1	34	
1870.	313	16	195	54	1	1	—	7	83	7	72	8	1	1	—	54	
1871.	325	11	230	23	1	1	1	3	53	7	42	4	—	—	—	65	
1872.	363	11	255	29	—	1	1	1	51	7	42	2	—	—	—	30	
1873.	501	11	377	61	1	—	1	2	70	3	57	9	3	1	—	37	
1874.	511	16	341	26	4	—	—	2	81	11	64	18	2	1	—	43	
1875.	387	14	267	25	1	—	—	3	60	5	49	5	—	1	—	41	
1876.	389	11	258	29	—	1	—	4	60	5	49	5	—	1	—	36	
1877.	389	9	258	21	1	—	—	3	55	8	42	10	9	—	—	36	
1878.	364	10	232	26	—	—	—	2	59	10	49	15	1	1	—	36	
1879.	368	10	222	26	—	—	1	1	51	11	41	29	9	1	—	36	
1880.	367	21	210	52	2	1	1	3	123	23	100	26	2	3	—	34	
1881.	378	20	22	51	9	4	3	3	147	53	47	40	1	1	—	32	
1882.	381	20	70	48	3	6	—	2	152	45	57	33	3	7	—	35	
1883.	382	24	77	44	1	6	—	2	156	35	68	30	3	1	—	19	
1884.	397	24	76	84	—	3	—	1	148	57	31	32	3	2	—	13	
1885.	351	26	87	53	5	3	—	2	142	30	30	27	1	20	—	16	
4,944	207	2,471	326	80	31	16	103	2,008	338	1,770	268	55	57	5	719		
4,951+33																	2,058

* 50 Profoundists—no Ballistics in our books as to demographics.

PARAGRAPH 3.—TOTAL NUMBER OF TEACHERS of each SEX trained up to the close of 1867, showing the Number trained for One, Two, Three, or Four Sessions; total Number of those who left the service of the Board: total Number of those now in the service of the Board.

	Males.	Females.
Total number of Teachers trained up to the end of 1867,	5,316	2,804
Of these were trained for one session,	5,316	2,804
" " two sessions,	638	386
" " three sessions,	416	226
" " four sessions,	127	121
Total number of trained teachers who left the service of the Board up to 31st December, 1867,*	-	5,136
Total number of trained teachers now in the service,	-	3,480

* In this number is included the number of teachers who died in the service.

PARAGRAPH 4.—PRESENT STAFF of the TRAINING DEPARTMENT; Name, Age, Religious Denomination, Rank, and Duties, Date of Appointment, and present Salary of each Member.

(1st April, 1868.)

Name	Age	Religious Denomination	Rank and Duties		Date of Appointment	Present Salary.
			Rank	Duties		
R. Sullivan, M.D., F.R.C.S.	37	E.C.	Professor of English Literature, &c.	To lecture the teachers in training, and to superintend the Central Training and Model schools.	1st Apr. 1868	£ 450 0 0
E. Butler, A.M., F.R.C.S.	53	R.C.	Professor of Mathematics, &c.	Doct.	1st Jan. 1869	450 0 0
J. Bristow, A.M.	57	Pres.	Assistant to Professor.	To lecture the teachers in training, and to instruct them in methods of teaching, to examine exercises, &c.	Feb. 1864	300 0 0
D. O'Sullivan	37	R.C.	Doct.	Doct.	1st Dec. 1867	500 0 0
P.W. Joyce, A.M., F.R.C.S.	41	R.C.	Head-Master Male Model School.	To instruct the teachers in school management and methods of teaching.	1st Sept. 1860	See Sec. III, par. 16.
A. Byrne	52	R.C.	Head-Mistress Female Model School.	Doct.	1st June, 1868	60 0 0
T. U. Young	36	E.C.	Head-Master Infant Model School.	To instruct teachers in drawing and infant school management.	1st Sept. 1864	See Sec. III, par. 10.
J. W. Glover	52	R.C.	Professor of Music.	To instruct in singing the male and female teachers in training.	1st Feb. 1868	
J. Smeech	43	E.C.	Teacher of Drawing.	To instruct in drawing the male teachers in training.	1st Apr. 1868	
A. O'Leary	36	R.C.	Teacher of Singing.	To instruct in singing the female teachers in training.	1st Apr. 1861	
R. Haddock	38	E.C.	Dressmaker.	To instruct the female teachers in training in cutting out, and making up articles of wearing apparel.	1st Oct. 1867	
F. Byrne	18	R.C.	Teacher of Needlework.	To instruct the female teachers in training in the use of the sewing machine.	1863 Nov. 1868	12s. per week.
T. Herbert	30	R.C.	Teacher of Music.	To instruct the female teachers in training in the use of the harmonium.	1st Mar. 1868	70 0 0
D. McCurdy	60	R.C.	Teacher of Navigation.	To instruct male teachers in training in navigation.	1st Oct. 1860	160 0 0
T. Baldwin	50	R.C.	Agricultural Lecturer.	Lecturing and examining in agriculture teachers in training.	1863 Nov. 1864	See Sec. XVII, par. 2.
W. Doyle	42	R.C.	Doct.	Lecturing on agriculture to teachers in training.	18th Nov. 1864	
W. Savage	54	E.C.	Classical Instructor.	Instructing in classics the teachers in training.	1st Dec. 1861	100 0 0
J. D. McCready	-	Dis.	Medical Assistant.	To attend the teachers in training, and supply them with the necessary medicines.	1st Dec. 1869	110 0 0

PARAGRAPH 5.—RANK OF CLASS of the TEACHERS, of each Sex, on entering the TRAINING DEPARTMENT, and at the close of Training in each year, 1861 to 1867.

MALES.

Year.		1ST CLASS.			2ND CLASS.		3RD CLASS.		Probationers.	Not Classed.	Observations
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.			
1861	On entering.	-	-	-	4	6	78	69	2	12	Not trained, 3. Dismissed, 1.
	At the close.	-	-	-	8	41	96	21	1	-	
1862	On entering.	-	-	-	4	3	65	68	-	27	Dismissed, 1.
	At the close.	-	1	-	11	58	78	17	1	-	
1863	On entering.	-	-	-	1	4	54	50	-	37	Not trained, 1. Died, 1.
	At the close.	-	-	2	6	68	78	50	-	1	
1864	On entering.	-	-	-	1	4	44	57	2	45	Not trained, 2.
	At the close.	-	-	-	12	73	51	16	-	-	
1865	On entering.	-	-	-	3	12	59	45	-	38	Not trained, 1.
	At the close.	-	-	3	20	63	52	14	-	-	
1866	On entering.	-	-	-	3	6	60	49	3	24	Not trained, 2.
	At the close.	-	-	3	28	68	49	5	-	7	
1867	On entering.	-	-	-	3	4	55	38	1	52	Died, 2.
	At the close.	-	-	2	27	62	45	12	-	3	

PARAGRAPH 5 continued.—RANK or CLASS of the TEACHERS, of each Sex, &c.

FEMALES.											
Year.		1ST CLASS.			2ND CLASS.		3RD CLASS.		Probationers.	Not Classed.	Observations.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.			
1861	On entering,	-	-	-	6	16	63	41	-	28	Not trained, 2. Dismissed, 1.
	At the close,	-	-	1	19	61	60	9	1	-	
1862	On entering,	-	-	-	7	11	49	44	-	41	
	At the close,	-	-	4	11	56	60	21	-	-	
1863	On entering,	-	-	-	9	11	45	40	1	54	Not trained, 4.
	At the close,	-	-	1	10	49	58	20	5	6	
1864	On entering,	-	-	-	8	9	35	34	1	76	Not trained, 1.
	At the close,	-	-	5	13	51	42	24	-	9	
1865	On entering,	-	-	-	10	9	30	22	-	75	
	At the close,	-	-	6	18	51	43	32	1	4	
1866	On entering,	-	-	-	8	5	36	34	2	45	Not trained, 1. Died, 1.
	At the close,	-	-	8	16	49	60	18	-	16	
1867	On entering,	-	-	-	1	11	50	31	1	54	
	At the close,	-	-	3	16	45	32	30	-	12	

PARAGRAPH 6.—MODIFICATIONS OF CHANGES in the requirements for admission to the TRAINING DEPARTMENT introduced since 1861.

There have been no modifications or changes in the requirements for admission to the Training Department since 1861.

The forms of old and new summons attached.

To the condition that each teacher should produce a certificate of good character from the officiating clergyman of the communion to which he belonged, some exceptions were made from the beginning. These exceptional cases have in recent years been more numerous, but the Commissioners have always had ample evidence of the teacher's good character.

Male. District No. —.

SUMMONS FOR TRAINING.—ORDINARY COURSE.

School, —. Roll No. —. County —.
Education Office, —, 186 —.

Sir,—We are to request the attendance of — teacher of the above school, at this office not earlier than 2nd, nor later than 4th August, for the purpose of being admitted into the training institution, if found upon examination, then to be held by the professors, sufficiently qualified.

You will please take notice, that if the teacher of the school cannot attend, a satisfactory cause must be assigned. If the reason given be not perfectly satisfactory, the Commissioners will consider whether he shall not be excluded from the benefits of classification.

If he has been previously trained, he must not attend, neither should he attend if any infectious or contagious disease have recently appeared in his family, or among those with whom he lives.

During his absence, from August until the 15th day of December, you are requested to appoint another person to conduct the school, who is to be paid a portion of the salary at the rate of at least £15 per annum, which may fall due for that period to the recognised teacher—bearing in mind that the person so appointed must have completed his seventeenth year at least, and must possess the qualifications of a teacher of the Probationary Class. This arrangement is to be made in writing by the manager, the recognised teacher, and the temporary teacher—as, in the event of any dispute arising, the Commissioners will not interfere, nor will they pay any salary should the substitute appointed prove unqualified or under the age stated.

The name and age of the temporary teacher are to be communicated to the Commissioners, on the annexed form, which is to be delivered, together with this letter, by the recognised teacher.

It is also required that the latter, before leaving, shall instruct his substitute in the method of keeping

* Principles of pronunciation.—As explained in the Spelling Book Superseded, and in the Introductory part of the Dictionary (Doctor Sullivan's).

the school accounts, and deliver to him an inventory of the free stock and other requisites at the time in the school.

You are requested to reply to this circular without delay, stating whether the teacher can attend or not, as the applications for admission to the training establishment are very numerous.

Should you neglect to reply to this communication before the 11th instant, the teacher, if he presents himself, will be refused admission into the training institution; and no allowance will be granted to him by the Commissioners for travelling expenses.

It is requested that the teachers will present themselves at this office as early as possible on the appointed day.

We are, Sir, your very obedient servants,

JAMES KEILY,
WILLIAM MCCREEDY, } Secretaries.

CONDITIONS to be complied with by MALE TEACHERS summoned for Admission to the TRAINING INSTITUTION.

He must submit to an examination by the professors, and be found qualified in the following branches:—

1. Reading.—To read with ease and expression; and be familiar with the principles of reading, and with the principles and difficulties of pronunciation.*

2. Spelling.—To write from dictation, in a neat, free hand, with correct spelling and punctuation, any passage read from the National Lesson books.

3. Arithmetic.—To know, in addition to the rules mentioned in the course for probationers, fractions, involution, evolution, and to be acquainted with the rules of mental arithmetic.

4. Grammar.—To parse any sentences submitted to them, and to analyse the words, giving the roots, prefixes, and affixes.

5. Geography.—To know the elements of mathematical and physical geography, the geography of Ireland, and the general geography of Europe.

6. Book-keeping.—To be acquainted with the principles of Book-keeping, and the mode of keeping farming accounts.

7. Mensuration.—To be acquainted with the measurement of plane surfaces.

8. Art of Teaching.—To be familiar with the improved modes of teaching, and with the rules and regulations of the Commissioners.

9. Algebra.—To know as far as simple equations.

10. Geometry.—To know at least the First Book of Euclid.

11. To be prepared for examination on the subjects treated of in the National Lesson Books, to the Fourth inclusive; Easy Lessons on Money Matters; Introduction to the Art of Reading, 1st Part; Spelling Book Superseded; Geography Generalized, first eight chapters; Board's Treatise on Book-keeping; Board's Mensuration, sections 2 and 7; Outline of the Methods of teaching; Agricultural Class Book.

Should he be found inadequately prepared in this entrance course, he will be refused admission into the class.

Teacher must have been previously classed by a Board of Inspectors. He must produce a certificate of good character from an officiating clergyman of the communion to which he belongs, and a certificate from a member of the medical profession, stating that he is in sound health and not labouring under any physical infirmity; and capable, if required, of walking to and from Glenties, a distance of three miles; also a certificate that he has been vaccinated, or has had the small-pox.

Should he be admitted, he will receive his board and lodging free of cost, and his actual locomotion expenses* to and from Dublin, at the rate, if by rail, of third class carriage fare.

When a teacher is training is removed to his home on account of illness, it is to be distinctly understood that, when perfectly convalescent, he must apply for and obtain the sanction of the Commissioners before returning to training, and in case he should obtain such sanction and return to training, his travelling expenses must be borne by himself.

Each teacher is required to bring with him an outside coat, a pair of horse shoes, and an umbrella, and at least four shirts, four pair of stockings, four pocket-handkerchiefs, and two flannel vests (if worn). Each teacher must have his wearing apparel plainly marked, the name in full. He must bring with him a hair-brush and comb, and a tooth-brush.

Should any teacher present himself in a delicate state of health, or afflicted with any contagious disease, he will be required to return home at his own expense. No teacher can be admitted who has not had the small-pox, or who has not been vaccinated.

The letter, and the certificates herein referred to, are to be brought to Dublin, and presented by the teacher in person to the professors, who in no case will admit any teacher neglecting this direction.

—, aged — years and — months, has been appointed temporary teacher of — National school, Roll No. —, county of —, at the rate of — per annum, during the absence of the recognized teacher. —, Manager.

N.B.—Your particular attention is directed to the above, which, together with the letter on the other page, is to be presented by the teacher in person.

Females, District No. —,
SCHOOLS FOR TRAINING.—ORDINARY COURSE.
School, —, Roll No. —, County —.
Education Office,
—, 186 .

REV. SER.—We are to request the attendance of —, —, teacher of the above school, at this office,

* When teacher is obliged to travel to railway station, he is expected to do so by the ordinary public coach or horse.
† Principles of Pronunciation.—As explained in the Spelling Book Superseded, and in the Introductory part of the Dictionary (Doctor Sullivan's).

not earlier than 10th nor later than 11th January, for the purpose of being admitted into the training institution, if found, upon examination, then to be held by the professors, sufficiently qualified.

You will please take notice, that if the teacher of the school cannot attend, a satisfactory excuse must be assigned. If the reason given be not perfectly satisfactory, the Commissioners will consider whether she shall not be excluded from the benefits of classification.

If she has been previously trained, she must not attend, neither should she attend if any infectious or contagious disease should have recently appeared in her family, or among those with whom she lives.

During her absence, from January until the 15th day of June, you are requested to appoint another person to conduct the school, who is to be paid a portion of the salary at the rate of at least £14 per annum, which may fall due for that period to the recognized teacher—bearing in mind that the teacher so appointed must have completed, at least her sixteenth year, and must possess, at least, the qualifications of a teacher of the probationary rank. This arrangement is to be made in writing by the manager, the recognized teacher, and the temporary teacher—or, in the event of any dispute arising, the Commissioners will not interfere, nor will they pay any salary should the substitute appointed prove unqualified or under the age stated.

The name and age of the temporary teacher are to be communicated to the Commissioners, on the annexed form, which is to be delivered, together with this letter, by the recognized teacher.

It is also required that the latter, before leaving, shall instruct her substitute in the method of keeping the school accounts, and deliver to her an inventory of the free stock and other requisites at the time in the school.

You are requested to reply to this circular without delay, stating whether the teacher can attend or not, as the applications for admission to the training establishment are very numerous.

Should you neglect to reply to this communication before the 6th January, the teacher, if she present herself, will be refused admission into the training institution; and no allowance will be granted to her by the Commissioners for travelling expenses.

It is requested that the teachers will present themselves at this office as early as possible on the appointed day.

We are, REV. SIR, YOUR very obedient Servants,
JAMES KELLY,
WILLIAM MCCREERY, } Secretaries.

CONDITIONS to be complied with by FEMALE TEACHERS SCHEDULED FOR ADMISSION to the TRAINING INSTITUTION.

Teacher must have been previously classed by a Board of Inspectors. She must produce a certificate of good character from an officiating clergyman of the communion to which she belongs, and a certificate from a member of the medical profession, stating that she is in sound health, and not labouring under any physical infirmity; also a certificate that she has been vaccinated, or has had the small-pox.

She must submit to an examination by the professors, and be found qualified in the following branches:—

1. Reading.—To read with ease and expression; and be familiar with the principles of reading, and with the principles and difficulties of pronunciation.†

2. Spelling.—To write from dictation, in a neat, free hand, with correct spelling and punctuation, any passage read from the National Lesson books.

3. Arithmetic.—To know the rules mentioned in the course for probationers, and to be acquainted with the rules of mental arithmetic.

4. Grammar.—To parse any sentence submitted to her, and to analyze the words, exhibiting a fair knowledge of the roots, prefixes, and affixes.

5. Geography.—To know the elements of mathe-

medical and physical geography, the geography of Ireland, and the general geography of Europe.

6. Art of Teaching.—To be familiar with the improved modes of teaching, and with the rules and regulations of the Commissioners.

7. To be prepared for examination on the subjects treated of in the National lesson books, to the Fourth inclusive; *Easy Lessons on Money Matters*; Introduction to the Art of Reading, 1st Part; Spelling Book Superadded; Geography Generalized, first eight Chapters; Outline of the Methods of Teaching.

Should she be found inadequately prepared in this entrance course, she will be refused admittance into the class.

Should she be admitted, she will receive her board and lodging free of cost, during the period she is in training, and her actual locomotion expenses* to and from Dublin, at the rate, if by rail, of second class carriage fare.

When a teacher in training is removed to her home on account of illness, it is to be distinctly understood, that when perfectly convalescent, she must apply for and obtain the sanction of the Commissioners, before returning to training, and in case she should obtain such sanction and return to training, her travelling expenses must be borne by herself.

It is required that each teacher be provided with a sufficient supply of respectable clothing, including night dresses, all her washing apparel to be plainly marked (the name in full); and also with a pair of house shoes, a hair brush and comb, and a tooth-brush.

Should any teacher present herself in a delicate state of health, or affected with any cutaneous disease, she will be required to return home at her own expense. No teacher can be admitted who has not had the small-pox, or who has not been vaccinated.

This letter and the certificate herein referred to, are to be brought to Dublin, and presented by the teacher in person to the professors, who in no case will admit any teacher neglecting this direction.

—, aged — years, has been appointed temporary teacher of — N.S., Roll No. —, County of —, at the rate of £— per annum, during the absence of the recognised teacher.

—, Manager.

N.B.—Your particular attention is directed to the above, which, together with the letter on the other page, is to be presented by the teacher in person.

Males. District No. —.

SUMMONS FOR TRAINING.—ORDINARY COURSE.

School, — Roll No. — County —

Education Office, 146—

SIR,—We are to request the attendance of —, teacher of the above school, at this office, on — the — day of —, for the purpose of being admitted into the training institution, if found, upon examination, to be held by the professors, sufficiently qualified. He cannot be admitted before the day named.

If the teacher of the school cannot attend, you will please state the cause for the information of the Commissioners.

If he has been already trained, he is not to attend; neither should he present himself if any infectious or contagious disease has recently appeared in his family, or among those with whom he lives.

During his absence from — until the — day of —, you are requested to appoint another person to conduct the school, who is to be paid at the rate of at least £15 per annum, out of the salary which may fall due for that period to the recognised teacher. The person so appointed must have completed his seven-month year, and must possess, at least, the qualifications of a teacher of the probationary rank. Should the substitute prove unqualified or under the age stated, the Commissioners will not pay any salary to the recognised teacher. The agreement between the recognised teacher and the temporary teacher, should be made in writing, and sanctioned by the manager, as, in the

event of any dispute arising, the Commissioners will not interfere.

The name and age of the temporary teacher are to be communicated to the Commissioners on the annexed form, which is to be delivered, together with this letter, by the recognised teacher.

It is also required that the letter, before leaving, shall instruct his substitute in the method of keeping the school accounts, and deliver to him an inventory of the free stock and other requisites in the school.

You are requested to reply to this circular without delay, stating whether the teacher can attend or not. Should you neglect to reply to this communication before the —, the teacher, if he present himself, will be refused admission into the training institution; and no allowance will be granted to him by the Commissioners for travelling expenses.

It is requested that the teacher will present himself at this office as early as possible on the appointed day.

We are, sir, your very obedient servants,

JAMES KELLY, }
W. H. NEWELL, } Secretaries.

CONDITIONS TO BE COMPLIED WITH BY MALE TEACHERS
SENTENCED FOR ADMISSION TO THE TRAINING IN-
STITUTION.

A teacher, before presenting himself for admission, must have been chosen by a Board of Inspectors, or must have been specially recommended by an Inspector.

He must produce a certificate of good character from an officiating clergyman of the communion to which he belongs, and a certificate from a member of the medical profession, stating that he is in sound health, and not labouring under any physical infirmity; and capable, if required, of walking to and from Glasnevin, a distance of three miles; also a certificate that he has been vaccinated, or has had the small-pox.

Should any teacher present himself in a delicate state of health, or affected with any cutaneous disease, he will be required to return home at his own expense. No teacher can be admitted who has not had the small-pox, or who has not been vaccinated.

Admittance will be refused to those who, upon examination by the professors, will be found inadequately prepared in the following branches:—

1. Reading.—To read with ease and expression; and be familiar with the principles of reading, and with the principles and difficulties of pronunciation.*

2. Spelling.—To write from dictation, in a neat, free hand, with correct spelling and punctuation, any passage read from the National lesson books.

3. Arithmetic.—To know, in addition to the rules mentioned in the course for probationers, fractions, involution, evolution, and to be acquainted with the rules of mental arithmetic.

4. Grammar.—To parse any sentence submitted to them, and to analyze the words, giving the roots, prefixes, and affixes.

5. Geography.—To know the elements of mathematical and physical geography, the geography of Ireland, and the general geography of Europe.

6. Book-keeping.—To be acquainted with the principles of book-keeping, and the mode of keeping farming accounts.

7. Mensuration.—To be acquainted with the measurement of plane surfaces.

8. Art of Teaching.—To be familiar with the improved modes of teaching, and with the rules and regulations of the Commissioners.

9. Algebra.—To know as far as simple equations.

10. Geometry.—To know at least the First Book of Euclid.

11. To be prepared for examination on the subjects treated of in—The National lesson books, to the Fourth inclusive; *Easy Lessons on Money Matters*; Introduction to the Art of Reading, 1st Part; Spelling Book Superadded; Geography Generalized, first eight Chapters; Board's Treatise on Book-keeping; Board's Mensuration, sections 2 and 7; Outline of the methods of Teaching; Agricultural Class Book.

* When teacher is obliged to travel to railway station, she is expected to do so by the ordinary public coach or car.

† Principles of Pronunciation.—As explained in the Spelling Book Superadded, and in the Introductory part of the Dictionary (Docteur Sullivan).

Should the teacher be admitted, he will receive his board and lodging free of cost, and his actual locomotion expenses* to and from Dublin, at the rate, if by rail, of third class carriage fare.

Each teacher is required to bring with him an outside coat, a pair of house shoes, and an umbrella, and at least four shirts, four pair of stockings, four pocket-handkerchiefs, and two fanned vests (if worn). Each teacher must have his wearing apparel plainly marked, the name in full. He must bring with him a hair-brush and comb, and a tooth-brush.

When a teacher in training is removed to his home on account of illness, it is to be distinctly understood that, when perfectly convalescent, he must apply for and obtain the sanction of the Commissioners before returning to training, and in case he should obtain such sanction and return to training, his travelling expenses must be borne by himself.

This letter, and the certificates herein referred to, are to be brought to Dublin, and presented by the teacher in person to the professors, who in no case will admit a teacher neglecting this direction.

—, aged — years, has been appointed temporary teacher of — N.S., Roll No. —, county of —, at the rate of £ — per annum, during the absence of the recognised teacher.

—, Manager.

N.B.—Your particular attention is directed to the above, which, together with the letter on the other page, is to be presented by the teacher in person.

Females. District No. —.

SUMMONS FOR TRAINING.—ORDINARY COURSE.

School, — Roll No. — County, —

Education Office, 184—

Sir,—We are to request the attendance of —, teacher of the above school, at this office, on — the — day of —, for the purpose of being admitted into the training institution, if found, upon examination, then to be held by the professors, sufficiently qualified. She cannot be admitted before the day named.

If the teacher of the school cannot attend, you will please state the cause for the information of the Commissioners.

If she has been already trained, she is not to attend; neither should she present herself if any infectious or contagious disease should have recently appeared in her family, or among those with whom she lives.

During her absence, from — until the — day of —, you are requested to appoint another person to conduct the school, who is to be paid at the rate of at least £14 per annum, out of the salary which may fall due for that period to the recognised teacher. The person so appointed must have completed her sixteenth year, and must possess, at least, the qualifications of a teacher of the probationary rank. The arrangement between the recognised teacher and the temporary teacher, should be made in writing, and sanctioned by the manager, as, in the event of any dispute arising, the Commissioners will not interfere, nor will they pay any salary. Should the substitute prove unqualified or under the age stated, the Commissioners will not pay any salary to the recognised teacher.

The name and age of the temporary teacher are to be communicated to the Commissioners, on the named form, which is to be delivered, together with this letter, by the recognised teacher.

It is also required that the latter, before leaving, shall instruct her substitute in the method of keeping the school accounts, and deliver to her an inventory of the free stock and other requisites in the school.

You are requested to reply to this circular without delay, stating whether the teacher can attend or not. Should you neglect to reply to this communication before the —, the teacher, if she present herself, will be refused admission into the training institution; and no allowances will be granted to her by the Commissioners for travelling expenses.

* When teacher is obliged to travel to railway station, he is expected to do so by the ordinary public coach or car.

† Principles of Pronunciation.—As explained in the Spelling Book Superadded and in the Introductory part of the Dictionary (Doctor Sullivan's).

It is requested that the teacher will present herself at this office as early as possible on the appointed day.

We are, Sir, your very obedient servants,

JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.
W. H. NEWELL, }

CONDITIONS to be complied with by FEMALE TEACHERS summoned for ADMISSION to the TRAINING INSTITUTION.

The teacher, before presenting herself for admission, must have been classed by a Board of Inspectors, or must have been specially recommended by an Inspector.

She must produce a certificate of good character from an officiating clergyman of the communion to which she belongs, and a certificate from a member of the medical profession, stating that she is in sound health, and not labouring under any physical infirmity; also a certificate that she has been vaccinated, or has had the small-pox.

Should any teacher present herself in a delicate state of health, or afflicted with any contagious disease, she will be required to return home at her own expense. No teacher can be admitted who has not had the small-pox, or who has not been vaccinated.

Admission will be refused to those who, upon examination by the professors, may be found inadequately prepared in the following branches:—

1. Reading.—To read with ease and expression; and be familiar with the principles of reading, and with the principles and difficulties of pronunciation.*

2. Spelling.—To write from dictation, in a neat, free hand, with correct spelling and punctuation, any passage read from the National lesson books.

3. Arithmetic.—To know the rules mentioned in the course for probationers, and to be acquainted with the rules of mental arithmetic.

4. Grammar.—To parse any sentence submitted to her, and to analyze the words, exhibiting a fair knowledge of the roots, prefixes, and affixes.

5. Geography.—To know the elements of mathematical and physical geography, the geography of Ireland, and the general geography of Europe.

6. Art of Teaching.—To be familiar with the improved modes of teaching, and with the rules and regulations of the Commissioners.

7. To be prepared for examination on the subjects treated of in—The National lesson books, to the Fourth inclusive; Easy Lessons on Money Matters; Introduction to the Art of Reading, First Part; Spelling Book Superadded; Geography Generalized, first eight chapters; Outline of the Methods of Teaching.

Should the teacher be admitted, she will receive her board and lodging free of cost, during the period she is in training, and her actual locomotion expenses* to and from Dublin, at the rate, if by rail, of second class carriage fare.

It is required that each teacher be provided with a sufficient supply of respectable clothing, including night dresses, all her wearing apparel to be plainly marked (the name in full); and also with a pair of house shoes, a hair-brush and comb, and a tooth-brush.

When a teacher in training is removed to her home on account of illness, it is to be distinctly understood, that when perfectly convalescent, she must apply for and obtain the sanction of the Commissioners before returning to training, and in case she should obtain such sanction and return to training, her travelling expenses must be borne by herself.

This letter, and the certificates herein referred to, are to be brought to Dublin, and presented by the teacher in person to the professors, who in no case will admit a teacher neglecting this direction.

—, aged — years, has been appointed temporary teacher of — N.S., Roll No. —, county of —, at the rate of £ — per annum, during the absence of the recognised teacher.

—, Manager.

N.B.—Your particular attention is directed to the above, which, together with the letter on the other page, is to be presented by the teacher in person.

PARAGRAPH 7.—During what YEARS, and at what RATES of BOARDING ALLOWANCE, were the Students in Training permitted to lodge in private apartments?

1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 18s. per week.

PARAGRAPH 8.—AVERAGE COST of the TRAINING of a STUDENT, of each SEX, for each SESSION during the past seven years, under its several heads—as TRAVELLING EXPENSES, MAINTENANCE, INSTRUCTION, &c.; TOTAL COST of TRAINING DEPARTMENT each year since 1837.

Year and Session		Average Cost per Student during past seven years.							
		Male Teachers.				Female Teachers.			
Year.	Session.	Travelling Expenses.		Maintenance.		Travelling Expenses.		Maintenance.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Retirement, &c. (See Note)
1838.	First.	2 5 0	11 16 11	2 1 7	11 6 5	5 11 4			
	Second.	2 4 11	10 16 7	2 1 9	11 6 5	5 9 7			
1839.	First.	2 9 7	10 9 5	1 18 11	9 7 10	5 4 0			
	Second.	2 7 9	12 0 5	2 1 8	11 6 7	5 13 0			
1840.	First.	2 1 10	12 5 10	1 16 6	11 6 4	5 12 10			
	Second.	2 7 1	10 13 7	1 14 9	9 10 9	4 18 3			
1841.	First.	1 8 0	11 12 3	1 9 10	9 11 7	5 7 10			
	Second.	1 11 4	10 14 9	1 11 3	9 8 4	5 7 1			
1842.	First.	1 7 5	11 0 1	1 12 2	7 19 9	5 10 6			
	Second.	1 9 9	9 8 9	1 12 9	6 10 6	5 7 2			
1843.	First.	1 10 9	10 16 3	1 11 9	8 18 7	5 5 2			
	Second.	1 8 3	10 7 0	1 10 3	8 10 6	6 0 3			
1844.	First.	1 10 3	12 5 10	1 15 7	9 5 3	5 16 1			
	Second.	1 11 3	9 17 1	1 11 3	8 8 10	5 9 8			

Note.—The cost of training of a student of each sex under the head "Instruction, &c.," cannot be divided, as has been done with the travelling expenses and maintenance.

TOTAL COST OF TRAINING DEPARTMENT each year since 1837.

Year.	Total Cost.	Year.	Total Cost.	Year.	Total Cost.	Year.	Total Cost.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1838.	7,398 1 4	1840.	7,845 6 2	1842.	8,965 13 7	1844.	8,955 2 8
1839.	7,426 5 8	1841.	9,738 12 11	1843.	8,762 9 0	1845.	7,430 0 4
						1846.	7,806 10 3

Note.—Under the head "Total Cost of Training Department" and "Total Cost of Central Model Schools" (para. 9 and 10, page 21), there are not included moneys expended by the Board of the Poor, such expenditure cannot now be accurately ascertained, as it is included by that Board in the cost of the metropolitan institutions generally.

PARAGRAPH 9.—NUMBER of PUPILS on the ROLL; AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE; RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION of PUPILS; AMOUNT of FEES PAID; CLASSIFICATION of PUPILS; and AVERAGE AGE, in the several departments of the Central Model Schools, for each of the last ten years; OCCUPATION of the PARENTS of CHILDREN now on the ROLL; TOTAL COST of the Central Model Schools for each year since 1837.

No. 1.—MALE SCHOOLS—FIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Year.	Number of Pupils on Roll during the year.	Average daily attendance of Pupils during the year.	Religious Denominations of Pupils on Roll during the year.					Classification and Average Age of Pupils on Roll on the 31st December of each year.									
			E.C.	R.E.	Pres.	Others.	Amount of School Fees Paid.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Class V.	
								Average Age.	Class I.	Average Age.	Class II.	Average Age.	Class III.	Average Age.	Class IV.	Average Age.	Class V.
1838.	1,909	482.8	183	527	18	—	125 14 7	37	—	350	18.4	131	11.9	189	12.2	81	22.2
1839.	1,517	449.7	140	518	38	—	121 13 3	37	—	303	18.5	117	11.7	169	12.4	44	22.2
1840.	1,914	477.8	147	551	45	0	125 13 9	47	—	300	18.1	120	12.7	159	12.4	40	22.2
1841.	1,328	401.3	147	567	40	0	121 13 9	55	—	208	18.5	125	12.7	167	12.4	40	22.2
1842.	1,303	412.2	158	546	45	20	117 17 6	44	—	210	18.2	122	12.7	168	12.4	40	22.2
1843.	1,444	458	169	571	73	33	119 14 3	44	—	215	18.4	124	12.7	175	12.4	40	22.2
1844.	1,465	445.6	169	565	88	30	119 17 6	47	—	187	18.7	117	12.7	158	12.4	40	22.2
1845.	1,476	445.0	210	574	85	37	119 17 6	47	—	187	18.7	117	12.7	158	12.4	40	22.2
1846.	1,476	445.0	210	574	85	37	119 17 6	47	—	187	18.7	117	12.7	158	12.4	40	22.2
1847.	1,476	445.0	210	574	85	37	119 17 6	47	—	187	18.7	117	12.7	158	12.4	40	22.2

No. 2.—FEMALE SCHOOLS—FOUR DEPARTMENTS.

1838	861	336.7	65	796	58	4	85 16 6	18	—	167	18.9	137	11.7	81	19.7	29	22.2
1839	691	314	60	644	34	32	82 7 8	1	—	137	18.7	80	11.7	80	19.7	14	22.2
1840	818	369	135	728	40	24	90 3 3	30	—	140	18.5	132	11.7	81	19.7	14	22.2
1841	1,084	407.9	137	726	43	33	121 13 7	47	—	150	18.7	125	11.7	115	19.7	14	22.2
1842	1,089	404	130	668	50	21	97 24 0	47	—	150	18.7	125	11.7	115	19.7	14	22.2
1843	1,341	470.8	131	679	64	35	98 20 0	49	—	151	18.7	126	11.7	116	19.7	14	22.2
1844	1,212	412.4	135	652	30	36	112 30 6	43	—	154	18.7	126	11.7	116	19.7	14	22.2
1845	1,256	456.6	160	638	10	55	98 20 6	49	—	151	18.7	126	11.7	116	19.7	14	22.2
1846	1,259	456	171	76	33	92	92 9 3	47	—	152	18.7	126	11.7	116	19.7	14	22.2
1847	1,259	456	171	76	33	92	92 9 3	47	—	152	18.7	126	11.7	116	19.7	14	22.2

No. 3.—INFANT SCHOOLS—ONE DEPARTMENT.

1838.	788	317.7	43	435	24	9	74 5 8	134	—	43	18.7	35	11.7	—	—	—	—
1839.	719	294.7	47	413	20	11	40 34 11	157	—	39	18.7	30	11.7	—	—	—	—
1840.	760	319	73	433	27	9	73 38 8	104	—	40	18.7	48	11.7	—	—	—	—
1841.	765	314.7	85	433	27	7	104 32 6	104	—	42	18.7	48	11.7	—	—	—	—
1842.	841	315.7	85	444	27	8	112 7 7	743	—	40	18.7	45	11.7	—	—	—	—
1843.	821	319.7	85	444	27	8	112 7 7	743	—	40	18.7	45	11.7	—	—	—	—
1844.	824	319.7	85	444	27	8	112 7 7	743	—	40	18.7	45	11.7	—	—	—	—
1845.	824	319.7	85	444	27	8	112 7 7	743	—	40	18.7	45	11.7	—	—	—	—
1846.	824	319.7	85	444	27	8	112 7 7	743	—	40	18.7	45	11.7	—	—	—	—
1847.	824	319.7	85	444	27	8	112 7 7	743	—	40	18.7	45	11.7	—	—	—	—

* See Table No. 4.

† See Table No. 5.

There have been five departments in the male school and four in the female school since the year 1851. The average ages of pupils of these departments have been calculated separately for each year, and on an average of these would not be the real average age of the pupils at the schools for the years referred to, it is not given in the foregoing tables. The actual average age for each of the five departments in the male school, and of the four in the female school, is given separately in the following tables:—

No. 4.—MALE SCHOOL.						No. 5.—FEMALE SCHOOL.					
Year.	Average Age of Pupils in each Class on 31st December in each year.					Year.	Average Age of Pupils in each Class on 31st December in each year.				
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.
DEPARTMENT 1.						DEPARTMENT 1.					
1851.	—	12.6	11.4	10.7	10.0	1851.	—	10.2	11.9	12.9	14.9
1852.	—	12.8	11.7	10.9	10.1	1852.	—	10.7	12.7	13.6	14.9
1853.	—	12.2	10.9	10.8	10.4	1853.	—	10.7	12.7	13.6	14.9
1854.	—	11.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	1854.	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1855.	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	1855.	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1856.	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	1856.	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1857.	—	10.0	—	10.0	10.0	1857.	—	10.0	—	10.0	10.0
DEPARTMENT 2.						DEPARTMENT 2.					
1851.	10.0	9.4	11.3	10.4	—	1851.	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0	—
1852.	10.0	9.4	11.4	10.0	—	1852.	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0	—
1853.	10.0	9.4	11.4	10.0	—	1853.	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0	—
1854.	10.0	9.4	11.4	10.0	—	1854.	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0	—
1855.	10.0	9.4	11.4	10.0	—	1855.	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0	—
1856.	10.0	9.4	11.4	10.0	—	1856.	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0	—
1857.	10.0	9.4	11.4	10.0	—	1857.	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0	—
DEPARTMENT 3.						DEPARTMENT 3.					
1851.	10.0	9.4	11.4	10.0	—	1851.	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0	—
1852.	10.0	9.4	11.4	10.0	—	1852.	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0	—
1853.	10.0	9.4	11.4	10.0	—	1853.	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0	—
1854.	10.0	9.4	11.4	10.0	—	1854.	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0	—
1855.	10.0	9.4	11.4	10.0	—	1855.	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0	—
1856.	10.0	9.4	11.4	10.0	—	1856.	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0	—
1857.	10.0	9.4	11.4	10.0	—	1857.	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0	—
DEPARTMENT 4.						DEPARTMENT 4.					
1851.	10.0	9.4	11.4	10.0	—	1851.	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0	—
1852.	10.0	9.4	11.4	10.0	—	1852.	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0	—
1853.	10.0	9.4	11.4	10.0	—	1853.	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0	—
1854.	10.0	9.4	11.4	10.0	—	1854.	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0	—
1855.	10.0	9.4	11.4	10.0	—	1855.	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0	—
1856.	10.0	9.4	11.4	10.0	—	1856.	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0	—
1857.	10.0	9.4	11.4	10.0	—	1857.	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0	—

No. 6.—RETURN SHOWING THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PARENTS OF THE PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE CENTRAL MODEL SCHOOLS IN JUNE, 1858.

Occupation of Parents.	Number of Pupils.	Occupation of Parents.	Number of Pupils.	Occupation of Parents.	Number of Pupils.	Occupation of Parents.	Number of Pupils.
Actor.	1	Devotional and Religious.	1	Knitter.	1	Farmer.	1
Agent.	1	Education.	1	Labourer.	1	Teacher.	1
Apothecary.	1	Engine-driver.	1	Labourer.	1	Teacher.	1
Blacksmith.	1	Excise and Customs Officer.	1	Labourer.	1	Teacher.	1
Artist.	1	Farmer.	1	Labourer.	1	Teacher.	1
Attorney.	1	Hotel-keeper.	1	Labourer.	1	Teacher.	1
Barrister.	1	Inspector, G. P. O.	1	Labourer.	1	Teacher.	1
Book-keeper.	1	Inspector of Police.	1	Labourer.	1	Teacher.	1
Breeder.	1	Inspector of Schools.	1	Labourer.	1	Teacher.	1
Butcher.	1	Labourer.	1	Labourer.	1	Teacher.	1
Carpenter.	1	Labourer.	1	Labourer.	1	Teacher.	1
Cassier and Cashier.	1	Labourer.	1	Labourer.	1	Teacher.	1
Civil Engineer.	1	Labourer.	1	Labourer.	1	Teacher.	1
Clerk.	1	Labourer.	1	Labourer.	1	Teacher.	1
Clerk of Works.	1	Labourer.	1	Labourer.	1	Teacher.	1
Collector.	1	Labourer.	1	Labourer.	1	Teacher.	1
Commercial Traveller.	1	Labourer.	1	Labourer.	1	Teacher.	1
Consolidated Agent.	1	Labourer.	1	Labourer.	1	Teacher.	1
Custodian.	1	Labourer.	1	Labourer.	1	Teacher.	1
Clerk.	1	Labourer.	1	Labourer.	1	Teacher.	1
Dentist.	1	Labourer.	1	Labourer.	1	Teacher.	1

No. 7.—TOTAL COST OF THE CENTRAL MODEL SCHOOLS for each year since 1857, including SCHOOL-FEES paid to the TEACHERS.

Year.	Total Cost.	Year.	Total Cost.	Year.	Total Cost.	Year.	Total Cost.
1857.	£ 1,116 10 0	1860.	£ 1,786 8 5	1863.	£ 2,345 10 8	1866.	£ 3,041 10 12
1858.	£ 1,116 10 0	1861.	£ 1,786 8 5	1864.	£ 2,345 10 8	1867.	£ 3,041 10 12

NOTE.—Under the head "Total Cost of the Central Model Schools since 1857," there are not included moneys expended by the Board of Public Works. Such expenditures cannot now be accurately ascertained, as it is included by that Board in the cost of the metropolitan schools, which are given generally.

PARAGRAPH 10.—MODEL SCHOOL STAFF—NAME, AGE, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, DATE OF APPOINTMENT, RANK and SALARY of every Teacher and Assistant; NUMBER, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, and ANNUAL COST of Pupil Teachers and Paid Monitors (1st April, 1868.)

Name.	Age.	Religious Denomination.	Date of Appointment.	Rank.	Salary.
P. Joyce, . . .	41	R.C.	1st Sept., 1860.	Head master, No. 1 School.	£ 200, and one-half fees.
P. Lynch, . . .	50	R.C.	1st Dec., 1857.	Assistant " " "	100 " one-tenth "
W. Brown, . . .	42	R.C.	1st Jan., 1863.	" " " "	80 " " "
P. Ryan, . . .	38	R.C.	1st March, 1856.	" " " "	70 " " "
H. Bell, . . .	32	R.C.	1st Sept., 1867.	" " " "	70 " " "
A. Byrne, . . .	32	R.C.	1st June, 1864.	Head mistress, " "	100 " one-half "
E. Campbell, . . .	36	R.C.	Oct., 1863.	Assistant " " "	80 " one-fourth "
E. O'Brien, . . .	25	R.C.	10th Feb., 1868.	" " " "	45 " " "
B. Hogan, . . .	26	R.C.	1st April, 1863.	" " " "	41 " one-twentieth "
H. Ennis, . . .	25	R.C.	1st March, 1867.	Junior " " "	26 " " "
A. Shaw, . . .	39	Pres.	10th Feb., 1868.	Assistant " " "	See Sec. III., par. 12: one-tenth fees.
T. Young, . . .	36	R.C.	1st Jan., 1868.	Infant teacher, " "	21s, and one-half fees.
E. Davis, . . .	30	R.C.	1st April, 1866.	Assistant " " "	70 " one-third "
M. McVeigh, . . .	26	R.C.	1st March, 1860.	" " " "	45 " " "
B. Hanna, . . .	37	Pres.	19th Aug., 1861.	Head master, No. 2 School.	100 " three-fourths "
J. Gallagher, . . .	25	R.C.	1st March, 1867.	Assistant " " "	45 " one-fourth "
A. Murphy, . . .	37	R.C.	19th Aug., 1861.	Head mistress, " "	85 " three-fourths "
M. McDevitt, . . .	26	R.C.	Do.	Assistant " " "	42 " one-fourth "
J. O'Sullivan, . . .	29	R.C.	1st March, 1867.	Master, No. 3 School.	60 " four-fifths "
A. Bullock, . . .	34	R.C.	25th Sept., 1866.	Mistress " " "	50 " " "
J. Cronin, . . .	40	R.C.	1st March, 1867.	Head master, No. 4 School.	80 " " "
B. M'Padden, . . .	22	R.C.	19th Nov., 1867.	Assistant " " "	54 " one-fifth "
E. M'Carthy, . . .	39	R.C.	19th Aug., 1863.	Head mistress, " "	65 " three-fourths "
E. Lindsay, . . .	24	R.C.	1st Oct., 1866.	Assistant " " "	42 " one-fourth "
J. Cahill, . . .	34	R.C.	19th Aug., 1864.	Head master, No. 5 School.	110 " two-thirds "
T. Reedy, . . .	30	R.C.	1st Aug., 1863.	Assistant " " "	48 " one-sixth "
J. Ryan, . . .	30	R.C.	1st June, 1867.	" " " "	34 " " "
J. Smith, . . .	41	R.C.	1st April, 1868.	Teacher of drawing, . . .	12s, and fees.
J. Glover, . . .	23	R.C.	1st Feb., 1868.	" singing, . . .	100 "
B. Haddock, . . .	23	R.C.	1st Oct., 1867.	" needlework, . . .	6s.
A. O'Leary, . . .	23	R.C.	1st April, 1861.	" singing, . . .	3s.
C. Harpur, . . .	20	R.C.	1st Sept., 1867.	Assistant, drawing, . . .	2s, and fees.
S. Croil, . . .	28	Pres.	1st March, 1863.	Teacher of embroidery, . . .	12s. per week.

Notes.—Several of the above named Teachers, in consideration of the salaries or emoluments their respective names, also give instruction to the teachers in training. (See Section III., paragraph 4)

NUMBER, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, and ANNUAL COST of the Pupil Teachers and Monitors.

Number,	79
Religious Denomination—R.C.,	14
" " R.C.,	22
" " Pres.,	11
" " Dis.,	1
Annual Cost, . . .	£733

PARAGRAPH 11.—SUBJECTS of the ENTRANCE EXAMINATION and of the COURSE of STUDY of the Teachers in training; duration of the Session; Days, Hours, and Subjects of Lecture and of Instruction, of each Professor and Teacher; titles of all the Manuals of Instruction used in the Department.

- Subjects of the Entrance Examination:—Stated in the form of questions.
- And of the Course of Study of the Teachers in training:—Stated in the programmes for Male and Female Training Departments.
- Duration of the Course:—1. From beginning of third week in January to the middle of third week in June. 2. From first week in August to the end of third week in December.
- Days, Hours, and Subjects of Lecture, and of Instruction of each Professor and Teacher:—Stated in the programmes for Male and Female Training Departments.
- Titles of all the Manuals of Instruction used in the Department:—They are all on the Board's List, with the exception of Dr. Sullivan's "Papers on Popular Education," and Mr. Butler's "Lessons on Trigonometry."

SPECIAL CLASS.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY.

8.30 - 9.30	With the General Class.
10.0 - 10.30	With the General Class.
10.30 - 11.30	At School No. 1, teaching, except Wednesday from 11.30 to 12.30 with Mr. Butler, and Thursday from 11.30 to 12.15 with Dr. Sullivan.
12.30 - 1.0	Breakfast.
1.0 - 2.0	Mr. Butler and Mr. O'Sullivan on alternate weeks, except Friday with Mr. Butler.
2.0 - 3.0	The two advanced evening Ladies; the remainder at Drawing.
3.0 - 4.0	The most advanced evening Ladies.*
4.0 - 5.0	The remainder at Drawing, except Thursday from 4.0 to 4.45 Vocal Music.

THURSDAY.

9.30 - 1.0	With the General Class.
1.0 - 2.0	Learning Latin.*
2.0 - 3.0	In School No. 1, teaching.
3.0 - 4.0	Drawing.

SATURDAY.

9.15 - 9.45	Study.
10.0 - 10.40	Religious Instruction.
10.40 - 1.0	Learning Latin.*

* Instruction in Latin is also given from 1.30 to 4.30 A.M. on all week days, except Saturday.

OCCUPATION OF THE MALE TEACHERS' TIME BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL HOURS.

GEORGE'S-STREET AND MARLBOROUGH-STREET ESTABLISHMENTS.

H. M.	H. M.	
6 00	7 0	*Rise, Wash, Devotional Exercises, Making Beds
7 0	8 30	Study.
8 30	9 10	Breakfast.
9 15	4 0	In Model Schools and Lecture Rooms.
4 0	5 30	Dinner and Relaxation.
5 30	8 45	Study.
8 45	9 30	Supper and Relaxation.
9 30	10 0	Preparing for Bed.

The Teachers are under the superintendence of Mr. O'Sullivan, assisted by Mr. Martin.

GLANVIN ESTABLISHMENT.

H. M.	H. M.	
6 0 to	6 45	*Rise, Wash, Devotional Exercises, Making Beds.
6 45 ..	7 40	Study.

* During the winter months the Teachers do not rise so early.

7 45 to 8 30	Breakfast.
8 30 "	9 15 Walk to Model Schools, and Recreation in Playground.
9 15 "	4 0 In Model Schools and Lecture Rooms.
4 0 "	4 50 Return to Glanvin.
4 50 "	6 0 Dinner and Relaxation.
6 0 "	9 0 Study.
9 0 "	9 30 Supper and Relaxation.
9 30 "	10 0 Preparing for Bed.

The Teachers are under the superintendence of Mr. Ryan, assisted by Mr. Hanna.

On Saturdays all the Teachers are required to attend at Glanvin, to receive instruction in the practice of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Land Surveying.

Opportunities are afforded to all the Teachers to receive religious instruction from their respective Pastors, and to attend their places of worship on Sundays.

FEMALE TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of training for Female Teachers includes instruction in the Principles and Practice of Teaching, in the Organization and Management of Schools, in those portions of the Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners which concern the Teachers of National Schools, in all kinds of Plain Needle-work, in Dress-making, and in Household Economy.

I. Special instruction in the English department is given by Dr. Sullivan, assisted by Mr. Rutledge, on Grammar and Composition—Geography and the Elements of Astronomy—the Outlines of English Literature and General History.

II. In the Science department, special instruction is given by Mr. Butler, assisted by Mr. O'Sullivan, on Arithmetic, and on such of the Lessons of a scientific character, contained in the Books of the Board, as may prove of use to Female Teachers in their Schools.

The Teachers are constantly practised in class-teaching, the classes being formed sometimes from among themselves, sometimes of children from the schools. They also receive instruction in Singing, in Drawing, and on Poultry and Dairy Management. A limited number are taught the Harmonicon.

DAILY OCCUPATION OF FEMALE TEACHERS in the LECTURE ROOMS and MODEL SCHOOLS.

GENERAL CLASS.

The General Class of Female Teachers is divided into two Sections. The First, or Senior Section, consists chiefly of Teachers already placed in the First Division of Third Class or above. The Second Section consists of those who do not as yet hold higher than Second Division of Third Class. Each Division is subdivided into two Sections (A and B), for convenience in performing the duties appointed for them in the Schools.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY.				TUESDAY.
8.30 - 9.30	Instruction in Class-teaching by the Head Mistress of Female Central Model School, No. 1.			
10.0 to 10.30	Separate Religious Instruction with the Children of the Schools.			
10.15 to 11.15	Lectures, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.	The whole Class with Do. do. do. do. Do. do. do. do. Do. do. do. do.		Separate Religious Instruction with the Children of the Schools.
11.15 to 12.0	Lectures, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.	The whole Class with Do. do. do. do. Do. do. do. do. Do. do. do. do.		
12.0 to 1.0		Mr. Butler, Mr. Rutledge, Mr. Butler, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. O'Sullivan.		

DAILY OCCUPATION OF FEMALE TEACHERS, &c.—continued.

GENERAL CLASS—continued.						
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY.					THURSDAY.	
12 0 to 12 30	Recreation, Domestic Duties, Vocal Music, Harmonium.					
	Series.		Junior.	After two consecutive weeks, the Junior and Senior Divisions interchange duties. While engaged in the Practice of Teaching in School No. 1, the Teachers are under the superintendence of Mr. Hutchinson or Mr. O'Sullivan, in alternate weeks.	Dr. Sullivan	
1 0 to 2 0	In School No. 1— Practice of Teaching.	In Work-room— Pract. Sewing and Cut- ting-out.	Drawing			
2 0 to 3 0	In School No. 1— Sewing.	In Class-room— Studying.	Infant School for Prac- tice of Teaching.		Mr. O'Sullivan.	
(After two consecutive days a change with B.)			(After two consecutive weeks, Junior changes with Series.)			
3 0 to 3 45	The whole Class at Vocal Music.				Division or Composition	
SATURDAY						
Exercises in Class-teaching by the Head Mistress of Female Central Model School, No. 1.						
Religious Instruction						
Lecture-room, with Dr. Sullivan, Mr. Butler, Mr. Keenan, Mr. O'Sullivan, in rotation.						
Writing						

SPECIAL CLASS.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY.

R. M.	R. M.	
2 30 to 3 00	Drawing.	
3 00 to 3 30	With the General Class.	
3 30 to 4 00	In School No. 1, Teaching, except Writing.	
4 00 to 4 30	From 11 4 to 12 0 with Mr. Sullivan.	
4 30 to 5 00	Exercises.	
5 00 to 5 30	Mr. Keenan and Mr. O'Sullivan on alternate Fridays, Mr. Butler on Wednesdays, studying on Thursday, and teaching in School No. 1 on Monday.	
5 30 to 6 00	Teaching in School No. 1.	
6 00 to 6 30	Vocal Music with General Class.	

THURSDAY.

R. M.	R. M.	
2 30 to 3 00	Drawing.	
3 00 to 3 30	With General Class.	
3 30 to 4 00	Teaching in School.	
4 00 to 4 30	Writing with General Class.	

SATURDAY.

2 30 to 3 00	Drawing.	
3 00 to 3 30	Religious Instruction.	
3 30 to 4 00	Teaching in School No. 1.	
4 00 to 4 30	Vocal Music.	

OCCUPATION OF THE FEMALE TEACHERS' TIME BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL HOURS.

R. M.	R. M.	
6 0 to 6 45	"Bleed, Wash, Make Beds.	
6 45 to 7 5	Roll-call, Separate Devotional Exercises.	
7 5 to 8 10	Study.	
8 10 to 9 15	Breakfast, Domestic Duties, and Relaxation.	
9 20 to 3 40	In Model Schools and Lecture-rooms.	
3 40 to 4 30	Relaxation in Play-ground.	
4 30 to 5 0	Dinner.	
5 0 to 6 30	Sewing, and Practice of Instrumental Music.	
6 30 to 7 0	Relaxation.	

* During the winter months the Teachers do not dress early.

R. M.	R. M.	
7 0 to 7 30	Tea.	
7 30 to 8 30	Study.	
8 40 to 10 0	Separate Devotional Exercises.	

The Teachers are under the superintendence of Mrs. Campbell, assisted by Miss Byrne.

On Saturdays a portion of the Class is engaged in various useful employments in household matters:—Cleaning, Washing, Ironing, &c., &c., in weekly succession—in repair of Clothes, correspondence with Parents, &c., &c., exclusive of two hours for Exercise.

Opportunities are afforded to all the Teachers to receive religious instruction from their respective Pastors, and to attend their places of worship on Sundays.

PARAGRAPH 12.—NAME, POSITION, and EXTENT OF ACCOMMODATION in each of the Houses in which the STUDENTS RESIDE; NUMBERS LODGED in each; NAMES, AGES, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, RANK, DATE OF APPOINTMENT, SALARY, and ALLOWANCES, and DUTIES of each RESIDENT OFFICER in the several houses.

MALE TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, GLASNEVEN.

Position of house:—In the village of Glasnevin, county Dublin.

Extent of Accommodation:—

Number of Students capable of being lodged,	40
Number of Students lodged,	33

Names, Ages, Religious Denominations, Rank, Date of Appointment, Salary and Allowances, and Duties of each Resident Officer.

Name.	Age.	Religious Denominations.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Salary and Allowances.	Duties.
P. Ryan.	38	R.C.	Superintendent.	1 Sep., 1895,	£50 per annum, with board, lodging, &c.	General superintendence and management of Training Establishment.
R. Hanna.	37	Pres.	Assistant do.	1 Jan., 1895,	£25 per annum, with board, lodging, &c.	Overseeing Teachers' studies, &c.
H. Larkin.	44	R.C.	Matron.	1 Aug., 1897,	£45 per annum, with board, lodging, &c., for herself and family.	Attending to domestic arrangements of Training Establishment.

MALE TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, GEORGE'S-STREET.

Position of house :—34, North Great George's-street, Dublin.

Extent of Accommodation :—

Number of Students capable of being lodged, 45

Number of Students lodged, 40

Names, Ages, Religious Denominations, Rank, Date of Appointment, Salary and Allowances, and Duties of each Resident Officer.

Name.	Age.	Religious Denominations.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Salary and Allowances.	Duties.
D. O'Sullivan.	37	R.C.	Superintendent.	15 Sep., 1895,	£70 per annum, furnished apartments, fuel, and light.	General superintendence and management of Training Establishment.
J. Martin.	38	Pres.	Overseer of Teachers' studies.	30 Jan., 1897,	£40 per annum, with board, lodging, &c.	Overseeing Teachers' studies and clerking in Professor's Office.
B. Belme.	50	R.C.	Matron.	1 May, 1897,	£50 per annum, with board, lodging, &c.	Attending to domestic arrangements of Training Establishment.

AUXILIARY TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, SPECIAL CLASS BRANCH.

Position of house :—On grounds attached to Tyrone House, Marlborough-street, Dublin.

Extent of Accommodation :—

Number of Students capable of being lodged, 39

Number of Students lodged, 24

Names, Ages, Religious Denominations, Rank, Date of Appointment, Salary and Allowances, and Duties of each Resident Officer.

Name.	Age.	Religious Denominations.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Salary and Allowances.	Duties.
P. M. Lynch.	50	R.C.	Superintendent.	12 April, 1895,	Furnished apartments, fuel, and light.	Supervision of Teachers while in establishment.
O. Clarke.	43	R.C.	Housekeeper.	9 Oct., 1895,	£1 per week, furnished apartments, fuel, and light.	Attending to domestic arrangements.

FEMALE TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT.

Position of house :—Talbot-street, Dublin.

Extent of Accommodation :—

Number of Students capable of being lodged, 40

Number of Students lodged, 35

NAMES, AGES, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, RANK, DATE OF APPOINTMENT, SALARY AND ALLOWANCES, AND DUTIES OF EACH RESIDENT OFFICER.

Name.	Age.	Religious Denomination.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Salary and Allowances.	Duties.
A. Byrne.	32	R.C.	Superintendent.	1 June, 1866.	Board, lodging, &c.	General superintendence and management of Training Establishment.
A. Shaw.	29	Pres.	Assistant to do.	10 Feb., 1868.	£30 per annum, with board, lodging, &c.	Overseeing Teachers' studies, &c.
R. Thompson.	37	R.C.	Housekeeper.	1 Mar., 1846.	£50 per annum, with board, lodging, &c. for herself and daughter.	Attending to domestic arrangements.

PARAGRAPH 13.—NUMBER OF CANDIDATES, distinguishing SEX and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, SUBMITTED FOR TRAINING each Session, from 1856; with number of each SEX and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION that attended. NUMBER OF STUDENTS, distinguishing SEX and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, who left the Training Department before the expiration of the Course, stating number recalled by Patrons, left through illness, or of their own accord, or dismissed.

Year and Session.	Number of each Sex, and the Religious Denominations of Teachers submitted each Session.							Number of each Sex, and Religious Denominations that attended.						
	R.C.	R.O.	Pres.	Evika.	Prots.	Others.	Total.	R.C.	R.O.	Pres.	Unites.	Wobes.	Others.	Total.
1856—1st Session, Males.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	80	16	2	—	2	128
Females.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	38	8	—	—	—	46
2nd Session, Males.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	89	15	9	—	—	106
Females.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	32	7	—	—	—	47
1857—1st Session, Males.	9	105	26	2	—	—	142	7	78	15	1	—	—	101
Females.	6	30	8	1	1	—	36	6	23	4	1	—	—	47
2nd Session, Males.	6	54	20	—	—	—	80	7	71	21	—	—	—	99
Females.	6	35	8	1	—	—	51	5	32	7	1	—	—	45
1858—1st Session, Males.	5	124	51	—	1	—	181	3	84	13	—	1	—	107
Females.	5	30	4	—	1	—	40	5	18	3	—	1	—	47
2nd Session, Males.	5	95	21	—	—	—	121	5	70	15	—	—	—	90
Females.	6	39	7	1	—	—	53	3	27	6	1	—	—	47
1859—1st Session, Males.	6	222	15	—	—	—	243	4	90	6	—	—	—	100
Females.	4	34	7	2	—	—	47	4	31	5	2	—	—	42
2nd Session, Males.	4	82	10	1	—	—	97	5	82	13	1	—	—	101
Females.	4	39	6	—	—	—	49	4	37	5	—	—	—	46
1860—1st Session, Males.	3	94	14	—	—	—	111	7	64	10	—	—	—	81
Females.	5	39	11	—	1	—	56	6	31	9	—	1	—	46
2nd Session, Males.	3	55	10	—	—	1	74	8	52	10	—	—	1	61
Females.	11	32	5	2	—	—	48	8	28	4	1	—	—	41
1861—1st Session, Males.	7	89	14	3	—	—	113	8	66	13	1	—	—	82
Females.	5	65	11	—	—	—	81	8	60	10	—	—	—	78
2nd Session, Males.	3	104	16	—	—	—	123	6	65	10	—	—	—	82
Females.	3	70	12	2	1	—	88	4	35	13	2	1	—	55
1862—1st Session, Males.	12	103	18	—	1	—	133	6	69	12	—	1	—	80
Females.	9	66	9	—	—	—	84	8	56	9	—	—	—	73
2nd Session, Males.	12	136	28	2	1	—	179	10	45	20	2	—	1	84
Females.	16	50	16	2	—	—	84	15	44	14	2	—	—	77
1863—1st Session, Males.	18	134	32	1	2	—	175	11	46	20	1	—	—	85
Females.	16	72	21	—	1	—	115	17	36	20	—	1	—	74
2nd Session, Males.	15	109	23	2	2	—	149	11	47	20	1	—	2	81
Females.	17	65	20	1	—	—	103	24	31	19	1	—	—	75
1864—1st Session, Males.	19	115	20	3	2	—	159	14	55	24	2	—	—	78
Females.	20	54	16	9	6	—	105	20	31	16	2	—	—	75
2nd Session, Males.	14	86	26	1	4	—	131	14	37	22	1	—	—	77
Females.	23	65	18	1	1	—	108	27	27	17	1	—	—	72
1865—1st Session, Males.	20	120	25	2	4	—	171	15	47	18	1	—	—	75
Females.	16	87	16	—	2	—	121	15	47	18	1	—	—	75
2nd Session, Males.	23	104	27	—	8	—	162	18	24	27	—	2	—	81
Females.	21	61	16	2	—	—	100	20	41	15	2	—	—	78
1866—1st Session, Males.	19	117	30	—	1	—	157	12	49	18	—	1	—	75
Females.	18	46	24	2	5	—	96	18	30	21	2	—	—	71
2nd Session, Males.	18	120	40	—	2	—	170	15	30	21	—	—	—	71
Females.	22	45	21	1	4	—	94	21	30	17	1	—	—	72
1867—1st Session, Males.	16	94	27	—	2	—	141	9	40	18	—	—	—	65
Females.	14	61	18	—	4	—	97	14	44	12	—	—	—	70
2nd Session, Males.	16	129	23	2	2	—	171	11	35	19	2	—	—	77
Females.	16	53	15	1	8	—	93	16	37	14	1	—	—	74

* Returns not available. No records kept.

† See observations on returns.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS, distinguishing SEX and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, who left the Training Department before the expiration of the Course, stating number recalled by Patrons, left through illness, or of their own accord, or dismissed.

	MALES					FEMALES						MALES					FEMALES				
	E.C.	S.C.	Pres.	Unk.	Wor M.	E.C.	S.C.	Pres.	Unk.	Wor M.		E.C.	S.C.	Pres.	Unk.	Wor M.	E.C.	S.C.	Pres.	Unk.	Wor M.
1854.												1853.									
Recalled by Manager,												Recalled by Manager,	1								
Left from illness,												Left from illness,									
Own accord,												Own accord,									
Dismissed,												Dismissed,									
Died,												Died,									
1855.												1853.									
Recalled by Manager,												Recalled by Manager,									
Left from illness,	1											Left from illness,									
Own accord,												Own accord,									
Dismissed,												Dismissed,									
Died,												Died,									
1856.*												1854									
Recalled by Manager,												Recalled by Manager,									
Left from illness,												Left from illness,									
Own accord,												Own accord,									
Dismissed,												Dismissed,									
Died,												Died,									
1858.												1855.									
Recalled by Manager,												Recalled by Manager,									
Left from illness,												Left from illness,									
Own accord,												Own accord,									
Dismissed,												Dismissed,									
Died,												Died,									
1859.												1856.									
Recalled by Manager,												Recalled by Manager,									
Left from illness,												Left from illness,									
Own accord,												Own accord,									
Dismissed,												Dismissed,									
Died,												Died,									
1861.												1857.									
Recalled by Manager,												Recalled by Manager,									
Left from illness,												Left from illness,									
Own accord,												Own accord,									
Dismissed,												Dismissed,									
Died,												Died,									

PARAGRAPH 14.—NUMBER of instances known to the Board, within each of the last Six Years, in which Teachers who have been trained within those years, or are now in training, were removed from their situations by the Patrons, on the ground of having been so trained.

Males, . . . 34 Females, . . . 10 Total, . . . 44

Of the above teachers, there are twenty now in charge of National Schools, five have just left the Training Establishment, and one, after his course of training, went to England.

* In consequence of fever having broken out in the Female Establishment, and two of the teachers in training having died, the teachers were dismissed on 26 October, with the option of returning to the next class in January. They all availed themselves of this permission except 14 who were considered as trained, and were classed.

PARAGRAPH 15.—LETTER of Right Honorable CHESTER FORTESCUE, M.P., late Chief Secretary for Ireland, to the COMMISSIONERS, on TRAINING and MODEL SCHOOLS, with Minutes and Correspondence arising thereon.

COPIES of "all CORRESPONDENCE between Her Majesty's Government and the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, upon the subject of the Proposals with respect to TRAINING and MODEL SCHOOLS contained in the letter of the Right Honorable C. P. FORTESCUE, M.P., to the Commissioners, dated the 19th day of June, 1866."

"Of any MINUTES adopted by the Commissioners in reference to those proposals:"

"And of any MEMORANDUM or REPORT upon the subject submitted to the Commissioners by any of their Inspectors or other officers."

Office of National Education,
20 March, 1867.

JAMES KELLY,
WILLIAM H. NEWELL, } Secretaries.

No. 1.—COPY of LETTER, dated 19th June, 1866, from the Right Hon. C. P. FORTESCUE, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, to the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

Irish Office, 19 June, 1866.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I am desired by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have had under their careful consideration several important questions connected with the operation of the National system of education in Ireland, to which they desire to call the attention of the Commissioners, with a view to the adoption of certain alterations which they believe would produce great public advantage.

The first point which they request the Board to consider is that of the training of teachers in model schools.

It was originally laid down by Lord Derby as a condition of the employment of teachers, that they should have received previous instruction in a model school, which was accordingly opened in Dublin in 1833.

But the Commissioners of Education having thus one normal school only, and having a large and increasing number of teachers to train, were forced to adopt a very limited course of instruction, a course which at first was spread over three months only, and which has never exceeded five months; and notwithstanding this effort to extend, however imperfectly, the influence of training as widely as possible, it appears that there are still in the National schools 4,369 untrained teachers out of a total number of 7,472.

It is of course known to the Government that the district model schools assist in supplying competent teachers. But the number which they are able to send out does not, it appears, exceed 50 annually, while in 84 out of 60 school districts into which the country has been divided, no model school has been established. It is accordingly ascertained that between the training school in Dublin and the district model schools in the country, the number of persons prepared annually for the office of teacher is only about 400, whereas the number of new teachers, principals, or assistants, annually required is about 900.

The Government view this state of things with much concern, and are anxious to apply a remedy to the incompleteness and inadequacy of the present training system; but considering the hostility felt and expressed in some quarters, and especially in the Roman Catholic community, to the principle of exclusive State management in the case of model and training schools, they are not prepared to undertake the extension of such schools under such exclusive management. The Government prefer to stimulate private enterprise and private zeal to supply the wants which exist, and they therefore propose to encourage the establishment of model schools under local management.

The following is the outline of the plan which the Government would propose for the consideration of the Board.

A model school, under local management, would consist of two parts:—

1st. The domestic establishment, which should have accommodation for at least 15 resident pupils, and which should in every respect be suitable to its purpose as a part of a training institution.

2nd. The school-house, which should be of a superior character, and be capable of accommodating at least 150 pupils.

The domestic establishment should be created from funds derived from private sources.

The school-house may be built either from private funds, as in the case of ordinary non-vested National schools, or partly from private funds, and partly from the Parliamentary grant, as in the case of vested National schools. In the former instance, the school would be called a non-vested model school; in the latter instance, a vested model school.

To the creation of a vested model school-house the Commissioners would contribute in the same proportion of expense as in the case of ordinary schools. The management and general direction of a vested model school would be vested in trustees, who, subject to the Board's approval, would appoint the teachers, and would have the absolute power of dismissing them.

The heads of the school should exhibit qualifications for the proper training of students in the art of teaching, and the organization of schools.

The day-school must be open to pupils of all denominations, and must be conducted exactly upon the principle of an ordinary National school: a course of study by students in training would be laid down by the Board. For each student who should pass a satisfactory examination a grant should be made by the Board. The Government would look to the Board for advice as to the amount of such grant, and also for the suggestion of all regulations of detail necessary to carry into effect the plan which I have described.

Her Majesty's Government, in the next place, strongly recommend a revision of the arrangements for the reception of teachers in training, in force in the normal establishment in Dublin, with the view of providing, if possible, an simpler and more practical course of instruction for a larger number of teachers. They desire also to observe, that there is a marked distinction between the position of students residing for a considerable time as boarders in a training institute or model school and that of day-scholars attending an ordinary school; a distinction which accounts for the fact that objections are often entertained, especially by the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, against sending teachers or pupil teachers to an institution where their domestic life is not based, like the family life of a home, upon identity of religious belief.

It appears to the Government that the double object of meeting such objections, and of providing the means of retaining a larger number of teachers for a longer period in training, might to a great extent be attained by permitting teachers or pupil teachers, at their own desire, or that of the managers of schools by whom they

are sent up for training, to board and lodge out of the official establishment. In such cases teachers and pupil teachers should receive an allowance in lieu of board and lodging, and arrangements could be readily made for their reception in private boarding-houses sanctioned by the Commissioners. If a precedent were needed for such an arrangement, I find that in the Scotch Presbyterian training colleges there are no official residences for the teachers in training, who, by means of an allowance from the college, provide board and lodging for themselves.

The Government are further of opinion that, considering the nature of these institutions, in which the Commissioners stand, to a great extent, towards the teachers in *locis parentis*, and in which large number of children of different religious denominations are drawn together without that local supervision, either lay or clerical, which the patron or manager affords to an ordinary National school, some special provision should be made for the religious instruction and supervision of the inmates, and with this view they recommend the appointment of chaplains in connexion with the central training and district model schools, upon the following conditions:—

The Commissioners, upon the recommendation of the bishop or other authority of the Church to which they belong, should appoint as chaplains resident clergymen of each denomination.

The chaplain should have control, subject to the rules of the Board, over the religious instruction of the teachers in training and pupils of his own denomination.

It would be especially his duty to watch over those teachers who, under the last proposal, should reside out of the official establishment.

The Commissioners should require his certificate as a condition of granting or continuing his licence as a boarding-house for the use of teachers of his own denomination.

He should be remunerated by a capitation grant for the teachers in training and the pupils belonging to his own Church, his total income not, however, exceeding some fixed amount.

Every teacher of a model school would, as at present, be appointed by the Commissioners, subject to the possession of a certificate as to faith and morals from the chaplain of his own religious denomination.

Finally, I am directed by his Excellency to inform you that Her Majesty's Government are desirous of drawing the attention of the Commissioners to the important principle upon which the remuneration of the teachers of schools supported by the State has with much marked success been recently regulated in England and Scotland; I refer to the principle of State payments being apportioned to the ascertained results of education.

The Government do not urge upon the Commissioners the general adoption of this principle as an immediate change in the Irish system. They propose its early introduction in certain cases where it might properly be tried at once, as in that of the model schools, to be followed by its gradual development, not necessarily in the precise form which it has assumed in England, but with such modifications and adaptations as the Commissioners, profiting by English experience, with their knowledge of the wants and circumstances of Ireland, may recommend. I may add that I should hope that, as one effect of the change, the incomes of meritorious teachers would thereby be improved.

The Lord Lieutenant invites the immediate consideration of the Commissioners to the proposals herein contained, and requests to be favoured with their views thereon as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), C. S. FORTESCUE.

The Commissioners
of National Education.

No. 2.—MINUTE DATED 28th JUNE, 1866.

Present:—Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor; Hon. Judge Longfield; the Lord Chief Baron (Pigot); Laurence Waldron, esq., B.A.; John Leatigue, esq.;

VII.

John O'Hagan, esq.; James W. Murland, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

Ordered, That a special meeting of the Board be summoned for Tuesday next, the 26th instant, at two o'clock, to consider a letter from the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, submitting several important questions connected with the operation of the system of National education in Ireland, with a view to the adoption of certain alterations which Her Majesty's Government believe would produce great public advantage.

No. 3.—MINUTE DATED 26th JUNE, 1866.

Present:—Rev. Dr. Henry; Hon. Judge Longfield; Rev. John Hall; John Leatigue, esq.; Laurence Waldron, esq.; Hon. Thomas Preston; Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald; James W. Murland, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

Read letter No. 5455/66, from the Bishop of Derry, requesting that, as his parliamentary duties prevent his attending, he may be furnished with a copy of Mr. Fortescue's letter, and also given an opportunity of considering it before any action is taken thereon.

Read the following letter, 5456/66, from the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

(Here follows letter, which see, No. 1.)

Ordered, That a special meeting of the Board be summoned for Saturday, the 30th instant, at eleven o'clock, to consider the foregoing; and that a copy of Mr. Fortescue's letter be sent to each Commissioner.

No. 4.—MINUTE OF THE 30th JUNE, 1866.

Present:—Laurence Waldron, esq., B.A.; Right Hon. Lord Balfour; Rev. Dr. Henry; Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor; Right Hon. Judge O'Hagan; Rev. John Hall; John Leatigue, esq.; Hon. Thomas Preston; Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald; James W. Murland, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

Read letter No. 5456/66, from the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, as set forth in the proceedings of the 26th instant.

Read also letter, No. 5671/66, from the Hon. Judge Longfield, approving of the suggestions contained in the Chief Secretary's letter, but stating that he considers that greater security than hitherto obtained should be sought, that schools towards which building grants are made, shall not be diverted to some other purpose. Also, that each student of a model and training school under local management, who is paid for by the Board, shall not only pass a satisfactory examination, but, in addition, shall show that he has gone through a proper course of training; and that grants shall be limited to cases where the student remains a reasonable time, say five years, in the service of the Board. And further, that the classes which require every teacher of a model school, in order to his appointment, to present a certificate from the chaplain of his own denomination, should be limited to the Commissioners consulting the chaplain as to the morals, &c., of the teacher.

Ordered, That the Chief Secretary for Ireland be informed that the Commissioners have considered the proposals to which their attention has been invited by the Lord Lieutenant; and without binding themselves to the adoption of any particular details, they beg to express their general approbation of those proposals, and their readiness to co-operate with the Government in carrying them into practical effect, keeping always in view the fundamental principles of united secular education.

(5456/66.—B. O. 30/6/66.)

No. 4.—COPY OF LETTER, dated 2nd July, 1866 from the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland to the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue, M.P. Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Office of National Education,
2 July, 1866.

Sir,—We have had the honour to lay before a special meeting of the Board of National Education your letter of the 19th ultimo.

I 2

We are now directed to inform you that the Commissioners have considered the proposals to which their attention has been invited by the Lord Lieutenant; and without limiting themselves to the adoption of any particular details, they beg to express their general approbation of these proposals, and their readiness to co-operate with the Government in carrying them into practical effect, keeping always in view the fundamental principles of united secular education.

We have, &c.,
(Signed), JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM MCCORMY, }
Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 6.—MINUTE of the 17th July, 1868.

Present:—Rev. Dr. Henry, John Lenthaigne, esq., John O'Hagan, esq., Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald, Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Commissioners proceed to consider whether any further steps should at present be taken by them with reference to Mr. Fortescue's letter of the 9th June, addressed to the Board.

The Resident Commissioner explains that he has written to Lord Naas, apprising him that the Commissioners have received this letter from the Right Honorable C. P. Fortescue, and asking what he would wish should be done in reference to it.

The Secretary read letter, 2567/66, from the Bishop of Derry, stating that he is of opinion that no action should at present be taken by the Commissioners in reference to Mr. Fortescue's letter of the 16th June.

Ordered, That no action be taken until Lord Naas's answer shall have been received.

No. 7.—MINUTE of the 18th November, 1868.

Present:—Laurence Waldron, esq., M.P., Right Hon. M. Brady, James Gibson, esq., Hon. Judge Longfield, Right Hon. Judge O'Hagan, Right Hon. J. A. Lawson, M.P., John Lenthaigne, esq., M.P., John O'Hagan, esq., M.P., J. W. Marland, esq., Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Resident Commissioner brings under the notice of the Board that the time has arrived for preparation of the estimate for 1867-8, and asks if it is to be prepared with relation to the letter of the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue, late Chief Secretary for Ireland, which was laid before the Commissioners on the 30th of June last.

Ordered, That provision be made in the estimate for the several matters proposed in Mr. Fortescue's letter, with the exception of payment by results, which is to remain for future consideration.

No. 8.—MINUTE of the 20th November, 1868.

Present:—Hon. Judge Longfield, Right Hon. Chief Baron Pigot, John Lenthaigne, esq., M.P., John O'Hagan, esq., M.P., James W. Marland, esq., Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

Read letter from the Lord Bishop of Derry (10,156/66), phasing on record his dissent from making provision in the estimate for the several matters proposed in the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue's letter of the 19th June last (which was taken into consideration by Board on the 18th instant), and stating his opinion that it is highly inexpedient that matters of so much importance, "not on the programme," should have been brought forward and decided upon without due notice having been given.

Ordered, That, in consideration of the foregoing letter, the question as to whether the estimate for 1867-8 shall be prepared, so as to provide for the several matters suggested in the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue's letter of the 19th June, be brought before the Board at its next meeting; the usual notice to be given on the "programme."

No. 9.—MINUTE of the 27th November, 1868.

Present:—Right Hon. Maximo Brady, Laurence Waldron, esq., M.P., James Gibson, esq., the Bishop of Derry, Hon. Judge Longfield, Right Hon. Judge O'Hagan, the Lord Chief Baron (Pigot), Right Hon.

J. A. Lawson, M.P., Rev. Dr. Hall, John Lenthaigne, esq., Right Hon. Judge Fitzgerald, James W. Marland, esq., Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Commissioners proceed to consider the question whether an additional estimate shall be prepared, so as to provide for the several matters (excepting the payment by results) suggested in the letter of the 19th June, 1868 (2486/66), from the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue, late Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Secretary reads the following paragraph in Mr. Fortescue's letter:—

"Her Majesty's Government, in the next place, strongly recommended a revision of the arrangements for the reception of teachers in training, in force in the Normal Establishment in Dublin, with the view of providing, if possible, an ample and more practical course of instruction for a larger number of students."

Ordered, That to defray the increased expenses of the Normal Establishment under the new arrangement proposed, the sum of £3,000 be applied for, which is made up as follows:—

The Commissioners propose to extend the period of training from five months to 44 weeks, and to increase the number of teachers in training from 200 to 300, for which purpose the present staff of two professors at £400 a year each, with two assistants at £200 each, and a lecturer on physical science at £200, must be increased to—

1. A professor of the English course, including reading, grammar, geography, &c.	£
2. A training master associated with him	100
3. A professor of arithmetic and mathematics	400
4. A training master	100
5. A professor of the physical sciences	200
6. A training master	100
7. A professor of method, discipline, and organization	400
8. A training master	100
	£2,200

Increments in the foregoing over the sum at present available (£1,800) for the staff of professors, &c.	500
The increase consequent on the maintenance of 100 additional teachers residing out of the establishment for 44 weeks, at 12s. 6d. a week each	2,700
	£3,000

The Secretary next read the following paragraph:—

"The Government are further of opinion that, considering the nature of these institutions, in which the Commissioners stand, to a great extent, towards the teachers in loco parentis, and in which large number of children of different religious denominations are drawn together without that local supervision, either lay or clerical, which the patron or manager affords to an ordinary National school, some special provision should be made for the religious instruction and supervision of the inmates, and with this view they recommend the appointment of chaplains in connexion with the central training and district model schools, upon the following conditions:—

"The Commissioners, upon the recommendation of the Bishop or other authority of the Church to which they belong, should appoint as chaplains resident clergymen of each denomination.

"The chaplain should have control, subject to the rules of the Board, over the religious instruction of the teachers in training and pupils of his own denomination.

"It would be especially his duty to watch over those teachers who, under the last proposal, should reside out of the official establishment.

"The Commissioners should require his certificate as a condition of granting or continuing their licence to a boarding-house for the use of teachers of his own denomination.

"He should be remunerated by a capitation grant for the teachers in training and the pupils belonging to his own Church, his total income not, however, exceeding some fixed amount.

"Every teacher of a model school would, as at present, be appointed by the Commissioners, subject to the possession of a certificate as to faith and morals from the chaplain of his own religious denomination."

Ordered, That the sum of £5,900 be asked for the

remuneration of chaplains, under the arrangement recommended above, this sum being calculated at an average per head of 10s. for each pupil and 21s. for each teacher.

Ordered, further, That the details as to the appointment and powers of chaplains be hereafter determined.

Ordered, also, That an adjourned meeting for the consideration of the other subjects of Mr. Fortescue's letter, be summoned for Friday, the 30th instant, at half-past three o'clock.

No. 10.—*MURDER* of the 30th November, 1866.

Present:—Right Hon. M. Brady; James Gilson, esq.; Chief Baron Pigot; Rev. Doctor Hall; John Lenthaigne, esq.; John O'Hagan, esq.; Right Hon. Judge Fitzgerald; James W. Marland, esq.; Right Hon. A. McDonnell.

The Commissioners proceed to consider the subjects contained in Mr. Fortescue's letter which were not decided on at the Board of the 27th instant.

1st. As to whether provision should be made in the additional estimate to be sent forward, for the erection of vested model schools under local management; and—

2nd. Maintenance of model schools under local management (non-vested).

The Commissioners being divided in opinion on these points, the question is put to the vote, when the following members vote in favour of provision being made in the additional estimate for the above:

For.—The Lord Chief Baron; Right Hon. M. Brady; Right Hon. Judge Fitzgerald; John Lenthaigne, esq.; John O'Hagan, esq.; Right Hon. A. McDonnell.

Against.—Rev. John Hall, D.D.; James Gilson, esq.; James W. Marland, esq.

Ordered, That provision be made in the estimate, £5,000 for the former service, and £6,000 for the latter.

On the subject of payment of teachers by ascertained results of education—

Resolved, That it is not necessary to provide, at present, for this service until the Commissioners shall have been enabled to mature a scheme for the purpose.

Ordered, That the estimate be prepared and forwarded to the Government for approval.

(3458/66.—Supplemental Estimate for 1867-8.—B. O. 39/11/66.)

No. 11.—*COPY OF LETTER* from the Secretaries to the Commissioners of National Education to the Right Hon. Lord NAAS, Chief Secretary for Ireland, dated 4th December, 1866.

Office of National Education,
4 December, 1866.

My Lord.—We are directed by the Commissioners of National Education to call your lordships' attention to a letter addressed to them by the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue, dated the 19th June, and to the Board's letter, in reply, dated the 2nd July, 1866.

The Commissioners now take leave to transmit for the consideration of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in the shape of a "Supplemental Estimate," a statement of the probable expense to be provided for in the financial year 1867-8, for carrying into practical effect the proposals contained in the letter of the 19th June, 1866.

Should the course now proposed meet with His Excellency's approval, the Commissioners request that the estimate may be forwarded to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

We have, &c.,

(Signed), JAMES KELLY,
WILLIAM MCCREDDY, } Secretaries.

The Right Hon. Lord NAAS,
&c., &c., &c.

(22/175).

No. 12. *COPY OF LETTER* from Major-General Sir THOMAS A. LARCOM to the Secretaries to the Commissioners of National Education, dated 13 December, 1866.

Dublin Castle, 13 December, 1866.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., and to state that His Excellency is anxious to have laid before him the Minutes of Proceedings of the meetings of the Board of National Education, at which the question of the supplemental estimate referred to in your communication was discussed.

I am to request, therefore, that you will forward to me copies of the same, the names of the Commissioners present, and the record of divisions (if any) which took place in the Board upon the subject.

I am, &c.,

The Secretaries. (Signed), THOMAS A. LARCOM.

(10,877/66.—Enclosure).

No. 13. *COPY OF LETTER* from the Secretaries to the Commissioners of National Education to Major-General Sir THOMAS LARCOM, K.C.B., dated 19 December, 1866.

Office of National Education,
19 December, 1866.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 13th inst., stating that the Lord Lieutenant is anxious to have laid before him the minutes of the proceedings of the meetings of the Board of National Education at which the question of the supplemental estimate which accompanied our letter of the 4th inst., was discussed.

We have now the honour to forward, for His Excellency's information, copies of the minutes of proceedings in question, with the names of the Commissioners present, and the record of divisions as called for by your letter.*

We have, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES KELLY,
WILLIAM MCCREDDY, } Secretaries.

Major-General Sir T. A. LARCOM, K.C.B.†

COPY of a STATEMENT issued by the ELEMENTARY EDUCATION COMMITTEE of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, in reply to the LETTER of the Right Honorable C. P. FORTESCUE, M.P., on the Organization and Government of Model Schools, &c.

STATEMENT in reply to the LETTER of the Right Hon. C. P. FORTESCUE, M.P., on the Organization and Government of Model Schools, &c.

The Elementary Education Committee of the General Assembly have had their attention directed to a letter, dated 19th June, 1866, addressed by the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue, late Chief Secretary for Ireland, to the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland. This letter was printed in return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th July, 1866. It deals with the subject of the Organization and Government of training and model schools, and with the principle upon which the remuneration of teachers of schools supported by the State ought to be regulated.

The Commissioners, in their reply, dated 2 July, 1866, "without binding themselves to the adoption of any particular details," "express their general approval of the proposals made, and their readiness to co-operate with the Government in carrying them into practical effect." The Assembly's Committee are deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of the subjects referred to in this correspondence, and of their bearing upon the educational interests of the country, and they feel it incumbent upon them to lay their views before both the Government and the public.

The first point to which, in this letter, the attention

* Note.—The Enclosure sent in the foregoing letter consisted of the Right Minutes given in this Return (Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.)

† Note.—The supplemental estimate did not meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

of the Commissioners is called is the training of teachers in model schools. They are reminded that "it was originally laid down by Lord Derby, as a condition of the employment of teachers, that they should have received previous instruction in a model school," but now, after the lapse of 32 years, "there are still in the National schools," it is stated, "4,309 untrained teachers out of a total of 1,472." In this statement there is no distinction made between principal teachers and assistants. The principal teachers alone could be expected to have been trained. At the end of 1864 they numbered 3,863. A few of the assistants have been trained, but the mass of them are virtually in cessant of training, and many of them would afterwards find their way into the model schools. These assistants numbered, at the same date, 1,609 and should have been deducted from the total of untrained teachers, to give a fair view of what the normal and model schools have effected in this department.

The letter proceeds to say that "it is, of course, known to the Government that the district model schools assist in supplying competent teachers, but the number they are able to send out does not, it appears, exceed 90 annually." On this point, the Committee observe, that if the statement here made be correct, a very remarkable change must have passed over the model schools since the date of the "explanatory paper" of the Commissioners (6th February, 1864). In that document, pointed by order of the House of Commons, the Commissioners say, that "to keep up the requisite number of teachers, about 700 new teachers must be supplied every year, and of these the district model schools only furnish about 130." In 1864, these schools were said to furnish every year about 130 new teachers, and the Committee believe that even that statement greatly understated their capacity; but, in 1866, "the number does not, it appears, exceed 90 annually." The explanation of this serious and sudden deterioration of the model schools is not far to seek. Toward the close of 1863, an order was issued by the Commissioners, which took effect early in the following year, directing a large reduction to be made on the staff of candidate teachers in all the model schools. This was accordingly done, and thus a large number of those young persons were sent to their homes, and all the sanguine hopes they had been induced to cherish cruelly extinguished. The amount thus saved went to the payment of first-class monitors, chiefly, if not exclusively, in convent schools, and when this policy of repression, as regards model schools, has produced its natural and inevitable results, the authors of it persuade the Government to complain that the model schools are doing, and can do, comparatively little for the training of teachers. The Commissioners labour to produce inefficiency and incompleteness, and, when they have done so most effectually, the Chief Secretary is instructed to mourn over the results.

In the letter of Mr. Fortescue, it is stated that, "between the training school in Dublin and the district model schools in the country, the number of persons prepared annually for the office of teacher is only about 400, whereas, the number of new teachers, principals, or assistants, annually required, is about 900." In 1864, according to the statement of the "explanatory paper," just quoted, "about 700 new teachers must be supplied every year;" but here, in the letter of the Government, they rise to "about 900." And once more new teachers, principals, and assistants are most conveniently grouped together to magnify the want, and so to depreciate the capabilities of the normal and district schools to meet that want.

The Assembly's Committee are convinced that, with suitable encouragement, the Dublin model school could train 400 teachers annually, and the district model schools 300, the whole number actually required. Dr. Patton, Head Inspector, in his report for 1862, says, "During 1861, 33 males and 30 females left the Belfast Model School, prepared to take charge of schools as principal or assistant teachers; and, in 1862, the number was still larger, as many as 76 having left for a similar purpose." This is what one model was able to accomplish before the staff of its pupil teachers and

monitors was reduced about one-third, and what, then, might have been accomplished by all the model schools of the Board?

But the Government view the state of things as represented to them "with much reason," and what do they propose? "In 34 out of 60 school districts, into which the country has been divided, no model school has been established," and what more simple or natural than that the Board should be asked to proceed to have model schools established in some of these districts, and thus large provision made for the training of teachers? If the model school system be a good one, and the present number of these schools be insufficient, others ought to be erected. But nothing of the kind is proposed. "Considering the hostility felt and expressed in some quarters, and especially in the Roman Catholic community, to the principle of exclusive State management in the case of model and training schools, they are not prepared to undertake the extension of such schools under exclusive management." On this statement, the Assembly's Committee observe, that it has never yet been proved that the Roman Catholic people have any hostility to the model schools, and the education given therein. On the contrary, they have continued till the present hour, in the face of very great difficulties, to take advantage of this education for their children, and the hostility referred to is manifested merely, if not exclusively, by those who hold that the Church, and not the State, has a right to the entire direction and control of the education of the people, and it is in the interests and at the bidding of these parties that the changes sought are being made. Proponents of all denominations are satisfied with the present model school system, and desire its extension. It follows that the plan now proposed can be meant only for the encouragement of conventual and monastic establishments.

And what is this plan? The Government "prefer to stimulate private enterprise, and to encourage the establishment of model schools under local management." Such a model school, it is said, should have a domestic establishment with accommodation for 16 resident pupils, and a school-house capable of accommodating at least 150 pupils, the domestic establishment to be erected from funds derived from private sources, and the school-house from private funds, or in whole or in part, from a Parliamentary grant.

The Assembly's Committee view this proposed revolution in the model school system with most serious apprehension. If these proposals be carried out, they will be the destruction of united education in Ireland. Those making them may profess to maintain the principles of united education, but they are, in reality, doing all in their power to subvert them. The changes sketched in this letter are specially adapted, not so they designed, to convert the schools of the religious orders of the Church of Rome into training and model schools. In converts the domestic establishment would ready for the purpose described, and also the school-house capable of accommodating 150 pupils. And on these convent schools ever become model schools in the proper sense of the term? "The chief objects of model schools," according to the statement of the Commissioners in their rules and regulations, "are to promote united education, to exhibit the most improved methods of literary and scientific instruction to the surrounding schools, and to train young persons for the office of teacher." These objects model schools under local management, and especially convent schools, cannot accomplish. Their teachers are exclusively of one denomination. In their very dress they represent sectarianism in its most distinctive forms. The schools are attended by Roman Catholic children alone. Roman Catholic teachers alone could be trained in them, whilst the teachers of these schools themselves are neither trained nor classed, and are, therefore, not competent to undertake the training of others.

On the other hand, in the administration of a mixed or non-sectarian plan of education, it is essential that teachers should have a considerable course of training in no institution where this system is to be found in its highest perfection. In the existing model schools, both teachers and pupils are of various religious denomina-

tions. The idea of united education is in them a pleasing reality. Young teachers of different denominations are for a considerable time trained together. Thus they imbibed principles of tolerance, mutual forbearance, and respect. It is necessary in such a system that the training schools should be under the Commissioners' supervision and control. In no other way can that unity and uniformity in training be maintained which are essential to success. The model schools are under the charge of trained and chosen teachers of known ability and tried excellence, and they are thus in every respect preferable to schools under local management as training institutions for young candidate teachers.

In any case, these "local model schools" would spring up, not where they are most wanted, but where they could most effectually damage existing institutions. The plan is virtually to set up rival schools, supported out of the public funds, and under exclusive and sectarian management; and when these would have impaired the usefulness of the present model schools, the injury done to the latter would be used as an argument for getting rid of them altogether.

The next point referred to in the letter of the late Chief Secretary is the necessity of a revision of the arrangements for the reception of teachers in training in the Normal Establishment in Dublin. It is recommended that teachers and pupil-teachers be permitted to board and lodge out of the official establishment, receiving an allowance in lieu of board and lodging, and that chaplains should be appointed in connexion with the central training and district model schools.

In regard to the former of these points, it is surely reasonable to ask, Why, after the country has been put to large expense in the erection of a boarding establishment, it should be given up as useless? Has any as yet been proved to have arisen from united boarding and training? On the contrary, have not leading officials from time to time testified to its greatest advantages? In the report of the Commissioners for last year the following statement occurs:—"The establishments in which the teachers, both male and female, attending at our training institution are boarded and lodged, continue to be efficiently conducted. The inmates have been distinguished, as heretofore, for the general correctness of their conduct, for the maintenance of order and discipline, for the exercise of kindly feeling toward each other, and for the careful observance of their religious duties." Is the Government of the country prepared to undo a system working so satisfactorily—to foster sectarian repugnances and animosities, and virtually to suggest measures for provoking the people, and especially the youthful teachers of the people, from having friendly and kind intercourse with each other? Any statesman who imagines that he will pacify this country by handing the youth of it over to be educated, and the candidate teachers in it to be boarded and lodged by the religious orders of the Church of Rome, makes, we believe, a most serious mistake; and it is manifest that, to board Roman Catholic teachers "out of the official establishment" just means to board them in convents and monasteries, and thereby to support these institutions at the public expense.

Reference is indeed made to the "Scottish Presbyterian training colleges, in which there are no official residences for the teachers in training," but these colleges are under a denominational and not a mixed system; and, in any case, the circumstances of the two countries are so different that institutions and arrangements well adapted to the one may be entirely unsuitable for the other. Besides, the proposed change will never remedy the supposed evil. The parties objecting to united boarding and lodging will object also to the teachers going to professors of other persuasions than their own, and to their sitting on the benches with Protestants, just as they object to pupils going to model schools. In fact, the objection is not against the teachers living together so much as against their being under professors appointed by the Commissioners and not by themselves.

With regard to the proposal to appoint "chaplains" for the central training and district model schools, the

committee regard such appointment as wholly unnecessary, as likely, if carried out, to entail large expense upon the State, and as tending to the introduction of religious rivalries and animosities. To place the teachers in private houses, and to pay "chaplains" for them, would subject them to the control of the clergy and weaken the legitimate influence of the Commissioners and the professors, who are supposed to be preparing them for the public service, and not for the purposes of sectarian domination. Further, to insist, as is proposed, that "every teacher of a model school must possess a certificate as to faith and morals from the chaplain of his own religious denomination," is to give such chaplain a veto on all appointments, which he will take care so to exercise that none but parties subservient to his ends shall be employed as teachers. It is not enough that a man should be of irreproachable character, but he must be sound in the "faith," and so certified, not by a clergyman, but by "the chaplain of his own denomination"! This is a power so liable to be abused, and so tyrannical, that no man should be intrusted with it. Besides, the proposal is utterly inconsistent with a united non-sectarian system of education, such as Parliament professes to maintain in Ireland, and the practice, begun in model schools, must ultimately be extended to all the National schools throughout the Kingdom.

The committee regard, with much concern, the proposal to change the principle upon which the remuneration of teachers in Ireland has hitherto been regulated. It is daily becoming more difficult to procure teachers for National schools. This arises chiefly from the fact that they are not sufficiently remunerated. Many of the present teachers have expended much time and labour in securing a high classification, and now to turn round upon them and to apportion their payments solely according to the "ascertained results of education" would be unfair, and calculated greatly to discourage a most deserving and important class of individuals. These "results" have all along been taken into account by Inspectors, but upon the "class" of the teacher the amount of his salary has mainly depended. To change this system would be to put the untalented and unskilled teacher, who has intently studied the necessary study, on a level with the individual of highest qualification and class. The committee would gladly co-operate with the Government and the Commissioners in endeavouring to induce the people to contribute more liberally for the education of their children, and it is mainly, they consider, in this direction an improvement should be sought. Of the total sum of £30,135 18s. 2d. contributed, under the head of "payments by pupils," in National schools over Ireland during the past year, Ulster contributed £16,092 15s. 1d., and the Assembly's Committee believe that that sum could and ought to be largely increased.

In conclusion, the committee express their decided conviction that if these changes, made and threatened, are permitted to be carried out, the destruction of the present system of united education in Ireland is inevitable. It is the best boon the Parliament of Great Britain ever conferred on this country, and it is earnestly hoped that neither Parliament nor the public will permit the system to be intentionally subverted by those who, at the same time, profess to keep always "in view the fundamental principles of united secular education."

(Signed) DAVID WILSON, B.D.,

Moderator of General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

No. 14. MINUTES of 5th February, 1867.

PRESENT:—James Gibson, esq., The Bishop of Derry, Hon. Judge Longfield, Rev. John Hall, B.D., Laurence Walker, esq., John Lonsdale, esq., John O'Hagan, esq., Hon. Thomas Preston, Right Hon. Judge Fitzgerald, James W. Marland, esq., Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

Submitted a memorandum (No. 1) on the programme by P. J. Keenan, esq., Chief of Inspection,

on a Statement issued by the Elementary Education Committee of the General Assembly, in reply to the letter of the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue, M.P., late Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Ordered, that No. 11 on programmes be postponed to the next meeting of the Board.

No. 15. MISDEED of the 12th February, 1867.

PRESIDENT—Right Hon. M. Bewly, James Gibson, esq., Lawrence Waldron, esq., Hon. Judge Longfield, Right Hon. Judge O'Hagan, John Louthan, esq., John O'Hagan, esq., Right Hon. Judge Fitzgerald, James W. Murland, esq., Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

The Secretary again submits a Memorandum by P. J. Keenan, esq., Chief of Inspection, on a Statement issued by the Elementary Education Committee of the General Assembly, in reply to the letter of the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue, M.P., late Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Ordered, that this Memorandum be entered on the minutes as received; and that it be preserved in the office for the perusal of any member of the Board who may desire to do so.

MEMORANDUM by P. J. KEENAN, esq., Chief of Inspection, on a Statement issued by the Elementary Education Committee of the General Assembly, in reply to the letter dated 19 June, 1866, of the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue, M.P., late Chief Secretary for Ireland.

MEMORANDUM.

My attention having been called to a Statement issued by the Elementary Education Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in reply to the letter dated 19 June, 1866, of the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue, M.P., late Chief Secretary for Ireland, I found that it contained a general repudiation of the facts and propositions of Mr. Fortescue's letter; and as, for obvious reasons, my duty called me to investigate the several allegations of the committee, I have now the honour to present to the Board of National Education this memorandum, as the result of my inquiries.

I have taken special care to limit my comments to the simple classification of truth, and to characterise my remarks by a respectful consideration for the influential source from which the document emanated.

In the accuracy of the statistical information contained in this memorandum, the Commissioners may have the most implicit confidence.

With the sanction of the Resident Commissioner, I caused a number of the clerks to undertake the compilation of the statistics necessary for my investigation, and I placed those clerks under the general superintendence of Mr. Daly (a Presbyterian), and Mr. Fitzsimon (a Roman Catholic). In the absence, for part of the time, of Mr. Daly, through illness, I caused Mr. Thomas Craig, also a Presbyterian, to perform the clerk work intrusted to Mr. Daly.

Besides, I required that the result of every individual clerk's share in the labour should be checked by another clerk, and I have now deposited in the office all the sheets of detail certified and checked by the various clerks engaged in the work.

I have taken leave to express my obligations to the several clerks who took part in the statistical work referred to, especially as the heavy part of it was accomplished after office hours, during the prevalence of the severe weather of the past few weeks.

I should observe, that when the statistics for the annual report for any particular year, say, for example, the year 1866, were in course of preparation, all the documents of the year, documents relating to the appointment and dismissal of teachers and to sundry other particulars, could not, in the nature of ordinary official action, be at the disposal of the compiler of the report. Hence, an annual report is given only as the result of the information at hand at the time the report is compiled. But as the statistics set forth in the following pages mainly relate to 1865 and previous years, I had the advantage of having at my command

all the documents and all the information necessary to make my representations complete. Accordingly, the returns herein made will be found to differ slightly from the numbers published in the annual reports, but with regard to accuracy, as I have already said, they may be entirely relied upon.

In the returns published in our reports, the class of teachers called "Junior Literary Assistants" has been always included under the same head as the work-mistresses. In the returns from which the summaries in this memorandum are made, this class of teachers, 309 in number, is properly separated under the general head "Assistant."

The first statement in the Committee's document is as follows:—

"The first point to which, in this letter, the attention of the Commissioners is called, is the training of teachers in model schools. They are reminded that it was originally laid down by Lord Derby, as a condition of the employment of teachers, that they should have received previous instruction in a model school; but now, after the lapse of 25 years, 'there are still in the National schools,' it is stated, '4,360 untrained teachers, out of a total of 7,472. In this statement there is no distinction made between principal teachers and assistants. The principal teachers alone could be expected to have been trained. At the end of 1864 they numbered 5,965. A few of the assistants have been trained, but the mass of them would afterwards find their way into the model schools. These assistants numbered, at the same date, 1,606, and should have been deducted from the total of untrained teachers, to give a fair view of what the normal and model schools have effected in this department."

In this passage it is objected, that no distinction is made when stating the number of untrained teachers, between principal teachers and assistant teachers. Here are the facts: on the 31st December, 1865, there were engaged in the teaching of National schools, 3,314 trained principals, and 324 trained assistants, or a total of 3,638 trained teachers; and there were similarly engaged at the same time, 3,661 untrained principals, and 1,835 untrained assistants, or a total of 4,496 untrained teachers.

The return of untrained teachers in Mr. Fortescue's letter was, accordingly, no exaggeration.

But the Committee appear to ignore, almost entirely, the training of assistant teachers; and they observe: "The principal teachers alone could be expected to have been trained."

I have now before me the names of all the persons who were trained in the normal establishment, Dublin, during the years 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866. I refer, of course, to those persons only who, during their period of training, were boarded and lodged at the public expense.

The Prefaces, in those returns, describe the position occupied by each person on entering the training establishment, as "Principal," "Assistant," &c., &c.

In 1863 there were 325 persons trained, of whom only 146, or 45 per cent. were principal teachers.

In 1864, there were 306 persons trained, of whom only 118, or 38·7 per cent. were principal teachers.

In 1865, there were 308 persons trained, of whom only 155, or 43·8 per cent. were principal teachers.

And in 1866 there were 265 persons trained, of whom only 118, or 41·4 per cent. were principal teachers.

In brief, during these four years there were 1,223 persons trained, of whom only 517, or 43·3 per cent. were principal teachers. Now, then, can it be maintained that "the principal teachers alone could be expected to have been trained?"

Then, again, the Committee say, "a few of the assistants have been trained;" and "these assistants numbered, at the same date, 1,606, and should have been deducted from the total of untrained teachers, to give a fair view of what the normal and model schools have effected in this department."

I have already shown that on the 31st December, 1865, there were as many as 324 assistants who had been trained; and from the "training lists" before me, I find that during the past four years, 282 assistants were trained, or an average of 35 per annum; the

average per annum of principal teachers for the same period being only 129, although they are nearly three times as numerous as the assistants.

But, besides the 232 assistants there were trained in the normal establishment during the past four years, 474 persons (or 118 per annum) of a still more junior character, namely: pupil teachers, pupil monitors, and others, who, in many cases, upon the expiration of their training, become the recruits for the assistantships, as the assistants in turn form the great corps of recruits for the principalships.

It is clear, therefore, that the statement, "a few of the assistants have been trained" is an inadequate expression of the facts; and further, it is evident that to give a fair view of what the normal and model schools have effected" in the department of training assistants must not be deducted from the total of trained teachers.

The importance of the office of "assistant" is, I take leave to say, underrated by the Committee. A stranger to the National system or to the country might reasonably conclude, from the manner in which assistants are alluded to in the passage first quoted, that they are mere juveniles or pupil-teachers, or persons of that class.

"But the mass of them," the Committee say, "are virtually in course of training, and many of them would afterwards find their way into the model schools."

Whatever the meaning of this passage may be, it applies quite as truly and forcibly to the 2,661 untrained principal teachers as it does to the 1,833 untrained assistants; for the assistant teachers must be of the same minimum age as the principal teachers, and must pass the same examinations, identically, for classification.

And if it be, as it of course is, a lamentable circumstance, that there are 2,661 untrained principal teachers in charge of National schools, numbers of whom, from the accidents of age, marriage, &c., &c. are practically ineligible for training, it is a subject of much more serious concern to find in our schools 1,833 untrained assistants, persons who are rarely married, who are chiefly of the age and temper for training, and who, if neglected, may pass away from the grooves of teaching altogether.

The next point in the Committee's paper, is:—

"The letter proceeds to say, that 'it is, of course, known to the Government that the district model schools exist in supplying competent teachers; but the number they are able to send out does not, it appears, exceed 90 annually.' On this point the Committee observe, that if the statement here made be correct, a very remarkable change must have passed over the model schools since the date of the 'Explanatory Paper' of the Commissioners (6th February, 1864). In that document, printed by order of the House of Commons, the Commissioners say, that 'to keep up the requisite number of teachers, about 700 new teachers must be supplied every year, and of these the district model schools only furnish about 130.' In 1864, these schools were said to furnish, every year, about 130 new teachers, and the Committee believe that even that statement greatly undervalued their capacity, but, in 1865, 'the number does not, it appears, exceed 90 annually.'"

When the explanatory paper of 6th February, 1864, above referred to, was submitted to the Lord Lieutenant there were about 130 pupil teachers in the district and minor model schools throughout the country; and, as the period of service of each pupil teacher, by the terms of his appointment, was one year, it was then correctly stated that the number of such persons issuing from the model schools, if such served the stipulated time, was, as represented, 130.

But it is now found that, with a view to their better education, the pupil teachers as a general rule, are retained for a second year, the effect of which practice is, of course, to reduce to nearly one-half the number of pupil teachers leaving the model schools annually.

Ninety, the number mentioned by Mr. Portman, is, in reality, in excess of the average number that left the model schools annually during the past three years, the average being only 78; but it was anticipated that, consequent upon the operation of the Cook school, re-

cently opened, and of the Bunkhill school soon to be opened, the number might reasonably be set down as 90.

The Committee then say:

"The explanation of this serious and sudden deterioration of the model schools is not far to seek. Towards the close of 1863, an order was issued by the Commissioners which took effect early in the following year, directing a large reduction to be made on the staff of candidate teachers in all the model schools. This was accordingly done, and thus a large number of these young persons were sent to their homes, and all the sanguine hopes they had been induced to cherish cruelly extinguished. The amount thus saved went to the payment of first-class teachers, chiefly, if not exclusively, in convent schools; and when this policy of repression as regards model schools has produced its natural and inevitable results, the authors of it persuade the Government to conclude that the model schools are doing, and can do, comparatively little for the training of teachers! The Commissioners labour to produce insufficiency and incompleteness, and when they have done so most effectually, the Chief Secretary is instructed to mourn over the results."

The order referred to as having been made in 1863 was not an order for reduction, it was an order for the rectification of the teaching and monitorial staff throughout the model schools generally. In some model schools it was observed that there was an excess of teaching power, or of the monitorial staff, whilst in other model schools the error lay in the opposite direction. The effect of the order upon all the model schools in operation in 1863 is as follows:—

A.	Principal,	0
Under the	Assistant teachers,	4
head of	Pupil teachers,	29
Inter-schools	Monitors,	54
B.	Principal,	1
Under the	Assistant teachers,	0
head of	Pupil teachers,	23
Addition	Monitors,	27
C.	Principal,	1 added.
	Assistant,	2 do.
of Inter-schools	Pupil teachers,	3 do. deducted.
and Addition	Monitors,	21 do.

As to the statement of the Committee: "And thus a large number of these young persons were sent to their homes, and all the sanguine hopes they had been induced to cherish cruelly extinguished," I have simply to observe, that not a single pupil teacher throughout the length and breadth of the land was sent to his or her home or to any other place consequent upon the order in question.

To test whether any "of these young persons were sent to their homes," as alleged, I caused a circular to be recently issued, inquiring as to the facts in respect to every model school in the country, and the replies of the Inspectors were uniformly of the same tenor, that no such case ever occurred.

Not even a little monitor was ever sent away, under such circumstances, from any model school in the country, except, indeed, from the Gloom School, where the Inspector, acting on a misapprehension of his orders, to which the attention of his Head Inspector, with a view to the correction of the mistake, was soon afterwards directed, removed two children (monitors) before the expiration of their full period of service. But, in respect to this solitary case, it is to be remembered that the children in question were not sent away from the model school to their homes, for they were living at their homes, as monitors generally are, and simply attending the model school like ordinary day scholars.

When a reduction of the staff was to be effected, consequent upon the process of rectification referred to, it was accomplished, not by a removal of persons before the expiration of their full period of service, but simply by leaving unfilled the vacancies, as from time to time they occurred.

After what has been just stated, the observation that "the amount thus saved went to the payment of first-class monitors, chiefly if not exclusively, in convent schools," needs but little remark.

The amount "thus saved" in the rectification of the staff of all the model schools was a mere trifle, about £300 a year; and it was applied to no special purpose, or special service, for the very good reason that Parliament was not invited by the Board to vote it again.

It would be quite as fair and logical to charge the

Commissioners with applying this small saving to the increase of their grants to the schools of the town of Belfast, which, from £11,767 13s 3d., in 1853, became £12,052 11s 2d. in 1865. Indeed there is something like a coincidence in amount between the increase in the latter case and the "saving" of a few hundred pounds; but no coincidence is to be met with in the items the "saving" and the "vote for the support of the district monitors," the one being £300 and the other £2,000.

The observation which I have been examining, "The amount thus saved went to the payment of first-class monitors, chiefly, if not exclusively, in convent schools," requires further notice. It implies that the employment of first-class monitors is confined to the convent schools. Now, the number of first-class monitors in the National schools of the country on the 31st December last was 122, of whom 58 were in convent schools, one was in a national school, and 58 were in common National schools.

On the 31st December 1865 there were upwards of 74,000 children in the convent schools, and the monitorships were the only places open to these children so long as they remained in the convent schools.

In the common National schools persons eligible for first-class monitorships often fast at once into the great chrysalis of non-teaching; 2,137 persons, not one of which, by our rules, is chrysalis in a convent school by a person who completes her ordinary monitorship and who desires to re-ascend her future fortunes and labours, as a National teacher, with the plea of her education, and with the nurse who have trained and nurtured her.

Hence the concurrence of a small majority of these first-class monitorships in the convent schools.

The Committee next say:—

"In the letter of Mr. Fortescue it is stated that, 'between the training school in Dublin and the district model schools in the country, the number of persons prepared annually for the office of teacher is only about 400, whereas the number of new teachers, principals or assistants, actually required is about 900.' In 1864, according to the statement of the 'Explanatory Paper,' just issued, 'about 700 new teachers must be supplied every year; but here, in the letter of the Government, they also to 'about 900.' And even more new teachers, principals and assistants, are most considerably grouped together to magnify the work, and so to depreciate the capabilities of the normal and district schools to meet that want."

The correctness of the statement in the explanatory paper of February, 1864, and the accuracy of Mr. Fortescue's statement, appear to be alike implied in the foregoing passage.

It is assumed that there were not so many as 700 new teachers wanted in 1864, or as many as 900 in 1865. Admittedly, the representations of 1864 and 1865 were understatements. They were based on averages of previous years. The following table shows the exact number of persons required for the first time to teacherships during the years 1853, 1854, and 1855:

Year.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total.
1853	416	499	825
1854	381	529	910
1855	303	602	905

Note.—The above returns refer to persons who had never before served in the capacity of assistant or of principal in any National school in Ireland. Those returned as principals began their professional career as such, i.e., they had never previously acted as assistants.

The average number for the three years preceeding 1856, when Mr. Fortescue announced the number of vacancies to be 900, is thus, it appears, 913. But, as I have said, and as these returns show, 900 is an understatement; for, strictly speaking, it is an average of the future or expected vacancies that ought to have been set forth, as it was in reference to such vacancies Mr. Fortescue was legislating. Similarly, it would have been quite legitimate for the Board, when drawing up the statement of February, 1864, to have set down the vacancies by an anticipation of what they were likely to be in the future, rather than by an average of what they had been a few years previously.

The grouping of principals and assistants in the return is no respect "misapprehension," as is alleged by the Committee. Whether as principals or as assistants, 900 persons are required, annually, to recruit the ranks of our teachers, and whether as principals or as assistants they must be competent for their work.

Nor does the grouping of the assistants and the principals affect the object attributed by the Committee to Mr. Fortescue, i.e., "to depreciate the capabilities of the normal and district schools to meet that want;" for principals and assistants, as I have shown, shake their themselves of "the capabilities of the normal schools" for the purpose of training.

Notwithstanding that Mr. Fortescue stated that the number of new teachers required for the National schools amounts to 900 annually, the Assembly's Committee, in the next sentence which I quote, lay it down that 740 teachers "is the whole number actually required."

(I take leave here to remind the Board, that in 1864 the concurrence of 700 vacancies was denied by those who opposed the views of the Commissioners at that time.)

The Committee proceed to say:—

"The Assembly's Committee are convinced that, with suitable encouragement, the Dublin Model School could train 400 teachers annually, and the district model schools 500; the whole number actually required. Mr. Patten, Head Inspector, in his Report for 1863, says: 'During 1863, 23 males and 30 females left the Belfast Model School, prepared to take charge of schools as principal or assistant teachers; and, in 1862, the number were still larger, 37 males and 50 females leaving for similar purposes.' This is what one model was able to accomplish before the staff of its pupil teachers and monitors were reduced about one-third, and what, then, might have been accomplished by all the model schools of the County?"

In the preceding passage the Committee say that, "with suitable encouragement, the Dublin Model School could train 400 teachers annually;" but they appear to overlook the fact that Mr. Fortescue recommended "suitable encouragement" to be given to the Dublin Model School, so that there might be provided, as he said, "an ample and more practical course of instruction for a larger number of teachers."

In reference to the capabilities of the district and minor model schools to produce candidates for teacherships, comment has already been made in a previous part of this memorandum; but as regards the particular case quoted above by the Assembly's Committee, i.e., as to what one model school was able to accomplish, strict inquiry has been instituted, and it has been ascertained that the number of pupil teachers and paid monitors who left that model school and all the other model schools in the country, to become teachers or assistant teachers in National schools during the years 1861, 1861, 1864, 1865, 1865, and 1866, was as follows:—

Year.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Pupil teachers, 49	38	33	40	45	30	34	—
Paid monitors, 21	22	32	15	21	28	31	—
Total,	70	70	71	66	60	67	55

In reference to the Belfast case, which the Committee refer to as an illustration of "what one model school was able to accomplish before the staff of its pupil teachers and monitors was reduced," it is left to be inferred (at all events it may be so inferred) that the 63 prepared for teaching purposes in 1861 had all been pupil teachers or monitors; and further, that they had all become principal teachers or assistant teachers in National schools. Now, the Committee overlook the fact that it was stated by Messrs. Patten and W. R. Molloy, in their report for 1861, page 132, that 19 of the number had been simply pupils in the school; and that in their report for 1865, in which they refer back to their returns for 1861 and 1862, they show that they count pupils who were promoted to mere monitorships as amongst the number "prepared for the office of teacher." They show that of the 54 "prepared," as they express it, "for the office of teacher" in 1863, 21 were mere pupils who became monitors only, 2 were mere pupils who became pupil teachers only, and 11

were more pupils who became teachers, 5 only were monitors who became teachers, and 13 only were pupil-teachers who became teachers.

Messrs. Patton and Molloy pursued this system of reporting for three years, i.e., for 1861, 1862, and 1863.

For 1861 they returned 53 as the number of teachers produced; but I find that the number of persons who left the school to become teachers or assistant teachers in that year was only 37, the remainder having been more pupils who became monitors, with the exception of two who became pupil-teachers.

In 1862 they returned 76 as the number prepared for the office of teacher; but Mr. W. R. Molloy (who conjointly reported with Dr. Patton, lately Head Inspector) shows, in a return he has furnished, that he included in the 76 so many as 32 more pupils who became monitors only; 2 more pupils who became pupil-teachers only; 15 more pupils who became teachers; 6 monitors who were promoted to pupil-teachers; and 17 monitors or pupil-teachers who left the school to become teachers.

I regret that Dr. Patton and Mr. W. R. Molloy should have entertained the opinion that the promotion of a child of 11 or 12 years of age to a monitorship was the accession of a teacher to the ranks of the National teachers, or that the engagement of more pupils for teachership had any connection with the question of procuring permanent teachers *through the agency of the monitorial or pupil teacher system*; but I take the liberty of saying that the Committee, when quoting the figures 76 and 53, should have explained what Messrs. Patton and Molloy, as interpreted in their report for 1863, intended those figures to represent.

The Committee, further, have it to be inferred that a satisfactory measure of success, consequent upon the recent action of the Board, has not been entirely experienced in the Belfast Model School. The following return for the year 1860 is the best answer to any such suggestion:—

No. of pupils who became monitors	24
No. of pupils who became teachers	4
No. of monitors who became teachers	6
No. of pupil teachers who became teachers	12
Total	46

The last two items are the only ones which exhibit any success in the production of auxiliary teachers on any recognised or systematic course of instruction; but as Messrs. Patton and W. R. Molloy fallaciously (on what grounds I cannot understand) included for the three years 1861, 1862, and 1863 the other items, I have, for the purpose of comparison, inserted those items also.

The concluding sentence of the paragraph just quoted is: "This is what our model school was able to accomplish before the staff of its pupil-teachers and monitors were reduced about one-third, and what, then, might have been accomplished by all the model schools of the Board?"

When the rectification of the teaching staff in the model schools, already described at page 11, was under consideration in 1861, it was observed that there was one person occupying some teaching position, as teacher, pupil-teacher, or paid monitor, for every 104 pupils in average attendance in the Belfast Model School: a state of things which was wholly indefensible. The rectification which took place left, I should add, a very liberal provision of teaching power; it left a teacher, pupil-teacher, or paid monitor for every 144 pupils.

The following are the details:

Staff in 1863.	Staff as Rectified.
3 Principal teachers	The same.
22 Assistant teachers	The same.
1 Singing master	The same.
1 Drawing master	The same.
1 Work mistress	The same.
1 Navigation master	The same.
27 Pupil-teachers	23 Pupil-teachers.
54 Paid monitors	27 Paid monitors.

The Committee then proceed to say:—

"But the Government view the state of things as represented to them 'with much concern,' and what do they propose? In 84 out of 60 school districts into which the country has been divided, no model school has been established, and what more simple and natural than that the

Board should be asked to proceed to have model schools established in some of those districts, and thus larger provision made for the training of teachers? If the model school system be a good one, and the present number of these schools be insufficient, others ought to be erected. But nothing of the kind is proposed. "Considering the hostility felt and expressed in some quarters, and especially in the Roman Catholic community, to the principle of exclusive State management in the case of model and training schools, they are not prepared to undertake the extension of such schools under exclusive management." On this statement the Assembly's Committee observe that it has never yet been proved that the Roman Catholic people have any hostility to the model schools, and the education given therein. On the contrary, they have continued till the present hour, in the face of very great difficulties, to take advantage of this education for their children; and the hostility referred to is ungrounded mainly, if not exclusively, by those who hold that the Church, and not the State, has a right to the entire direction and control of the education of the people; and it is in the interests and at the bidding of these parties that the design of extending the model schools is frustrated. Protestant staffs are excluded from the present model school system, and their exclusion, it follows that the plan now proposed can present only for the encouragement of controversial and sectarian animosities."

No generalisation can so accurately express the different degrees of favour evinced from time to time by Roman Catholics towards the district and minor model schools, as a statement of the attendance at those schools since their first institution.

I have therefore prepared the following Table, from the information contained in the annual reports of the Commissioners, the list of the religious returns referring to the year 1863:

TABLE exhibiting the Attendance and the Religious Denominations of the Pupils of the District and Minor Model Schools, from the year 1862.

Year.	Number of Schools in Operation.	Number of Pupils in the Schools.		Percentage of Catholics.	Percentage of Protestants.
		Roman Catholic.	Protestant.		
1862.	5	1,168	753	608	329
1863.	5	1,182	773	61	28
1864.	12	1,182	750	68	30
1865.	12	1,941	1,068	55	34
1866.	22	2,585	1,605	62	38
1867.	22	2,762	2,027	67	40
1868.	22	2,665	2,066	69	41
1869.	24	2,751	2,200	62	40
1870.	26	2,652	2,681	49	51
1871.	26	2,671	2,629	43	57
1872.	26	2,669	2,680	50	50
1873.	24	2,669	2,709	50	50
1874.	24	2,745	2,895	37	63
1875.	26	2,653	2,476	52	48
1876.	26	2,676	2,690	50	50

It may be added that the attendance of Roman Catholics at some of the model schools is particularly so. That at Derry, where there is a population of 12,036 Catholics, and at Sligo, where there is a population of 2,836 Catholics, there are in the model school of the former place only 10 Roman Catholics, whilst in the model school of Sligo there is not a single Roman Catholic in attendance.

For better comprehension of that part of the question relating to "the hostility felt and expressed in some quarters, and especially in the Roman Catholic community, to the principle of exclusive State management in the case of model and training schools," I beg to rejoin a statement of the religious denominations of the teachers, trained and maintained, in the National schools of Ireland.

On the 31st December, 1865 there were 6,316 Roman Catholic teachers, of whom 3,509, or 57 per cent, were unmarried; and at the same time there were 1,816 Protestant teachers, of whom 828, or 49 per cent, were unmarried.

Arranged in provinces, the Catholic teachers number:—

Province.	Unmarried.	Married.	Total.
Connaught.	1,370	612	2,182
Leinster.	663	869	1,532
Ulster.	632	672	1,304
Munster.	446	432	1,128
Total.	3,099	2,717	6,316

And similarly arranged, the Protestant teachers number—

Dioceses.	Untrained.	Trained	Total
Monaghan, . . .	16	36	52
Lisewater, . . .	27	57	84
Connemara, . . .	18	38	56
Ulster, . . .	804	793	1,597
Total, . . .	865	924	1,789

The preceding returns represent in provinces the number of the trained and the untrained; and in juxtaposition with these returns I now give a table showing the distribution of the district and minor model schools of the country:—

Ulster, . . .	14
Lisewater, . . .	5
Monaghan, . . .	5
Connemara, . . .	2

Total, 26 district and minor model schools.

In connection with this part of the question, I beg to submit the following statistical facts:—

Roman Catholics.—There are 3,732 Roman Catholic male teachers, of whom 1,875, or 50 per cent., are trained; and there are 2,584 Roman Catholic female teachers, of whom only 844, or 32·6 per cent., are trained.

Established Church.—There are 304 Established Church male teachers, of whom 158, or 52 per cent., are trained; and there are 185 Established Church female teachers, of whom 97, or 53 per cent., are trained.

Presbyterians.—There are 742 Presbyterian male teachers, of whom 469, or 61·8 per cent., are trained; and there are 462 Presbyterian female teachers, of whom 173, or 37·4 per cent., are trained.

Other Protestants.—There are 67 male teachers of other Protestant denominations, of whom 24, or 35·8 per cent., are trained; and there are 38 female teachers of other Protestant denominations, of whom 10, or 17·2 per cent., are trained.

The Commission then ask:—

"And what is this plan? The Government 'prefer to stimulate private enterprise and to encourage the establishment of model schools under local management.' Such a model school, it is said, should have a domestic establishment with a commodious for fifteen resident pupils, and a school-house capable of accommodating on board 150 pupils, the domestic establishment to be erected from funds derived from private sources, and the school-house from private funds, or in whole or in part from a Parliamentary grant."

"The Assembly's Committee view this proposed reorganisation in the model school system with some serious apprehensions. If these proposals be carried out, they will be the destruction of united education, but they are in reality doing all in their power to subvert them. The changes sketched in this letter are specially adapted, not to any designed, to convert the schools of the religious orders of the Church of Rome into training and model schools. In convents the domestic establishment stands ready for the purpose described, and also the school-house, capable of accommodating 150 pupils. And can these convent schools ever become model schools in the proper sense of the term? 'The chief objects of model schools,' according to the statement of the Commissioners in their rules and regulations, 'are to promote united education, to exhibit the most approved methods of literary and scientific instruction to the surrounding schools, and to train young persons for the office of teachers.' These objects model schools under local management, and especially convent schools, cannot accomplish. Their teachers are exclusively of one denomination. In their very dress they represent sectarianism in its most distinctive form. The schools are attended by Roman Catholic children alone. Roman Catholic teachers alone could be trained in them, while the teachers of these schools themselves are neither trained nor clerical, and are, therefore, not competent to undertake the training of others."

Mr. Fortescue does not state that the school-house may be erected "in whole or in part" from a Parliamentary grant. What he does state is, that it may be built "partly from private funds, and partly from the Parliamentary grant."

Then it is stated in the foregoing paragraph that the changes sketched in the letter "are specially adapted, not to any designed, to convert the schools of the religious orders of the Church of Rome into training and model schools. In convents the domestic establishment stands ready for the purpose described, and also the school-house, capable of accommodating 150 pupils."

No one intimately acquainted with the economy of the Irish convents could say that in convents the "domestic establishment stands ready for the purpose described." In part of that, there is in all Ireland only one convent in which the domestic establishment "stands ready" at present for the purposes of a training institution.

Most of the convents, to be sure, have the necessary school-house accommodation for 150 pupils; but, on the other hand, there were in 1865, exclusive of convent, model, evening, and workhouse schools, 132² school-houses, each of which, either in a single department or in the combined departments of boys and girls under the same roof, commanded an average attendance throughout the year of 150 pupils.

And as to the domestic establishment, Mr. Fortescue's plan, it is to be observed, does not exclude the use of any rented house capable of decently accommodating the minimum number of students.

It is not correct to say that the 140 convent schools are attended by Catholics only.

And it should be borne in mind that convent schools are to be found chiefly in towns and places where schools under Protestant management already exist, either under the Board or under Protestant societies—in towns and places where Protestant pupils have the option of attending schools taught by Protestant teachers. But, last year, notwithstanding these facts, 74 Protestants found in the convent schools the opportunities of a good secular education, without any interference with their religious convictions.

And, further, I submit it is not proper to suggest that the principles of the National system are not as honestly, as scrupulously, and as effectively carried out in these schools as in any schools under the management, for instance, of members of the General Assembly, some of whose schools are conducted in rooms under or adjacent to meeting-houses, in nearly all of whose schools Presbyterians are the sole teachers; and in 137 of whose schools in the counties of Antrim and Down alone, in the year 1865, Protestant pupils only were to be found in attendance.

Then, as regards the observation of the commission, "while the teachers of these (convent) schools themselves are neither trained nor clerical, and are therefore not competent to undertake the training of others"—I have simply to refer to the fruits of these convent schools, as described in the Inspectors' Reports, published by order of the House of Commons in June 1864. For special evidence of the competency of the nuns to prepare persons for the office of teacher, I refer particularly to the reports on the convent schools of Kinsale, St. Vincent's, Queenstown, Midlington, Fernsey, Desmoline, Keshmire, SS. Mary and Michael, Killynery, Thirls, Carlow, Abby, Bagginstown, King's Inns—, Balboon, High-street (Newry), &c. &c. Mr. Robinson, a Protestant Inspector, in his report on the St. Catherine's Convent National school, county Limerick, says:—

1. "I find that the ladies are carefully examined in their acquirements, and that they are set apart for the work of teaching in accordance with their abilities and knowledge."

2. "That during the five years immediately after entering the convent, they are actually taught in class by the nuns of various orders, and obliged to examine each other, and showed how to do it; and—"

3. "That they are carefully taught the art of teaching, theoretically and practically, being related in this by a very excellent manuscript text-book." [File page 151 of the Parliamentary Return of June 1864.]

An examination of the volume of reports, to which I have referred, and of the reports received by the Commissioners since the publication of that volume,

will show that the best monitors in the country are taught in these convent schools; that many of the best and most devoted teachers in the Board's service are produced in them; that there are in charge of these schools ladies who possess not only the necessary scholastic attainments, the necessary didactic ability, the necessary technical knowledge of the National system, and the necessary skill in the cultivation of human character to distinguish them as accomplished educationists, but who, besides, are so conversant with the polite arts, with general literature, and with the philosophy of method, that it becomes difficult to understand why the committee conclude that, because these ladies are "neither trained nor classed," they "are therefore not competent to undertake the training of others." Neither Lamonts nor Iles, neither Pestalozzi nor De La Salle was ever trained or classed; yet each successfully undertook "the training of others." Of our own professors, as of most of our Inspectors, the same may be said, they have been neither trained nor classed as teachers; yet the Inspectors undertake the "classification," and the professors both the "training" and the "classification" of others.

Then the committee say:—

"On the other hand, is the administration of a mixed or non-sectarian plan of education, it is essential that teachers should have a considerable course of training in an institution where this system is to be found in its highest perfection. In the existing model schools, both teachers and pupils are of various religious denominations. The idea of mixed education is in them a pleasing reality. Young teachers of different denominations are for a considerable time trained together. Thus they imbibed principles of toleration, united fondnesses, and respect. It is necessary in such a system that the training schools should be under the Commissioners' supervision and control. In no other way can that unity and uniformity in training be maintained which are essential to success. The model schools are under the charge of trained and classed teachers of known ability and tried efficiency, and they are thus in every respect preferable to schools under local management as training institutions for young candidate teachers."

In reference to the preceding observations it needs only to be cleared that there are, as I have shown, 4,094 teachers, 2,061 of whom have the principal charge of schools, who are altogether untrained: i.e. there are 55.3 per cent. of all the teachers in the country untrained; and if those teachers, as is now the case with hundreds of them, cannot be induced to come to Dublin for training, to an institution where the "system" is to be found in its highest perfection, it would surely be desirable to find them disposed to go to other institutions where, even though the "system" might not "be found in its highest perfection," they would yet be trained in a course of study under the direction and control of the Board, and be exercised daily in a course of teaching in schools endorsed, as Mr. Fortescue laid down, in every respect on the fundamental principles of the National system.

The following table shows the religious denominations of persons trained, from 1830 to 1856 inclusive:

Year.	Established Church.	Presbyterian.	Other Protestant Denominations.	Total of Protestant as in last column.	Total Catholic.
1830,	32	41	0	73	314
1831,	30	34	1	65	291
1832,	37	62	2	101	560
1833,	16	32	3	51	325
1834,	17	30	1	48	320
1835,	19	43	3	65	397
1836,	22	47	9	78	503
1837,	20	37	1	58	521
1838,	17	34	0	51	327
1839,	17	31	0	48	290
1840,	19	40	0	59	330
1841,	22	30	1	53	397
1842,	44	30	4	78	392
1843,	32	32	7	71	449
1844,	28	36	12	76	513
1845,	30	37	7	74	502
1846,	30	35	10	75	517

NOTE.—It is to be observed that some who are returned in the above table as trained during the past few years, had been previously trained and included in the returns of former years.

The Committee then add:—

"In any case, these 'local model schools' would spring up, not where they are most wanted, but where they could most effectually damage existing institutions. The plan is virtually to set up rival schools, supported out of the public funds, and under exclusive and sectarian management; and when these would have inspired the usefulness of the present model schools, the injury done to the latter would be as great as an argument for getting rid of them altogether."

It is admitted that the preceding statement is a mere speculation.

The Committee could not possibly have had any analogies also in view to enable them to come to such a conclusion; for, in point of fact, no model school for the training or preparation of teachers has ever been established in opposition to any of the Board's model schools; and the non-model schools which have hitherto been the greatest producers of teachers, such as those in Doneraile, Queenstown, Kinsale, Middleton, &c., are situated in towns where model schools do not exist.

Even the Kinsale convent school, opened so recently as the close of the year 1851, and which is far away in the remote wilds of Killy, has already sent forth, through its ministrations, twelve competent, indeed accomplished, teachers, to do service in National schools; a number exactly equal to the aggregate number of female teachers that issued from the ministrations of the model schools of Lonsdownery, Omagh, Newtown Stewart, Newtownards, Lurgan, Sligo, Galway, Killybegs, Killybegs, Waterford, Limerick and Cork, all of them taken together, during the last seven years.

That which is called the "policy of repression as regards model schools," is referred to its origin by the Committee of the General Assembly, to the close of the year 1853; but it is to be observed that eleven of the twelve model schools just named were in full operation before that time.

Then the Committee go on to remark:—

"The next point referred to is the letter of the late Chief Secretary, in the necessity of a revision of the arrangements for the training of teachers in training in the national establishment in Dublin. It is recommended that teachers and pupil-teachers be permitted to board and lodge out of the official establishment, receiving no allowance in lieu of board and lodging, and that chaplains should be appointed in connexion with the central training and district model schools."

As regards the former of these points, it is surely reasonable to ask, why, after the country has been put to large expense in the creation of a boarding establishment, it should be given up as useless? Has any well proved to have arisen from mutual hearing and training? On the contrary, have not leading clerical men from time to time testified to its evident advantages? Is the report of the Commissioners for last year the following substantial occurrence:—'The establishments in which the teachers, both male and female, attending at our training institutions are boarded and lodged, continue to be efficiently conducted. The inmates have been distinguished, as heretofore, for the general correctness of their conduct, for the maintenance of order and discipline, for the exercise of kindly feeling toward each other, and for the careful observance of their religious duties.' Is the Government of the country prepared to undo a system working so admirably, to foster sectarian separations and inflexibilities, and virtually to suggest measures for preventing the people, and especially the youthful teachers of the people, from having friendly and kind intercourse with each other? Any statesman who imagines that he will pacify the country by sending the youth of it over to be educated, and the candidate teachers in it to be boarded and lodged by the religious orders of the Church of Rome, unless, we believe, a most serious mistake; and it is manifest that, to board Roman Catholic teachers out of the official establishment just means to board them in convents and monasteries, and thereby to support these institutions at the public expense."

In reference to the last part of the foregoing passage it is only necessary to observe that it forms no part of Mr. Fortescue's scheme, and that it never was contemplated by the Commissioners to abandon the "boarding establishments" as useless.

It cannot, however, be affirmed that the system now works "admirably;" for the Commissioners have, in the course of the last few years, offered free places in

the training establishment to the Catholic managers of hundreds of National schools for their teachers; and in most cases these managers have declined to avail themselves of the privileges thus offered to them.

Why the Committee, in the preceding statement, as in so many other statements, contends that the direct object of Mr. Forster's scheme is to foster convents and monasteries, and support them at the public expense, I cannot, I am bound to say, conjecture.

The Committee, as a conclusion to the statement I have last quoted, then observe:—

"Reference is, indeed, made to the Scotch Presbyterian training colleges, in which there are no official residences for the teachers in training; but these colleges are under a denominational and not a mixed system; and, in any case, the circumstances of the two countries are so different that institutions and arrangements well adapted to the one may be entirely unsuitable for the other. Besides, the proposed change will never really be supported here. The parties objecting to mixed boarding and lodging will object also to the teachers going to professors of other persuasions than their own, and to their sitting in the benches with Protestants, just as they object to pupils going to model schools. In fact, the objection is not against the teachers living together so much as against their being under professional appointment by the Commissioners and not by themselves."

As regards the above paragraph, and in connexion with that preceding it, I may remark that residence in an official establishment, even in the existing model schools throughout the country, has never in the case of female pupil-teachers been required, and here is no single instance been pointed out. No unsatisfactory results have ever been known to flow from the system pursued in respect to female pupil-teachers; no complaint has ever been made that any of these pupil-teachers failed, when placed in charge of schools, to evince a thoroughly earnest and comprehensive appreciation of their duties as National teachers.

Besides, in all the minor model schools, even the male pupil-teachers are astute, living where they choose, provided only the place of residence be registered by the Inspector as decent, and as safe in respect to health and morals.

Then, again, it is overlooked by the Committee, that in the Central Training Establishment itself there is an "Extern Department," and that in it there always has been such a department, composed of persons who are able to maintain themselves, or of others who fall, from one cause or another, to secure free places in the "Intern Establishment."

And it should not be forgotten in this part of the case, that originally, and for many years, the Commissioners, acting on the Scottish principle (their training school at the time being directed by a dissenting Scotch educationalist), had no resident students whatever; all the training students being externs.

In point of fact, the adoption of the intern system is mainly a question of economy; as in respect to education or training, it means but very little; for the professors lecture or teach only during the common school hours; and before or after those hours the teachers in training are mere students; such as they would, or might be in any other boarding or private establishment in the city.

The Committee next say:—

"With regard to the proposal to appoint 'clergymen' for the central training and district model schools, the Committee regard such appointment as wholly unnecessary, as likely, if carried out, to entail large expense upon the State, and as tending to the introduction of religious rivalries and animosities. To place the teachers in private houses, and to pay 'clergymen' for them would subject them to the control of the clergy and weaken the legitimacy in the eyes of the Commissioners and the professors, who are supposed to be preparing them for the public service, and not for the purposes of ecclesiastical domination. Further, to insist, as is proposed, that 'every teacher of a model school must possess a certificate as to faith and morals from the chaplain of his own religious denomination,' is to give such chaplain a veto on all appointments, which he will take care so to exercise that none but parties subservient to his ends shall be employed as teachers. It is not enough that a man should be of irreproachable character, but he must be sound in the 'faith,' and so certified, not by a clergyman, but by 'the

chaplain of his own denomination.' This is a power so liable to be abused and so tyrannical, that no man should be entrusted with it. Besides, the proposal is utterly inconsistent with admitted non-sectarian systems of education, such as Parliament professes to maintain in Ireland, and the practice therein of model schools must ultimately be extended to all the National schools throughout the Kingdom."

In reference to the preceding paragraph it is to be observed:—

(1.) That the question of paying the chaplains of model schools was last raised twenty years ago.

(2.) That the existing system of unpaid chaplains is an utter failure, there being but one model school in the country, the Ballinamallard Model School, County Cavan, in which a Roman Catholic clergyman attempts to give religious instruction to the Catholic pupils or pupil-teachers.

(3.) The objection to the condition, that every teacher should be appointed subject to the presentation of a "certificate as to his faith and morals from the chaplain of his own religious denomination" should be considered in connexion with the provision for appointing teachers to ordinary National schools. In these schools the local patrons have the right of appointing the teachers, subject to the approval of the Board, and they have the absolute right of the dismissal of the teachers (*vide*, Part I, sec. 8, par. 12).

Now, the salaries of model school teachers, like the salaries of teachers of ordinary National schools, consist mainly of two parts; (1.) that derived from the public funds; and (2.) that derived from the fees of the pupils.

The teachers of model schools have, accordingly, a local as well as a national interest in their position, as have the teachers of common National schools.

But the model school is a school where a local and very small group in amount that is worked on the average by teachers of common schools; a circumstance which binds the model school teachers with all the more force and interest to local influences.

A model school teacher, therefore, should not be altogether independent of some local entity, just as a common school teacher, in turn, is not independent of a central control.

The teacher of the common school is appointed subject to the satisfaction of the manager as to "faith and morals;" and any other condition (not inconsistent with the Board's rules) the manager may choose to impose. This unqualified exercise of the manager's authority relates to nearly 8,000 teachers.

In the district and minor model schools, in which there are 190 teachers, 76 only of whom are Roman Catholics, this local power represented in the chaplain is to be exercised, not to the like-and-lease degree enjoyed by the managers of the 8,000 teachers of common National schools, but simply in the manner proposed by Mr. Forster, as to the attendance which every honest teacher is prepared to, that in the profession of his faith he is sincere, and that in his morals he is pure.

I may add, that the Commissioners have required that every teacher presenting himself for training should possess a certificate of character from an officiating clergyman of the Church to which he belongs. The certificate of character from a clergyman, under such circumstances, applies of course to the "faith and morals" of the teacher; for it is presumed that a clergyman, when giving a certificate in his clerical capacity to a teacher, gives it in an other sense.

Then the Committee observe:—

"The Committee regard with much concern, the proposal to change the principle upon which the remuneration of teachers in Ireland has hitherto been regulated. It is daily becoming more difficult to procure teachers for National schools, this arises chiefly from the fact that they are not sufficiently remunerated. Many of the present teachers have expended much time and labour in securing a high classification, and to turn round upon them and to appropriate their payments solely according to the 'accrued results of education' would be unfair, and calculated greatly to discourage a most deserving and important class of individuals. These 'results' have all along been taken into account by inspectors, but upon the 'class' of the teacher the amount of his salary has mainly depended. To change this system would be to put the interested and uneducated teacher,

who has indolently declined the recovery study, on a level with the individual of highest qualification and class. The Committee would gladly co-operate with the Government and the Commissioners, in all measures to induce the people to contribute more liberally to the education of their children, and it is, notably, they consider, in this direction an improvement should be sought. Of the total sum of £20,125 18s. 2d. contributed under the head of payment by pupils in National schools over Ireland during the past year, Ulster contributed £14,992 13s. 1d., and the Assembly's Committee believe that that sum could and ought to be largely increased."

The figures quoted by the Committee are incomplete. If they make inquiry in the interests of the teachers, they will find that each principal teacher in Munster, owing to the larger attendance at Minister schools, receives, on the average, a higher amount of fees than the teacher of an Ulster school.

On the objection of the Committee to payment by "results," it would, at present, be premature to make any detailed observations, as preparatory to the adoption of such a system a series of most important statistical investigations has been undertaken; and until the issue of those statistical investigations, as well as a full statement of the working of the system in England is before the Board, and a code of regulations laid down, it would be simply out of all propriety and reason to discuss the question.

The Committee, I may be permitted to remark, have not quoted the concluding sentence of Mr. Forster's letter on this subject; Mr. Forster said, "I may add, that I should hope that, as one effect of the change, the interests of meritorious teachers would be thereby improved."

The Committee conclude as follows:—

"In conclusion, the Committee express their decided conviction that if these changes, made and suggested, are permitted to be carried out, the destruction of the present system of united education in Ireland is inevitable. It is the best boon the Parliament of Great Britain ever conferred on this country, and it is currently hoped that neither Parliament nor the public will permit the system to be insidiously subverted by those who, at the same time, profess to keep always in view the fundamental principles of united secular education."

Upon this passage I have, obviously, no occasion to make any observation.

Finally, I should remark that I have now given every line in the Committee's statement, excepting the few introductory sentences in which the Committee announces that "they feel it incumbent on them to lay their views before both the Government and the public."

(Signed) P. J. KEENE, V.
Chief of Inspection.

31 January, 1857.

PARAGRAPH 16.—CORRESPONDENCE IN THE CASE OF THE BARGOET-STREET CONVENT SCHOOL, respecting a GRANT for a TRAINING SCHOOL.

5080—G3.

COPY of a LETTER from Mrs. NOLAN, Superior of the Convent, Baggot-street, Dublin, to the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Baggot-street Convent,
21st December, 1853.

GENTLEMEN.—The reports of your Inspectors undoubtedly represent you with the fact, that, for several years past, there has been in operation, in connexion with the Baggot-street schools of the Sisters of Mercy, whose superior I am, a training department, in which, at present, are instructed and trained for the office of schoolmistresses, and are boarded and lodged, fifty young girls; while an equal number of others, who do not reside in the house connected with the schools, are trained in the same way.

That this institution is well suited as a training establishment for female teachers, is evident, for the following reasons:—

1st. The buildings, furniture, fittings, school apparatus, and sanitary circumstances of the establishment are unexceptionable.

2nd. The large number of model and practicing schools of every degree in operation, in which girls of every age from infancy to adolescence, infants of each sex, and junior boys are taught.

3rd. The daily average attendance in all these schools, for the past year, has been 831 pupils; on some days the number in attendance exceeded 1,000, whilst the daily average number on roll during the year, was 1,265 children.

4th. The efficiency of the staff and the success of their labours are fully admitted by your Inspectors.

Eighty per cent. of the pupils, and about the same proportion of the teachers of the National schools being Catholics, and one-fifth of all the girls in the National schools alone being taught in schools under nuns, it follows that a Catholic training for teachers, such as is provided in Baggot-street, is necessary to satisfy the wants and the religious feelings of the general population of Ireland.

To what we have said about literary education, it is to be added that our institution in Baggot-street affords special facilities for instruction in every branch of female industry, manual and domestic, a large house of mercy for servants of good character attached to the convent,

being an excellent industrial model school, to the inspection of which the young teachers may have access.

For the support of the fifty young girls that we have in training for the office of schoolmistresses, we derive no assistance from the National Board.

The benden thus placed upon us forces a strong contrast with the advantages which Catholics enjoy in England.

Under the British plan there are thirty-nine training colleges, some for mistresses, in which about 3,000 students are instructed for periods of from one to three years each, and towards the support of which the Council on Education granted about one-eighth, viz., £103,105, out of £804,002 their whole Parliamentary Estimate for last year.

These training colleges in England are under the exclusive direction of the several religious bodies who founded them, the State having in many cases, aided their erection, besides contributing largely to their annual support.

The Catholics of England participate in these advantages in the Hammersmith (London) training college for nuns, and in the Liverpool training college, conducted by nuns, for mistresses.

The pupil-teachers in the Catholic schools in connexion with the Government who have completed their apprenticeship, and certain other qualified candidates, obtain, by competitive examination, exhibitions, called Queen's Scholarships, which they hold for two years, and these enable them to meet the demands for residence and tuition in the training college. An annual grant (varying from £15 to £24 for young men, and two-thirds of these rates for young women) is also made directly to the college for each student that passes the Inspector's examination in the prescribed course of study; and both these aids contribute largely to support the training college.

They have submitted to the Commissioners of National Education this statement, that they may consider the claims of the Training Institution in Baggot-street to be allowed the same advantages as similar institutions in England, and to grant it assistance proportioned to its merits, so often tested by examination of the teachers, under the official programme, by the Board's own Inspectors.

The principle of separate denominational halls or houses as residences for teachers in training has been fully admitted by the Right Honourable Mr. Cardwell,

in the House of Commons, and we do not see why the promises held out by that statement should not be fulfilled. A subsidy in our case would be a proof to the country that Government is disposed to grant to Ireland the same advantages which England has long enjoyed, that at length we may hope to see the reign of justice and fair play established.

Our community would be content with a stipend allowance for each teacher successfully trained, calculated on the average expense to the Commissioners for the travelling, board, establishment, charges, and other items connected with the support and tuition of each young woman sent out from Marlborough-street after the ordinary session.

Trusting that the Commissioners may practically recognise the just claims of the Catholics of Dublin and of Ireland to be admitted to advantages enjoyed by their fellow Catholics in England, the right to train the teachers for their own schools, and to be aided therein by the State.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) MARGARET NORRIS, Superiress.

To the Secretaries for the Commissioners,
Education Office, Marlborough-street.

(9989—61. B. O. 51/12/64.)

COPY of a LETTER from the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION, in reply to the Application of MRS. NORRIS.

Office of National Education,
4th January, 1864.

MADAM,—We are directed by the Commissioners of National Education to inform you that they have read, with great respect, the letter addressed to them by you, on the 21st ult., requesting that a grant of the public money may be made by the Board for the maintenance of a training establishment for female teachers, in connexion with the convent in Dargot-street, of which you are the Superior.

And to state that it is entirely out of the power of the Commissioners to comply with your request.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM MCCREDDY, }

Mrs. Norris, Convent, Lower Baggot-street.

SECTION IV. District and Minor Model Schools.

PARAGRAPH 1.—NAME, LOCALITY, AREA of SITE, PURCHASE-MONEY, OF RENT, TREASURE, COST of ERECTION, FURNISHING, and FITTING, COST of subsequent EXTENSION and REPAIRS; DATE of COMING INTO OPERATION, and NAMES and POSITION of the LOCAL PARTIES who applied for the establishment of each MODEL SCHOOL.

Name of School and Locality.	Area of Site.	Purchase Money or Rent.		Treasure.	Cost of Erection, Furnishing, and Fitting.		Cost of subsequent Extension and Repairs.	Date of coming into operation.
		Purchase money.	Rent.		Erection.	Furnishing and Fitting.		
Ballymore District Model School (area of), County Antrim	A. R. P. 3 1 5	—	£ 4 s. 6 d.	60 years from date of lease, 24th May, 1847, and 21 years from 24th November, 1850.	£ 4,357 15 5	£ 604 4 11	£ 1,519 5 5	May, 1843.
Berry District Model School (area of), County Antrim	0 0 27	31 37 5	15 15 5	Furniture grant.	£ 4,346 12 5	£ 614 10 5	£ 1,574 0 5	May, 1846.
Glenties District Model School (area of), County Sligo	7 1 30	—	15 0 0	50 years from date of lease, 20th September, 1847.	£ 3,415 0 5	£ 440 1 8	£ 3,811 11 8	Aug., 1843.
Deerawing District Model School (area of), County Cork	0 0 0	—	37 0 0	500 years.	£ 2,787 10 30	£ 384 7 7	£ 2,385 4 7	Aug., 1842.
Edinburgh District Model School (area of), County Cork	1 0 30	—	20 0 0	Lines of the Queen, Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, and other benevolent for ever.	£ 3,394 0 0	£ 330 3 1	£ 3,665 14 5	May, 1843.
Trillick District Model School (area of), County North	3 0 0	30 0 0	0 4 0	75 years from 1st May, 1846.	£ 4,378 27 11	£ 334 7 0	£ 3,750 4 7	May, 1845.
Coleraine District Model School (area of), Co. Londonderry.	0 0 0	18 0 0	—	Lease for ever.	£ 3,318 2 7	£ 300 0 11	£ 3,216 12 5	May, 1846.
Galena District Model School (area of), County Galway	0 0 30	—	31 10 10	Lines of the Queen, Prince Albert, and Prince of Wales.	£ 3,871 19 0	£ 700 10 5	£ 3,919 10 16	July, 1843.
Ady District Model School (area of), County Wicklow	0 0 0	—	10 5 0	50 years from 25th March, 1846.	£ 4,410 1 5	£ 1,325 1 8	£ 3,085 30 5	Aug., 1846.
Kilenny District Model School (area of), County Kilkenny	1 0 30	—	20 0 0	500 years.	£ 4,319 2 5	£ 397 0 8	£ 4,115 10 11	Nov., 1844.
Kilworth District Model School (area of), County Limerick	1 0 30	0 0 0	24 0 0	Lease over and for ever.	£ 1,100 0 0	£ 365 15 11	£ 1,010 10 0	Aug., 1845.
Waterford District Model School (area of), County Waterford	2 1 10	—	60 0 0	50 years from 25th March, 1843.	£ 3,770 0 0	£ 440 7 10	£ 3,230 0 0	Sept., 1843.
Ballymore Minor Model School (area of), County Antrim	0 0 30	—	0 0 0	40 years from 1st Nov., 1835.	£ 1,460 0 0	£ 320 15 11	£ 567 13 16	Feb., 1846.
Belfast District Model School (area of), County Antrim	1 0 11	—	30 0 0	Lines of Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and Prince of Wales, rentable for ever.	£ 13,900 0 0	£ 1,453 16 5	£ 3,285 15 5	March, 1847.
Omagh Minor Model School (area of), County Tyrone	2 0 0	—	15 0 0	500 years.	£ 2,654 12 11	£ 87 5 5	£ 655 0 5	Feb., 1845.
Farrington Minor Model School (area of), County Tyrone	0 0 30	—	4 0 0	Lines of Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and Prince of Wales, with accout of material, &c.	£ 3,260 11 5	£ 32 4 11	£ 3,123 12 5	Oct., 1845.
Garfieldstown Minor Model School (area of), County Antrim	1 0 0	—	24 0 0	Lease for ever.	£ 2,840 17 5	£ 74 5 10	£ 855 17 1	Feb., 1846.
Neerajamstown Minor Model School (area of), Co. Tyrone	0 1 20	—	0 0 0	50 years from 1st November, 1847.	£ 1,315 11 4	£ 25 0 8	£ 324 4 0	June, 1841.
Monaghan Minor Model School (area of), County Monaghan	1 0 0	—	10 0 0	50 years from 24th November, 1847.	£ 2,051 0 0	£ 65 15 5	£ 876 15 0	Oct., 1841.
Londonderry District Model School (area of), County Londonderry	4 0 0	—	47 10 0	Lease for ever.	£ 7,480 0 0	£ 815 11 7	£ 605 3 5	Jan., 1847.
Enniscorthy District Model School (area of), County Wicklow	0 0 30	—	0 0 0	50 years from 19th September, 1847.	£ 4,331 11 0	£ 88 16 0	£ 141 0 4	July, 1842.
Northwards District Model School (area of), County Down	0 0 0	—	2 10 5	Lease for ever.	£ 2,320 5 4	£ 100 17 11	£ 795 35 0	July, 1846.
Larne Minor Model School (area of), County Antrim	2 0 10	—	24 0 0	1,000 years from 1st May, 1846.	£ 5,922 10 5	£ 879 1 11	£ 465 27 11	Feb., 1842.
Sligo District Model School (area of), County Sligo	1 0 10	—	48 0 0	500 years from 18th March, 1843.	£ 7,974 10 0	£ 108 0 0	£ 565 10 0	Aug., 1845.
Cork District Model School (area of), County Cork	1 0 14	—	105 0 0	500 years from 25th March, 1843.	£ 4,405 0 0	£ 506 10 11	£ 55 16 7	Sept., 1846.
Enniskillen District Model School (area of), County Fermanagh	0 0 30	—	80 15 0	Lease for ever.	£ 3,315 10 11	£ 93 16 4	—	Aug., 1847.

NOTE.—The name and position of the local parties who applied for the establishment of each Model School will be found in the information furnished under No. 7 of this section.
NOTE.—In many instances it has been the practice to include in the contracts of building and repairs, these cannot now be separated from the construction.
VII.

PARAGRAPH 2.—Population, by Religious Denominations, of each Town or City in which a Normal School is situated, Number and Religious Denominations of Pupils in the Schools, and Number in Average Daily Attendance each year, since opening of each Semory; Classification and Average Age of the Pupils, and Amount of Semory Fees each year, and also the Total Expenditure, each year, of the Mass. School.

[illegible]

Assessment	Tos
20	100
30	100
40	100
50	100
60	100
70	100
80	100
90	100
100	100
110	100
120	100
130	100
140	100
150	100
160	100
170	100
180	100
190	100
200	100
210	100
220	100
230	100
240	100
250	100
260	100
270	100
280	100
290	100
300	100
310	100
320	100
330	100
340	100
350	100
360	100
370	100
380	100
390	100
400	100
410	100
420	100
430	100
440	100
450	100
460	100
470	100
480	100
490	100
500	100
510	100
520	100
530	100
540	100
550	100
560	100
570	100
580	100
590	100
600	100
610	100
620	100
630	100
640	100
650	100
660	100
670	100
680	100
690	100
700	100
710	100
720	100
730	100
740	100
750	100
760	100
770	100
780	100
790	100
800	100
810	100
820	100
830	100
840	100
850	100
860	100
870	100
880	100
890	100
900	100
910	100
920	100
930	100
940	100
950	100
960	100
970	100
980	100
990	100
1000	100

[illegible]

[illegible]

District.	Cases.	Deaths.	1877											
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
36	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
37	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
38	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
39	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
41	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
42	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
43	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
44	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
46	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
47	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
48	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
49	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
51	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
52	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
53	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
54	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
55	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
56	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
57	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
58	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
59	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
60	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
61	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
62	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
63	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
64	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
65	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
66	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
67	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
68	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
69	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
70	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
71	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
72	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
73	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
74	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
76	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
77	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
78	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
79	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
80	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
81	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
82	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
83	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
84	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
85	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
86	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
87	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
88	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
89	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
90	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
91	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
92	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
93	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
94	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
95	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
96	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
97	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
98	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
99	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
100	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80																				

PARAGRAPH 2 continued.—POPULATION, by RACES OR DESCENT, of each TOWN or CITY in which a HIGH SCHOOL is located, do

Name of School	Total Population of Town or City in which School is located					Year	School	Number of Pupils, by Race or Descent					Total	Percentage of Pupils of Each Race or Descent in the Total of Pupils in the School										Total Pupils
	Total	White	Negro	Chinese	Other			Total	White	Negro	Chinese	Other		Total	White	Negro	Chinese	Other						
												Indian						Japanese	Indian	Japanese				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
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16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
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23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
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64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80								

Table 1		Table 2	
1	2	3	4
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53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
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93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

[illegible]

REMARKS

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Before and after 1949. Before and after 1949.

PARAGRAPH 3.—NAME, AGE, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, DATE OF APPOINTMENT, RANK, SALARY, and ALLOWANCES of each member of the Staff in each of the Model Schools, distinguishing those that are resident; and number and religious denomination of the resident Pupils Teachers in each.

District Model School.	Department.	Name.	Age.	Religious Denomination.	Date of Appointment.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Allowances.	Resident or Non-resident.
ATHY.	Male.	J. Walsh.	42	R.C.	1st Dec. 1862.	Head master.	£ 100 0 0	Half fees.	Resident.
		J. Henderson.	32	R.C.	1st Dec. 1864.	Assistant master.	40 0 0	Quarter fees.	
	Female.	A. O'Reilly.	42	R.C.	1st Aug. 1862.	Head mistress.	50 0 0	Half fees.	Non-resident.
		S. Glover.	32	R.C.	1st June 1866.	Assistant mistress.	25 0 0	Quarter fees.	
	Infant.	M. Seaton.	22	R.C.	1st Sept. 1862.	Head mistress.	25 0 0	Half fees.	
		T. Mackay.	27	R.C.	2nd Nov. 1865.	Assistant mistress.	25 0 0	Quarter fees.	
		E. O'Sheehy.	27	R.C.	1st Sept. 1866.	Teacher of music.	25 0 0	—	
		T. B. Knap.	29	R.C.	1st Aug. 1867.	Medical attendance.	20 0 0	—	
	Male.	J. Doherty.	28	Pres.	16th Nov. 1865.	Head master.	65 0 0	Half fees.	Resident.
		R. McGee.	28	R.C.	1st April 1866.	Assistant master.	35 0 0	Quarter fees.	Non-resident.
BAILEYBORO'.	Female.	E. McGee.	22	R.C.	1st April 1866.	Head mistress.	25 0 0	Half fees.	
		E. M. Cavan.	22	R.C.	1st April 1866.	Assistant mistress.	20 0 0	Quarter fees.	
	Infant.	K. Clancy.	22	R.C.	1st April 1866.	Head mistress.	20 10 0	Half fees.	
		J. Gahan.	24	R.C.	1st Sept. 1867.	Medical attendance.	15 0 0	—	
	Male.	J. Gahan.	26	Pres.	3rd May 1868.	Head master.	100 0 0	Half fees.	Resident.
		A. Shannon.	20	R.C.	8th Dec. 1867.	Assistant master.	45 0 0	Quarter fees.	Non-resident.
	Female.	A. Doyle.	24	R.C.	1st Sept. 1867.	Head mistress.	50 0 0	Half fees.	
		J. Brown.	24	Pres.	1st April 1867.	Assistant mistress.	20 0 0	Quarter fees.	
	Infant.	R. Joyce.	27	R.C.	18th April 1868.	Head mistress.	20 0 0	Half fees.	
		E. J. Hayes.	27	Pres.	1st Jan. 1868.	Assistant mistress.	20 0 0	Quarter fees.	
BALLYMENA.		G. E. Smyth.	27	Pres.	1st May 1867.	Teacher of music.	15 0 0	—	
		A. Ross.	48	Pres.	1st Aug. 1867.	Medical attendance.	10 0 0	—	
	Male.	G. Moore.	40	Pres.	1st March 1867.	Head master.	180 0 0	Half fees.	Resident.
		R. Bennett.	34	R.C.	8th Jan. 1868.	Assistant master.	75 0 0	One-twelfth fees.	
		E. Wain.	29	R.C.	1st Dec. 1865.	—	50 0 0	—	Non-resident.
		J. Grant.	29	R.C.	1st Sept. 1866.	—	20 0 0	—	
		S. Stevenson.	29	Pres.	1st April 1867.	—	20 0 0	—	
		W. Brown.	26	Pres.	1st Sept. 1867.	—	20 0 0	—	
		J. Porter.	22	R.C.	1st Dec. 1867.	—	20 0 0	—	
		W. Williams.	22	R.C.	1st April 1867.	—	20 0 0	—	
BALLYMENA.		W. Williams.	44	Pres.	1st Nov. 1867.	—	24 0 0	—	
		E. Gavig.	23	Pres.	1st April 1868.	—	21 0 0	—	
	Female.	K. Clary.	26	R.C.	1st Jan. 1868.	Head mistress.	27 10 0	Half fees.	
		M. Parker.	26	Pres.	1st May 1867.	Assistant mistress.	45 0 0	One-twelfth fees.	
		E. Moore.	28	Pres.	1st Nov. 1867.	—	28 0 0	—	
		A. Shaw.	28	Pres.	1st April 1868.	—	28 0 0	—	
		E. Brown.	28	Pres.	18th May 1868.	—	45 0 0	—	
		A. George.	23	Pres.	18th May 1868.	—	20 0 0	—	
		H. Murphy.	22	R.C.	1st Feb. 1868.	—	20 0 0	—	
		E. Conroy.	19	R.C.	1st July 1867.	—	24 0 0	—	
BALLYMENA.		J. Nicholson.	22	Pres.	1st Jan. 1868.	—	24 0 0	—	
		J. Seiler.	24	Pres.	11th Dec. 1867.	—	23 0 0	One-twelfth fees.	
		J. Malley.	24	Pres.	1st Nov. 1868.	Workmaster.	25 0 0	—	
	Infant.	M. Hartigan.	24	R.C.	1st April 1867.	Head mistress.	25 0 0	Half fees.	
		J. Martin.	20	R.C.	1st Feb. 1867.	Assistant mistress.	45 0 0	One-twelfth fees.	
		J. Cunningham.	25	Pres.	1st Oct. 1868.	—	25 0 0	—	
		E. Jennings.	24	R.C.	1st April 1867.	—	25 0 0	—	
		A. Cusker.	18	R.C.	1st Dec. 1867.	—	25 0 0	—	
		G. Brown.	22	R.C.	6th Nov. 1867.	Teacher of navigation.	25 0 0	All fees of navigation dep.	
		R. Smith.	20	R.C.	16th Aug. 1867.	Teacher of drawing.	25 0 0	—	
BALLYMENA.		H. Johnston.	20	Pres.	1st June 1867.	Medical attendance.	25 0 0	—	
		T. Higgins.	24	R.C.	21st Feb. 1867.	Caretaker.	25 0 0	—	Resident.
	Eng. School.*	G. Quin.	40	Pres.	1st Jan. 1868.	Head teacher.	21 10 0	Three-eighth fees.	Non-resident.
		D. M'Neil.	20	Pres.	26th Feb. 1867.	Assistant teacher.	21 10 0	—	
	Male.	T. Smyth.	24	R.C.	1st Aug. 1866.	Head master.	100 0 0	Half fees.	Resident.
		J. Hayes.	25	R.C.	1st June 1865.	Assistant master.	25 0 0	Quarter fees.	
	Female.	J. Brown.	24	R.C.	17th June 1866.	Head mistress.	27 10 0	Half fees.	Non-resident.
		J. Orr.	24	Pres.	24 Oct. 1867.	Assistant mistress.	45 0 0	Quarter fees.	
	Infant.	E. Waters.	24	R.C.	1st July 1867.	Head mistress.	25 0 0	Half fees.	
		R. Fraser.	21	R.C.	16th April 1868.	Teacher of drawing.	25 0 0	—	
BALLYMENA.		J. Waddington.	21	R.C.	1st Oct. 1867.	Medical attendance.	25 0 0	—	
	Male.	J. Brough.	26	Pres.	1st March 1867.	Head master.	65 0 0	Half fees.	Resident.
		H. Gahan.	26	R.C.	1st Oct. 1867.	Assistant master.	45 0 0	Quarter fees.	Non-resident.
	Female.	M. Caldwell.	23	Pres.	1st Nov. 1867.	Head mistress.	25 0 0	Half fees.	
		M. McAnaney.	23	R.C.	1st Feb. 1867.	Assistant mistress.	20 0 0	Quarter fees.	
		M. Hanna.	23	Pres.	1st June 1867.	Assistant mistress.	20 0 0	Quarter fees.	
	Infant.	C. MacDonnan.	22	R.C.	1st Feb. 1868.	Head mistress.	27 10 0	Half fees.	
		F. Dowling.	21	R.C.	1st Nov. 1867.	Medical attendance.	20 0 0	—	
		D. M'Kear.	40	R.C.	1st Nov. 1867.	Medical attendance.	20 0 0	—	
		D. M'Kear.	40	R.C.	1st Nov. 1867.	Medical attendance.	20 0 0	—	

* Evening school open for six months of the year only.

† See Wexford District Model School.

‡ See Louth District Model School.

PARAGRAPH 3 continued.—NAME, AGE, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, &c.

District Model School	Department.	Name.	Age.	Religious Denomination.	Date of Appointment.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Allowances.	Resident or Non-resident.
OBER.	Male.	P. Linnell,	20	R.C.	1st March, 1891.	Head master.	2 5 0	Half fees.	Resident.
	"	O. Lushwell,	25	R.C.	1st Sept. 1895.	Assistant master.	54 0 0	One-fifth fees.	Non-resident.
	"	A. Gibson,	20	R.C.	2nd March, 1896.	"	54 0 0	One-fifth fees.	"
	"	R. Dwyer,	20	R.C.	1st Nov. 1895.	"	54 0 0	"	"
	Female.	M. Finnegan,	20	R.C.	1st Sept. 1895.	Head mistress.	75 0 0	Half fees.	"
	"	M. Bock,	22	Pres.	1st Sept. 1895.	Assistant mistress.	20 0 0	One-fifth fees.	"
	"	M. Field,	22	R.C.	1st July, 1896.	"	20 0 0	One-fifth fees.	"
	"	T. McCarthy,	21	R.C.	15th Feb. 1895.	"	42 0 0	"	"
	Infant.	M. Clarke,	27	R.C.	1st Sept. 1895.	Head mistress.	65 0 0	Half fees.	"
	"	M. Finnegan,	22	R.C.	1st Sept. 1895.	Assistant mistress.	52 0 0	One-fifth fees.	"
	"	E. Kirkwood,	20	Disc.	12th Nov. 1895.	"	42 0 0	One-fifth fees.	"
	"	J. M. Corry,	40	R.C.	1st Jan. 1895.	Teacher of music.	65 0 0	"	"
DURHAMWAY.	Male.	T. McEvoy,	44	R.C.	2nd Sept. 1895.	Medical attendant.	32 0 0	"	"
	"	F. O'Mall,	40	R.C.	7th August 1895.	Coverman.	50 0 0	"	Resident.
	Female.	W. Mansfield,	43	R.C.	2nd Oct. 1895.	Head master.	208 0 0	Half fees.	Resident.
	"	R. Savage,	31	R.C.	2nd Jan. 1895.	Assistant master.	44 0 0	Quarter fees.	Non-resident.
	Female.	N. Crowley,	27	R.C.	1st Jan. 1895.	Head mistress of female and infant departments.	63 10 0	Half fees, female department; one-fifth fees, infant department.	"
	"	A. Farley,	20	R.C.	1st Jan. 1895.	Assistant mistress (female department).	20 0 0	Quarter fees.	"
	Infant.	M. Morrison,	20	R.C.	1st Sept. 1895.	Assistant mistress.	42 0 0	Two-fifths fees.	"
	"	M. Shewell,	20	R.C.	15th Jan. 1895.	"	42 0 0	Quarter fees.	"
	"	E. Holmes,	40	R.C.	1st Dec. 1895.	Medical attendant.	10 0 0	"	"
	Male.	D. Kelly,	31	R.C.	14th July, 1895.	Head master.	75 0 0	Three-quarter fees.	Resident.
	"	J. Taggart,	25	Pres.	1st July, 1895.	Assistant master.	41 0 0	Quarter fees.	Non-resident.
	Female.	J. Hunt,	20	R.C.	15th March, 1895.	Head mistress.	50 0 0	Half fees.	"
ROBINSONWAY.	Infant.	E. McAllister,	20	R.C.	15th July, 1895.	"	42 10 0	"	"
	"	J. Washington,*							
	Male.	C. Morris,	20	R.C.	15th Aug. 1895.	Head master.	60 0 0	Half fees.	Resident.
	"	J. Morrison,	20	R.C.		Assistant master.	44 0 0	Quarter fees.	Non-resident.
	Female.	H. Gosswey,	24	R.C.	1st Sept. 1895.	Head mistress.	63 10 0	Half fees.	"
	"	R. Maguire,	22	R.C.	15th Aug. 1895.	Assistant mistress.	42 0 0	Quarter fees.	"
	Infant.	J. Davis,	22	Pres.	15th Aug. 1895.	Head mistress.	55 0 0	Half fees.	"
	"	J. McCormack,	21	R.C.	15th Feb. 1895.	Assistant mistress.	50 0 0	Quarter fees.	"
	"	W. Williams,	42	R.C.	1st Nov. 1895.	Teacher of drawing.	20 0 0	"	"
	Male.	J. Moyle,	45	R.C.	1st July, 1895.	Head master.	100 0 0	Half fees.	Resident.
	"	R. Clonally,	20	Pres.	1st April, 1895.	Assistant master.	54 0 0	Quarter fees.	Non-resident.
	Female.	M. Brady,	25	R.C.	1st Sept. 1895.	Head mistress.	55 0 0	Half fees.	"
ROBINSONWAY.	Infant.	J. McCallagh,	20	R.C.	1st May, 1895.	"	75 0 0	"	"
	"	H. O'Malley,	20	R.C.	1st Dec. 1895.	Assistant mistress.	20 0 0	Quarter fees.	"
	"	J. O'Malley,	20	R.C.	1st Jan. 1895.	Teacher of music.	65 0 0	"	"
	"	N. Collins,	20	R.C.	1st Jan. 1895.	Medical attendant.	50 0 0	"	"
	Male.	J. Ryan,	20	R.C.	1st May, 1895.	Head master.	75 0 0	Half fees.	Resident.
	"	J. Hamilton,	20	Pres.	1st Aug. 1895.	Assistant master.	75 0 0	Quarter fees.	Resident.
	Female.	M. Ryan,	24	R.C.	1st May, 1895.	Head mistress.	52 10 0	Half fees.	"
	"	J. Thomas,	22	R.C.	1st July, 1895.	Assistant mistress.	50 0 0	Quarter fees.	Non-resident.
	Infant.	A. Lavelle,	24	R.C.	1st March, 1895.	Head mistress.	55 0 0	Half fees.	"
	"	R. Carroll,	20	R.C.	1st Feb. 1895.	Assistant mistress.	50 0 0	"	"
	"	J. Foster,	20	R.C.	22nd May, 1895.	Medical attendant.	10 0 0	"	"
	"	C. Walsh,	42	R.C.	20th April, 1895.	Coverman.	20 10 0	"	Resident.
ROBINSONWAY.	"	J. Washington,*							
	Male.	R. Downey,	27	R.C.	1st Jan. 1895.	Head master.	54 0 0	Half fees.	Non-resident.
	"	J. Downey,	20	R.C.	2nd Sept. 1895.	Assistant master.	54 0 0	Quarter fees.	Resident.
	Female.	M. Connelley,	20	R.C.	1st Oct. 1895.	Head mistress.	52 10 0	Half fees.	Non-resident.
	"	E. West,	24	Pres.	22nd Feb. 1895.	Assistant mistress.	35 0 0	Quarter fees.	"
	Infant.	W. Clarke,	20	R.C.	1st Sept. 1895.	Head mistress.	50 0 0	Half fees.	"
	"	E. Naughton,	20	R.C.	4th Sept. 1895.	Assistant mistress.	50 0 0	Quarter fees.	"
	"	F. Murray,	40	R.C.	15th Aug. 1895.	Teacher of navigation.	25 0 0	At 10 p.m. of navigation day.	Resident.
	"	C. W. Ward,	35	R.C.	17th July, 1895.	Teacher of music.	25 0 0	"	Non-resident.
	"	E. Gibson,	45	R.C.	2nd Oct. 1895.	Medical attendant.	40 0 0	"	"
	"	J. Mearns,	41	R.C.	1st Sept. 1895.	Coverman.	60 0 0	"	Resident.
ROBINSONWAY.	Male.	W. Todd,	40	Pres.	1st Jan. 1895.	Head master.	100 0 0	Half fees.	Resident.
	"	M. McGee,	22	R.C.	1st Jan. 1895.	Assistant master.	54 0 0	One-fifth fees.	"
	"	W. Spier,	22	Pres.	1st Jan. 1895.	"	64 0 0	One-fifth fees.	Non-resident.
	"	J. O'Mall,	20	R.C.	1st Jan. 1895.	"	55 0 0	One-fifth fees.	"
	"	M. Phelan,	21	R.C.	1st April, 1895.	"	55 0 0	"	"

* See Waterloo District Model School.

PARAGRAPH 3 continued.—NAME, AGE, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, &c.

Public Model Schools.	Department.	Name.	Age.	Religious Denomination.	Date of Appointment.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Allowances.	Residing as Non-resident.
LONDONDERRY.	Female.	M. McQuinn.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	2 2 0	Self fees.	Non-resident.
		K. McQuinn.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Assistant mistress.	44 0 0	One-sixth fees.	"
		A. Armstrong.	22	R.C.	1st Sept., 1906.	"	50 0 0	"	"
		M. McNeil.	22	Pres.	1st Jan., 1902.	"	20 0 0	"	"
		M. Wainman.	22	Pres.	1st Jan., 1902.	"	40 0 0	"	"
	Infant.	J. Dugan.	27	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	20 0 0	Half fees.	"
		M. Dugan.	27	R.C.	1st Aug., 1902.	Assistant mistress.	20 0 0	One-sixth fees.	"
		F. Dowling.	21	R.C.	1st Dec., 1902.	Teacher of drawing.	400 0 0	—	"
	Eng. school.	W. Miller.	20	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Medical attendance.	12 0 0	—	"
		W. Graham.	20	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Caretaker, &c.	30 0 0	—	Resident.
NEWRY.	Male.	H. McCullough.	20	Pres.	1st March, 1902.	Head master.	50 0 0	Half fees.	Resident.
		F. Leonard.	20	R.C.	1st Oct., 1902.	Assistant master.	40 0 0	Quarter fees.	Non-resident.
	Female.	M. McQuinn.	22	R.C.	1st Dec., 1902.	Head mistress.	42 0 0	Self fees.	"
		M. Pollock.	24	Pres.	1st Aug., 1902.	Assistant mistress.	32 0 0	Quarter fees.	"
	Infant.	A. Gloney.	27	R.C.	1st May, 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
		J. Russell.	27	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Teacher of music.	10 0 0	—	"
		W. Davis.	26	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Medical attendance.	10 0 0	—	"
	Male.	M. Hartman.	27	Pres.	1st July, 1902.	Head master.	72 0 0	Self fees.	Resident.
		W. Green.	20	R.C.	1st Aug., 1902.	Assistant master.	44 0 0	One-sixth fees.	Non-resident.
		J. O'Reilly.	21	R.C.	1st Aug., 1902.	"	34 0 0	"	"
		S. Smith.	20	Pres.	1st July, 1902.	"	24 0 0	"	"
		F. Lauer.	20	R.C.	1st July, 1902.	Head mistress.	40 0 0	Self fees.	"
NEWTOWNFARMS.	Female.	S. Telling.	24	Pres.	1st Aug., 1902.	Assistant mistress.	40 0 0	One-sixth fees.	"
		L. Kennedy.	22	Pres.	1st Aug., 1902.	"	40 0 0	"	"
		E. McQuinn.	22	R.C.	1st Aug., 1902.	"	30 0 0	"	"
		M. Leonard.	22	R.C.	1st Aug., 1902.	"	30 0 0	"	"
		M. Leonard.	22	R.C.	1st Aug., 1902.	"	30 0 0	"	"
	Infant.	M. Leonard.	22	R.C.	1st Aug., 1902.	Head mistress.	12 0 0	Self fees.	"
		M. Leonard.	22	R.C.	1st Aug., 1902.	Assistant mistress.	12 0 0	Quarter fees.	"
		E. Kerr.	22	R.C.	1st Aug., 1902.	Overseer, &c.	31 0 0	—	"
		J. Armstrong.	22	Pres.	1st Aug., 1902.	Medical attendance.	30 0 0	—	"
		E. Kerr.	22	R.C.	1st Aug., 1902.	Overseer, &c.	31 0 0	—	"
SAND.	Male.	J. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head master.	40 0 0	Self fees.	Resident.
		W. O'Brien.	22	R.C.	1st Oct., 1902.	Assistant master.	30 0 0	One-sixth fees.	"
		S. Smith.	22	Pres.	1st Jan., 1902.	"	44 0 0	"	Non-resident.
	Female.	E. O'Brien.	22	R.C.	1st Aug., 1902.	Head mistress.	20 0 0	Half fees.	"
		M. Leonard.	22	Pres.	1st Aug., 1902.	Assistant mistress.	20 0 0	One-sixth fees.	"
	Infant.	J. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	50 0 0	Half fees.	"
		J. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	50 0 0	Half fees.	"
		J. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	50 0 0	Half fees.	"
	Male.	M. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head master.	100 0 0	Half fees.	Resident.
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Assistant master.	10 0 0	Quarter fees.	"
TAR.	Female.	M. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	Non-resident.
		M. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Assistant mistress.	20 0 0	Quarter fees.	"
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
	Infant.	W. O'Brien.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
		W. O'Brien.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
		W. O'Brien.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
	Male.	J. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head master.	100 0 0	Half fees.	Resident.
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Assistant master.	10 0 0	Quarter fees.	"
	Female.	M. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
		M. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Assistant mistress.	20 0 0	Quarter fees.	"
WARRINGTON.	Male.	J. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head master.	100 0 0	Half fees.	Resident.
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Assistant master.	10 0 0	Quarter fees.	"
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
	Female.	A. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Assistant mistress.	20 0 0	Quarter fees.	"
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
	Infant.	E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
	Male.	J. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head master.	100 0 0	Half fees.	Resident.
WARRINGTON.	Male.	J. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head master.	100 0 0	Half fees.	Resident.
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Assistant master.	10 0 0	Quarter fees.	"
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
	Female.	A. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Assistant mistress.	20 0 0	Quarter fees.	"
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
	Infant.	E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
	Male.	J. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head master.	100 0 0	Half fees.	Resident.
WARRINGTON.	Male.	J. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head master.	100 0 0	Half fees.	Resident.
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Assistant master.	10 0 0	Quarter fees.	"
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
	Female.	A. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Assistant mistress.	20 0 0	Quarter fees.	"
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
	Infant.	E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
	Male.	J. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head master.	100 0 0	Half fees.	Resident.
WARRINGTON.	Male.	J. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head master.	100 0 0	Half fees.	Resident.
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Assistant master.	10 0 0	Quarter fees.	"
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
	Female.	A. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Assistant mistress.	20 0 0	Quarter fees.	"
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
	Infant.	E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
		E. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head mistress.	70 0 0	Half fees.	"
	Male.	J. Pochan.	22	R.C.	1st Jan., 1902.	Head master.	100 0 0	Half fees.	Resident.

* For salary above stated, B. Bunting also receives service in the Dought, Colman, and Newtownfarms Model Schools.

† For salary above stated, J. Bunting also receives service in the Dought, Colman, and Newtownfarms Model Schools.

‡ For salary above stated, J. Bunting also receives service in the Dought, Colman, and Newtownfarms Model Schools.

PARAGRAPH 3 continued.—NAME, AGE, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, &c.

Minor Model Schools	Department	Name	Age	Religious Denomination	Date of Appointment	Rank	Annual Salary	Attendance	Resident or Non-resident
LUDGATE — non-resident.	Female	E. Campbell	47	R.C.	1st Feb. 1905.	Head mistress	52 8 0	Half fees	Non-resident
	"	E. Foster	36	Pres.	1st March, 1905.	Assistant mistress	42 8 0	One-sixth fees	"
	"	E. Green	35	R.C.	1st Jan., 1905.	"	32 8 0	"	"
	Infant	E. Gray	29	Pres.	1st July, 1905.	Head mistress	70 8 0	Half fees	"
	"	J. Hookey	25	R.C.	1st April, 1905.	Assistant mistress	58 8 0	One-sixth fees	"
	"	M. Brown	25	R.C.	1st March, 1905.	"	32 8 0	"	"
	"	E. Smith	30	R.C.	1st Aug., 1905.	Teacher of drawing	35 0 0	"	"
	"	J. Davis	40	R.C.	1st Dec., 1905.	Chastity	22 10 0	"	Resident
	Eng. School*	A. Goss	45	R.C.	1st Oct., 1905.	Head master	1 18 0 per month	Three-fourth fees	Non-resident
	Male	M. M'Intosh	28	R.C.	1st Oct., 1905.	Head master	78 0 0	Half fees	Resident
MORRISON	Female	A. Stewart	35	Pres.	1st Oct., 1905.	Head mistress	58 10 0	Half fees	Non-resident
	"	E. Collins	38	R.C.	5th Oct., 1905.	Assistant mistress	28 0 0	One-sixth fees	"
	Infant	M. Henderson	36	R.C.	1st Jan., 1905.	Head mistress	65 0 0	Half fees	"
	Eng. School*	M. McIntosh	35	R.C.	1st Jan., 1905.	Head master	1 18 0 per month	Three-fourth fees	Resident
NEWTON — RESIDENT	Male	W. Mitchell	35	Pres.	15th June, 1905.	Head master	68 0 0	Half fees	Non-resident
	Female	M. Byrne	33	R.C.	15th June, 1905.	Head mistress	48 0 0	Half fees	"
	"	E. Taylor	33	Pres.	1st Aug., 1905.	Assistant mistress	48 0 0	One-sixth fees	"
	Infant	E. Manning	37	R.C.	1st Feb., 1905.	Head mistress	52 8 0	Half fees	"
ONAGE	Male	E. Dowling†							
	"	E. Ferguson	35	Pres.	1st Feb., 1905.	Head master	80 8 0	Half fees	Non-resident
	"	M. Brown	37	Pres.	1st Feb., 1905.	Assistant master	58 8 0	Quarter fees	"
	"	D. Nolan	33	R.C.	1st Feb., 1905.	"	48 8 0	"	"
	Female	M. Stoddart	38	R.C.	1st Nov., 1905.	Head mistress	67 18 0	Half fees	"
	"	J. Robinson	18	R.C.	15th Oct., 1905.	Assistant mistress	28 0 0	Quarter fees	"
PARSONS	"	A. Jones	38	Pres.	1st April, 1905.	"	42 8 0	"	"
	Infant	E. Taylor	33	Pres.	1st Nov., 1905.	Head mistress	67 18 0	Half fees	"
	"	E. Dowling†							
	Male	J. McGarry	78	R.C.	1st Aug., 1905.	Head master	65 8 0	Half fees	Resident
	"	W. McManis	50	R.C.	1st Jan., 1905.	Assistant master	55 8 0	Quarter fees	Non-resident
	Female	E. Butler	34	R.C.	1st Jan., 1905.	Head mistress	55 8 0	Half fees	"
PARKVIEW	"	M. O'Brien	34	R.C.	1st Aug., 1905.	Assistant mistress	42 8 0	Quarter fees	"
	Infant	M. Taylor	31	R.C.	1st Sept., 1905.	Head mistress	55 8 0	Half fees	"
	"	A. Jones	30	Pres.	1st Sept., 1905.	Assistant mistress	32 8 0	Quarter fees	"
	"	J. O'Brien	35	R.C.	1st May, 1905.	Teacher of music	50 8 0	"	"

* Working school open for six months of the year only.

† See Lonsdowny District Model School.

NUMBER AND RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION OF THE RESIDENT PUPIL TEACHERS.

District and Minor Model Schools	R.C.	R.E.	Pres.	Dis.	Total	District and Minor Model Schools	R.C.	R.E.	Pres.	Dis.	Total
ADY	—	2	—	—	2	LONDONDORE	9	2	2	2	5
BALDWIN	1	2	1	—	4	NEWY	—	1	1	—	2
BALYONA	1	1	4	—	6	NEWYHAME	1	1	2	1	5
BELMARE	3	2	7	—	22	SEIG	1	2	2	—	5
CHURCH	1	2	3	—	6	TRIM	1	4	—	—	5
CHURCH	1	2	2	—	5	WATKINS	3	2	—	—	5
CORR	3	2	—	—	5	BALDWIN	—	—	—	—	—
DONALDSON	—	4	—	—	4	CARLETON	—	—	—	—	—
EDMUNDS	—	—	—	—	—	LUDGATE	—	—	—	—	—
EDMUNDS	3	2	1	1	7	MORRISON	—	—	—	—	—
GARVAT	1	3	1	—	5	NEWYHAME	—	—	—	—	—
KILGORE	2	2	—	—	4	ONAGE	—	—	—	—	—
LONDONDORE	9	4	1	—	14	PARSONS	—	—	—	—	—

PARAGRAPH 4.—NUMBER AND RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL, for last Quarter of
rate of School Fees: and

[illegible]

PARAGRAPH 5.—NUMBER of RESIDENT PUPIL TEACHERS and PAID MONITORS admitted to each of the Model Schools since its opening, with the Number, so far as known, now in the service of the Board.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	RESIDENT PAID TEACHERS.		PAID MONITORS.	
	Total number admitted since opening of Model School, including those at present serving as Resident Paid Teachers.	Total number known to be in Board's service, including those at present serving as Resident Paid Teachers.	Total number admitted since opening of Model School, including those at present serving as Paid Monitors.	Total number known to be in Board's service, including those at present serving as Paid Monitors.
Ashy,	47	35	55	10
Belleborough,	38	35	49	13
Ballymore,	117	51	50	19
Ballymore,	—	—	37	4
Belfast,	157	73	196	59
Castletown,	—	—	28	3
Claughton,	110	25	65	15
Coleraine,	99	24	47	20
Cork,	17	9	17	—
Dunamway,	67	31	14	6
Dunlough,	16	7	6	—
Dunlough,	6	—	6	—
Galway,	97	41	8	—
Inchicore,	—	—	43	15
Kilenny,	—	—	21	3
Kilenny,	54	35	38	13
Limerick,	57	30	38	18
Londonderry,	45	33	38	10
Lurgan,	—	—	24	6
Monaghan,	—	—	35	6
Newry,	95	56	44	14
Newtownards,	39	20	23	4
Newtownards,	—	—	5	—
Omagh,	—	—	35	5
Parsonstown,	—	—	19	1
Sligo,	50	10	10	1
Trillick,	56	42	47	18
Waterford,	61	14	43	11
West Dublin,	—	—	43	—
Total,	1,293	467	1,036	264

CARSTAKERS IN MODEL SCHOOLS.

Schools.	Salaries.	Allowances.
Belfast and Cork, . . .	£35 per annum each,* . . .	Furnished apartments, fuel, and light. Two suits of heavy cash year, and an overcoat every two years.
Liverick, . . .	£30 per annum, . . .	Furnished apartments, fuel, and light.
Londonderry, . . .	12s. per week, . . .	Furnished apartments, fuel, and light. Suits of heavy and working suit every year, and overcoat every two years.
Newtownards, . . .	12s. per week, . . .	Furnished apartments, fuel, and light. Suits of heavy every year, and overcoat every two years.
Lurgan, . . .	12s. 6d. per week, . . .	—
Waterford, . . .	12s. per week, . . .	—
Kilkeney, . . .	8s. per week, . . .	—

* Carstaker to provide the necessary working materials, charwomen, &c.

SALARIES OF ADDITIONAL OFFICERS IN MODEL SCHOOLS.

District.	Teacher of			Housekeeper.	Workmistress.	Medical Attendant.
	English.	Drawing.	Navigation.			
Athy, . . .	30 per annum.	—	—	—	—	10
Belfast, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	10
Ballymena, . . .	10 per annum.	—	—	—	—	10
Belfast, . . .	—	80	98	30	30	20
Chesham, . . .	—	50	—	—	—	10
Coleraine, . . .	—	—	—	—	30	20
Cork, . . .	40 per annum.	—	—	—	—	15
Durhamway, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	10
Enniskillen, . . .	—	30	—	—	—	10
Galway, . . .	30 per annum.	—	—	—	—	10
Kilkeney, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	20
Liverick, . . .	50 per annum.	—	98	—	—	40
Londonderry, . . .	—	80*	—	—	—	15
Nerry, . . .	30 per annum.	—	—	—	—	10
Newtownards, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	20
Sligo, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	10
Trillick, . . .	15 per annum,†	—	—	—	—	10
Waterford, . . .	120 = †	40	—	—	—	10
Currituck, . . .	—	30†	—	—	—	10
Lurgan, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parmestown, . . .	30 per annum.	—	—	—	—	—

* Teacher also in Coleraine, Omagh, and Newtownards, and has travelling expenses allowed. † Has travelling expenses when visiting these schools.
† Teacher also in Chesham, Londonderry, and Kilkeney, and has travelling expenses allowed.

- PRIZE TEACHERS.** . . . Of first year may, on recommendation of Head and District Inspectors, receive a gratuity not exceeding 30s. for good conduct, distinguished merit in their studies, and success in the instruction of the class entrusted to them.
- Who are retained beyond their first year of teaching may receive a gratuity of 50s. a quarter for good conduct, &c.
- Who are resident receive board, lodging, &c.
- Who are non-resident receive £30 per annum in lieu of board, &c.
- Are allowed travelling expenses to and from the school.
- MISTRESS.** . . . Receive, 1st year, 40s.
 " 2nd " 50
 " 3rd " 10
 " 4th " 15
- May also receive a gratuity not exceeding 30s. per annum for good conduct, distinguished merit in their studies, and success in teaching, on recommendation of Head and District Inspectors.

(a) The following are exceptional cases with respect to Supplemental Salary to Assistant Teachers:—

Schools.	Rank.	Males.	Females.	Salaries.
Belfast, . . .	First Assistant, . . .	20	20	15
	Second Assistant, . . .	10	—	—
	Third Assistant, . . .	10	—	—
Londonderry, . . .	First Assistant, . . .	20	20	15
	Second Assistant, . . .	20	—	—

(b) The following are exceptions of cases with respect to proportion of fees to Assistant Teachers:—

Schools.	Proportion of Fees.		
	Males.	Females.	Salaries.
Belfast, . . .	One-twelfth, . . .	One-twelfth, . . .	One-twelfth, . . .
Cork, . . .	First assistant, one-fifth, . . .	First assistant, one-fifth, . . .	First assistant, one-fifth, . . .
Londonderry, . . .	Others, one-tenth, . . .	Others, one-tenth, . . .	Others, one-tenth, . . .
	One-twelfth, . . .	One-tenth, . . .	One-tenth, . . .
Newtownards, . . .	One-tenth, . . .	One-tenth, . . .	—
Sligo, . . .	One-tenth, . . .	One-tenth, . . .	One-tenth, . . .
Currituck, . . .	One-tenth, . . .	One-tenth, . . .	One-tenth, . . .
Lurgan, . . .	One-tenth, . . .	—	—
Monaghan, . . .	—	—	—
Newtownards, . . .	—	—	—

PARAGRAPH 7.—COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE and MINUTES in reference to the ESTABLISHMENT of each of the MODEL SCHOOLS, including any Communications from the Board's Inspectors.

	Page		Page		Page		Page
1. Athy, . . .	37	6. Colman, . . .	112	15. Limerick, . . .	131	21. Morrison Street, . . .	144
2. Ballisborough, . . .	98	9. Cork, . . .	114	16. Lonsdale, . . .	134	22. O'Connell, . . .	145
3. Ballynasa, . . .	101	10. Dunsany, . . .	115	17. Lurgan, . . .	137	23. Parnassus, . . .	151
4. Ballynascally, . . .	102	11. Kesh, . . .	116	18. Monaghan, . . .	139	24. Riga, . . .	152
5. Belfah, . . .	103	12. Kesh, . . .	117	19. Newry, . . .	140	25. Tona, . . .	153
6. Carrickmacross, . . .	104	13. Kesh, . . .	118	20. Newcastle, . . .	142	26. Waterford, . . .	154
7. Clonsilla, . . .	105	14. Kesh, . . .	119				

ATHY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Athy District
Model School.

Carton, Maynooth, November 12, 1848.

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose a map in which I have coloured the part that my father proposes to give for the site of the model school at Athy.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(Signed), KILMUR.

The Secretaries, Office of Education.

ATHY MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

17, Synnott-place, December 6, 1848.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to state that I have not yet seen a more eligible site for a model agricultural school than that which is now proposed by his Grace the Duke of Leinster at Athy, and which, according to your instructions, I visited yesterday.

The town of Athy contains a population of between four and five thousand, and the site of the proposed agricultural school immediately adjoins it. The ground which has been allotted by his Grace for the model farm is bounded on the east by the public road leading from Athy to Kildare, and on the west by the Athy and Kildare public roads.

On the accompanying map lately transmitted to you by the Marquess of Kildare, the site of the model farm is coloured red, and contains, as I was informed by Mr. Henry, the land surveyor, about fifteen statute acres inclusive of a strip of ground which lies on the side of the road to Kildare. This piece of ground is at present occupied by the neighbouring farmers for depositing the manure produced from the people of the town, is a great nuisance, and will continue to be so unless it be made a part of the farm, by removing the present crooked mowing fence, and erecting a boundary wall by the side of the public road. I was accompanied to the proposed model farm by Mr. Henry and Mr. Graham, the District Inspector. The latter gentleman introduced me subsequently to the Rev. Mr. Keating and the Rev. Messrs. Lewis, &c., and Green, &c., and likewise to several of the most influential gentlemen of the neighbourhood, all of whom expressed a great desire for the establishment of an agricultural school at Athy, and promised to give it their cordial co-operation.

The National schools nearest to Athy are the Kildare and Old George—each about five miles distant.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS KILPATRICK, A.T.

The Secretaries, Education Office,
Marlborough-street.

B.O. 7/12/48.

Education Office, December 14, 1848.

MR LEAD,—The Commissioners of National Education having had before them the Agricultural Inspector's report upon the sites at Athy proposed for

the establishment of a model agricultural school, they direct us to inquire whether it is your Grace's wish to establish on the land in question a district model school, with an agricultural department attached, or merely a model agricultural school.

Your Grace will observe that in the former case the Commissioners undertake the entire cost of the erection of the buildings, and support of the school—paying a fair rent for the land. The Commissioners claim the entire management of such schools.

In the case of model agricultural schools there must be a local contribution of at least £150 towards the buildings, &c.; and the local managers are also required to contribute towards the maintenance of the school. The Commissioners will pay a fair rent for the land.

In both cases the leases are to be made to the Commissioners in their corporate capacity.

Should your Grace require further information on the subject, before deciding which description of school you wish to establish at Athy, we shall be most happy to afford it.

We have the honour to be your Grace's very obedient servants,

(Signed), MAURICE CASE, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

To His Grace the Duke of Leinster,
Carton, Maynooth.

Carton, Maynooth, December 16, 1848.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received your letter of the 14 December, 1848. I wish to establish at Athy a district model school, with an agricultural department attached. I will give a lease of 61 years at a nominal rent of £1 a year of the ground as submitted to the Commissioners of National Education by Lord Kildare.

I am your obedient servant,
(Signed), LEINSTER.

To the Secretaries of the Commissioners
of National Education.

Office, 73, Marlborough-street,
January 17, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg leave to annex for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, a copy of a letter we have received from Mr. Trench, agent to his Grace the Duke of Leinster. We have further to state that we have had an interview with Mr. Trench upon the subject, and that when instructed by your Board to do so we are in a position to carry out their instructions.

We have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,
(Signed), GRAHAM and DYER.

To the Secretaries, Education Office.

Athy District
Model School.

COPY OF LETTER enclosed in foregoing communication.

53, Upper Mount-street, Dublin,
January 15, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to state, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, that his Grace the Duke of Leinster proposes, in conformity with his Grace's leasing powers, to make a lease of 5 acres (statute) to the Commissioners of the plot of ground at Athy on which it is proposed to erect the house and offices for the district model school, and for the term of 99 years.

The Duke also proposes to give a lease of 31 years of the remaining land.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed),

FRANCIS A. TRESCU.

Messrs. Gault and Dwyer.

B.O. 15/1/49.

Education Office, January 19, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—We have laid before the Commissioners your letter of the 17th instant, on the subject of the proposed district model school at Athy, and we are to inform you that the leases are to be prepared in accordance with the wish of the Duke of Leinster, as stated in the copy of the letter from the agent of his Grace.*

We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

(Signed),

MATTHEW CROSS,

JAMES KELLY,

} Secretaries.

Messrs. Gault and Dwyer,
Marlbord-street.

Bailieborough
District Model
School.

BAILIEBOROUGH DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

1836, P.

BAILIEBOROUGH SCHOOL, COUNTY OF CAVAN.

GENTLEMEN,—I trust the Board of Education are inclined to take a favourable view of the application I made sometime ago to them, to place one of their model schools at Bailieborough. I stated briefly at that time the circumstances of the district, which I shall not trouble you by now repeating, but I beg leave to repeat the offer of a proper site, and of every facility in my power to afford.

Should it be thought a feasible or advantageous arrangement to take the school-house I have lately completed, and by adding to it, or raising the roof, adapt it for a model school, I shall be ready to have it conveyed to the Board, and add a subscription in aid of the additional building required.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

(Signed),

JOHN YOUNG.

Treasury, Whitehall, 16th March, 1844.

1836, P.

Education Office, Dublin, March 21, 1844.

SIR,—We have laid the honour to lay before the Commissioners of National Education your note of the 16th inst., with reference to your offer of a site at Bailieborough for the erection of a district model school.†

In reply, we are directed to inform you that a Committee of the Board is now sitting for the consideration of the reports of the Superintendents upon the sites most eligible in their respective districts for the establishment of such schools, and your note has been referred to the members of that Committee, who have been directed to report to the Board on all applications of this description.

We have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed),

MATTHEW CROSS,

JAMES KELLY,

} Secretaries.

John Young, esq., M.P., Treasury, Whitehall, London.

3070, P.

Corryglass, Bailieborough,

July 6, 1844.

GENTLEMEN,—I see by a provincial newspaper that the Commissioners of Education have decided on Virginia as the site for the model school of this district. This I learn with regret. Bailieborough, I am decidedly of opinion, would, on public grounds, be a much more eligible one. It is a more populous and much more thriving town than Virginia.

If mixed education be the object of the Board, Bailieborough is the proper site. According to the Census of 1834, the proportion of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, was as follows:—Of Episcopalians, in the parish of Bailieborough, upwards

of 1,000; of Presbyterians, members of my congregation, 1,540; Presbyterians, members of Mr. Bell's congregation, 520—in all, 3,060; and of Roman Catholics, nearly 5,000.

No other town in the county could, I presume, present the same advantage for a mixed education. Besides, the parishes immediately adjoining Bailieborough are densely populated, and no lake of three miles in extent on the one side of the town, as at Virginia, to intercept the approach of the children to the school. The value of 3,000 Presbyterians should not be disregarded, and in reference to myself, though I write in my individual capacity, and not as Moderator of the Synod of Dublin, I beg to state I have always been the friend of the Board, and, in point of fact, I have, in the face of much opposition, established four schools in the district.

Moreover, Bailieborough is a town of much more extensive trade than Virginia. The place where bi-monthly meetings assemble, where a farming society meets, where quarter sessions are held, and where, therefore, the model school would be brought more into notice than at Virginia.

I trust, therefore, that the Board, keeping the public interest in view, will fix on Bailieborough as the most eligible site for the model school for the district.

I am, your obedient servant,

(Signed),

PATRICK WHITE.

To the Secretaries, Board of Education.

(LETTERS of Mr. JOHN YOUNG, M.P., dated March 15, 1844, and Rev. PATRICK WHITE, dated July 6, 1844, &c., having been laid before the Commissioners).

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES of the BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated July 17, 1844.

Ordered, "That from the information laid before the Commissioners, they are of opinion that Bailieborough is a good locality for the purpose, and direct that Mr. E. Butler be instructed to make a special report thereon as to situation, tenure, quantity of land, &c., and also on the other sites offered in the county of Cavan."

B.O. 17/7/46.

Education Office, July 25, 1844.

SIR,—We are directed by the Commissioners of National Education to inform you that it is their desire that you proceed forthwith to Cavan, for the purpose of inspecting the proposed sites for district model schools, in accordance with your letter of general instructions. You are to call upon the respective parties referred to in the accompanying documents, and to report to the Board, with the least possible delay, the full result of your inquiries.

You are also to proceed to Bailieborough, in the county of Cavan, and report upon the eligibility of

* Board's Minute, dated January 15, 1849.

† Board's Minute, dated 19th March, 1844.

the site proposed for a district model school in that locality.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,
(Signed) MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

E. Butler, esq.

LETTER FROM INSPECTOR BUTLER, dated July 30, 1846.

Education Office, July 30, 1846.

GENTLEMEN,—In pursuance of the instructions contained in your letter of the 25th inst. I proceeded without delay to Carran, and visited on Monday the sites proposed in that town for the erection of a district model school. On Tuesday I went to Ballisborough, and spent the day collecting information as to site offered in that neighbourhood, and visiting on the parties interested. As my time has been too limited to allow of my preparing a full report, I beg to state here briefly the general result of my inquiries—the details will be given in the report, which will be ready for the meeting of the Board on next Thursday.

On comparing the proposals on which I was directed to report, I have no hesitation in recommending as the most eligible in every way, the site offered by Mr. Young in Ballisborough. This is a small country town of about 12,000 inhabitants, and may be classed among those in which a school of the kind, described in the sixth paragraph of the plan of district model school, should be erected.

Adjoining the town any quantity of land under twenty-five Irish acres, can be obtained; and I understand that not only would the terms be most reasonable, but Mr. Young would contribute something towards the erection of the school. Children of all religious denominations would attend, and the interests of the school would be warmly promoted by the parish priest, Rev. P. N. O'Reilly, and by the Rev. E. White, Presbyterian minister. I was also informed that the rector, the Rev. Mr. Berensford, visits the National school in Ballisborough, and would perhaps take more interest in an agricultural model school.

There are no National schools within two miles of the town, and the only one likely to be interfered with is the Ballisborough National school.

However, Mr. Young, the patron, would, I am told, close this, if it were deemed requisite, so that all the children might attend the model school. I beg further to add that, in my opinion, the agricultural school would be well suited to the circumstances of the county Carran, where the farms are in general small, ranging from five to twenty, or thirty acres, the population dense, and the agriculture in a very backward condition. It may perhaps be well to mention, that in the two neighbouring districts (18 and 19) the model schools about to be erected will be town schools.

With reference to the Carran sites, I have to state, that the one proposed by Dr. Halpin would not be desirable, as it is nearly one mile from the town.

Mr. Bell's proposal would not, I fear, be advantageous, though the site is in the best street in Carran, and of sufficient extent; but the house could not, without great expense, be rendered suitable for the purpose of the Commissioners; besides, in consequence of Mr. Bell's absence I could not learn the terms on which he offers to dispose of the premises.

The site offered by Mr. Moore is also in the town, but owing to that gentleman's absence I could not ascertain its exact dimensions, nor the terms by which it is held, or the terms on which he proposes to grant it to the Commissioners; moreover, Dr. Browne, the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese, though otherwise in favour of the erection of a model school in Carran, is apprehensive lest it should interfere with the school which he has lately built in the town, and which was last year put under the Board.

This school, which is calculated for 400 children, has not been attended on an average by more than 60 males, and 50 females.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(Signed) EDWARD BUTLER.

M. Cross and J. Kelly, esqrs.

VR.

Letter 56, 1846.

REPORT ON the BALLISBOROUGH proposed MODEL SCHOOL SITE.

Dublin, August 5, 1846.

GENTLEMEN,—I visited Ballisborough on Tuesday, 28th ultimo, in order to inquire as directed by your letter of the 30th into the eligibility of the site proposed in that locality for the erection of a district model school.

The greater is J. Young, esq., M.P. for the county of Carran. His address is Ballisborough Castle, Ballisborough; or 19, Chesham-place, London.

The Rev. P. White, of Creglass, Ballisborough, Presbyterian minister, and the Rev. P. N. O'Reilly, P.P., Ballisborough, are the principals of the other parties interested in the establishment of this school; at the suggestion of Mr. White, I called upon Mr. Chambers, who lives at Ballisborough, and represents there Mr. Young's agent, and from him I obtained most of the local information I required.

It may be inferred from this, that the model school will not interfere with existing educational establishments, and there is every reason to expect that it will be attended by a sufficient number of the children of the labouring classes; indeed Mr. Chambers mentioned 500 as the number likely to attend the model school; and the parish priest is of opinion that the present National school in Ballisborough should not be closed when the model school comes into operation, as there is quite sufficient population for both schools.

Mr. White and Mr. O'Reilly told me that no contributions could be expected from the members of their respective congregations; and Mr. Chambers expressed the same opinion with respect to the inhabitants generally. Mr. White and Mr. Chambers think it probable that Mr. Young will himself contribute towards the erection of the premises.

The rector of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Berensford, was not at home when I called. I learned that he has visited the National school on two or three occasions, and that his parishioners would feel much satisfaction in seeing a model school established in the neighbourhood, particularly if an agricultural department is attached to it. Mr. O'Reilly and Mr. White seem most anxious on the subject, and if the school were established would neglect no means in their power to promote its efficiency.

In conclusion, I beg to recommend that Mr. Young's offer be accepted, and that Ballisborough be selected as the site for a model school. Mr. Young's proposal is in every respect most advantageous, and the site and locality perfectly suitable.

In addition to the details already given, I have to state that in Ballisborough the model schools will be countenanced and supported by persons of all religious denominations, and will be attended by children of every persuasion; and that the circumstances of the county Carran, with a dense population, and small farms, varying from five to twenty or thirty acres wretchedly cultivated, seem in a peculiar manner to call for the establishment of an agricultural district model school.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

ED. BUTLER.

Education Office, Dublin, August 15, 1846.

SIR,—The Commissioners of National Education having had before them your proposition respecting the establishment of a district model school at Ballisborough, direct us to request, previous to their coming to a final decision on the matter, that you will have the goodness to state the precise terms as to tenure, &c., upon which you propose to make a lease of the site for such a school.

The Commissioners refer to a plot of ground described to them as being a quarter of a mile to the north-east of Ballisborough, in the townland of Curlish, parish of Ballisborough, containing about fifteen acres,

O 2

Bailieborough District Model School. divided into two fields, at present in the occupation of Mr. Mahony.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

John Young, esq., M.P.,

19, Chesham-place, London.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated October 8, 1846.

The Secretary lays before the Board the letter of Mr. John Young, M.P., and the report of Mr. Kavanagh, Superintendent of District 13, respecting the establishment of district model school at Bailieboro', county Cavan.

Ordered, that Mr. Young be informed, that the Commissioners having fully considered the foregoing documents, they are of opinion that the school-house in Bailieboro', which is his property, is not suited to the purposes of a district model school, and that the land annexed to it is not sufficient in extent for an agricultural model farm. That it would not be desirable to erect a district model school on the ground offered by him as a quarter of a mile from the town—first, on account of its distance, and secondly, that the tenure, viz. three lives and thirty-one years, is not sufficient to warrant him in expending a sum of £200 to £1,000; but being desirous to promote his benevolent views by every means in their power, the Commissioners are willing to make a grant of £200 towards the erection of a teacher's residence, and the requisite farm-buildings and offices, on the site proposed contiguous to the town, for an agricultural model school, upon the following conditions:—

1st. That the expenditure upon the whole work be at least £200.

2nd. That a satisfactory lease be given for three lives and thirty-one years.

3rd. That at least eight acres of land be appropriated to the farm, rent free, but that only such portion of it as may be required for the teacher's house, farm-buildings, and other offices, be conveyed to the Commissioners in their corporate capacity; and that for such portion the Commissioners will agree to pay a fair rent.

4th. That the school-house, &c., in Bailieboro' shall be the elementary school in connexion with the farm, and that, in consideration of it also being conveyed to the Board free of rent, and upon a satisfactory lease—the full grant of £200 will be made for the other purposes already specified.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated March 4, 1847.

Read letter (1300, B.) dated 2nd March, 1847, from John Young, esq., M.P., offering a new site in Bailieboro', county Cavan, for a district model school.

Ordered, that Mr. Kavanagh, the Superintendent of the district, be directed to report on the eligibility of the proposed site, with as little delay as possible.

COPY OF LETTER OF INSPECTOR KAVANAGH, No. 8, District 13, 1847.

District 13, Virginia,

March 10, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of 6th inst., I beg to submit the following report on the proposed site at Bailieboro' for the district model school.

Reply to the usual queries:—

1. The property on which the site is situated is held in trust. Sir William Young is the reputed landlord. See a letter from Mr. Young, explanatory of the circumstances. The other interested parties are Rev. P. O'Reilly, M.A.; Rev. Messrs. Bell and White, Presbyterian ministers; and the respectable shopkeepers of the town.

There is no locality in the district in which the population, with regard to religion, is so mixed, and all, both clergy and laity, with the single exception of the rector, are most favourable to the establishment of a model school. Mr. Young's influence in the county, and his residence near the site, would attract much attention to the school, and mitigate the opposition which it might otherwise have to encounter.

The town has the disadvantage of not being a thoroughfare, and to render the model school really serviceable, the Superintendent should reside there, and the Commissioners form a new district having as its centre the town. At present Bailieboro' is on the verge of this district.

Mr. Young is more desirous for the establishment of the model school than he is for the agricultural school, and if offered the alternative of either would accept the former. He is anxious, however, that both, if possible, be combined.

As no site has been offered in Cavan, and as various difficulties there exist against the establishment of a model school, and as Mr. Young appears so sincerely interested in the success of the National system, I beg to recommend the Board to accept the proposed site and terms in Bailieboro', and commence the erection of the model school this summer.

I remain, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

JAMES W. KAVANAGH.

The Secretaries, Education Office,
Marlborough-street, Dublin.

B.O. 11/3/47.

Education Office, March 18, 1847.

Sir,—Your report of the 16th instant, upon the site for a school offered by Mr. Young, having been laid before the Board, we are directed to inform you that it does not contain sufficient assurance in the last paragraph of our letter of the 6th, in which you were called on "to state whether the site proposed would be best suited for a district model school, with an agricultural department attached to it, or for a model agricultural school combined merely with an elementary National school." There is an important distinction between the two descriptions of school: in the latter case the Commissioners grant £200 on an expenditure of £300; in the other, they build the whole at their own expense.

We are to request that you will now state explicitly if you recommend that there should be a district model school on the proposed site, comprising an elementary school for boys and for girls, a teacher's residence, and accommodation for boarding a limited number of teachers in training, with a farm attached, and suitable farm buildings; and in that case, for what purposes could the existing school-house, if conveyed to the Board, be made available, until it be deemed expedient to use it for an infant school? If, on the other hand, you recommend the establishment of a model agricultural school, is it your opinion that the existing school-house ought to be the elementary National school, and that the farm-building only should be erected on the new site?

As it is not at present intended that the Superintendent should reside at the model school, and as, by the reclassification of the districts, Bailieboro' is not the centre of a district, do you recommend that the Commissioners should establish on the proposed site a district model school?

Upon the whole, and taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, is it your opinion that the Commissioners should at once decide upon accepting Mr. Young's offer?

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

J. W. Kavanagh, esq., Virginia.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated March 20, 1847.

Read letter from Mr. J. W. Kavanagh, recommending that the new site proposed by Mr. Young, M.P., for a district model school at Ballymore, County Cavan, be taken on the terms proposed—viz., a lease of sixty-one years, at £2 per acre, for the purchase of a model farm, in connexion with the proposed school; that in con-

sideration of the shortness of the lease, the present National schools in Ballymore, erected by Mr. Young at an expense of about £500, be conveyed to the Commissioners, and employed as a residence for the teacher or teachers of the district school, and the candidate masters who may be admitted for training—Mr. Young undertaking to spend at least £100 in ornamenting the new building.

Ballymore
District Model
School.

BALLYMENA DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Education Office, September 23, 1846.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to state for the information of the Board, that a site can be procured in Ballymena for a district model school from Sir Robert Adair, the proprietor of the surrounding estate.

The proposed spot is on the north side of the road from Ballymena to Ballymore—half an acre—not at present enclosed, on the outskirts of the town, just beyond the new court-house; lease, 91 years; rent, £5 per annum, with a probability of a reduced offer if the Board be anxious on the subject. The situation appears in all respects excellent, and the precise boundaries could be fixed and decided on by the local Superintendent, and the agent to the property, John Déaley, esq., Ballymena. There are no sewers, but every facility for making them, as also for erecting the necessary buildings at a reasonable cost.

Ballymena is a populous commercial town, very central in the district, and surrounded by a dense population. No better place could be chosen.

In the town there are three National schools, viz., Gray's Free School, the Ballymena Female, and the Poor Law Union. The first of these, with a large endowment (£90 per annum, I believe), is by no means so effective as it should be. The other schools for the poor are—a parochial school under the Church Education Society, a school under the Methodist Conference, and about half a dozen under private individuals. There is also a Dissident school for those of a more respectable grade. There are very many small National schools within three miles round the town, but none of them could interfere in any way with the proposed district school.

I would have stated these particulars before this in writing, but was under the impression that the site was to which alone the Commissioners had determined to direct their attention for the present year were available.

I remain, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

THOMAS J. ROBERTSON.

The Secretaries, Education Office.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF October 3, 1846.

Ordered, that Mr. Robertson's letter be referred to the Superintendent of the district for a more detailed report.

Belfast, December 5, 1846.

GENTLEMEN,—In obedience to your letter of the 24th of October, I last week, before leaving Ballymena, made all the necessary inquiries regarding the site for a district model school offered by Sir Robert Adair, and, as the result, beg to submit the following as my report upon the entire case:—

For clearness I think it best to adopt the order pointed out by you in your letter of instructions addressed to the Chief Inspectors, and I shall, therefore, in what follows, reply seriatim to the different points of inquiry indicated by you.

1. The party offering the site is Sir Robert Adair, bart., whose residence for the most part is, I believe, St. James's-square, London; and the only other parties particularly interested are the Rev. Henry Jackson Dobbin, Presbyterian minister; Rev. D. Megaw, F.R.S.; Rev. A. Patterson, Presbyterian minister; and John Déaley, esq., agent to the grantor, all of Ballymena. These have all expressed their

views favourably to the plan, and are prepared to give it every support in their power.

2. The ground for the site comprises but half an acre, and immediately adjoins the town; it is not enclosed, but forms part of a field at present held by Dr. Young of the same town, and is bounded on the south side by the new line of road leading to Coleraine.

3. Sir Robert Adair holds in fee, but by deed of settlement entered into by him, his leasing power is limited to a term of 99 years, for which period all that he can grant, he offers to give a lease to the Board at the rent of £5 per annum.

4. The property of which the proposed site forms a part is in no way connected with any religious body or place of worship.

5. The ground being of a loose sandy texture, is perfectly dry, but not enclosed except it may be said to be so by the fences of the field including it; and there are not as yet any sewers or drains, though such could be easily and readily made, as the ground slopes downwards to a small stream or mill-race, which passes it on the north side. The situation seems to me a perfectly healthy one, and the neighbourhood free from everything that could render it at all ineligible for the purpose contemplated.

6. There are ten National schools within three miles of the proposed site, viz.:—Carnmoney, Laginore, Ballymena male, Ballymena female, Balloo, Tillygascley, Bridge End, Shanklings, Grubilly, and the Ballymena Poor Law; and of these only two, the Cullyilly and Ballymenafemale have been built by aid from the Board. The two first, the Carnmoney and Laginore schools might be affected in their attendance by the erection of the model school on the present site; but this I should reckon of little consequence, particularly as regards the latter, which, judging from its present declining state, were, I think, eventually, and at no very distant period either, go down at any rate; and the first would, I believe, under its present teacher, be quite able to sustain itself. The Ballymena male and female schools would, I believe, be beneficially affected rather than otherwise by the establishment of the proposed model school, and the rest would, in my opinion, continue, so far forth as its action could be concerned just as they are.

7. The other educational institutions in the neighbourhood are the Dissident seminary, the male and female parochial schools under the Church Education Society, a Methodist school, and four or five private schools of a very poor description. The first, as intended for a different class of pupils, could not possibly interfere with this; and the others, were they even more extensive and more efficient than they are,—and the truth is they are neither extensive nor efficient—could not, I think, be held to render its establishment less desirable.

8. From all that I have heard I do not think that anything in the way of local contribution could be looked for, except that as hinted to me by his agent, Mr. Déaley. Sir Robert Adair might, perhaps, if permitted by you to see and revise your plans, contribute some little to provide an ornamented design.

9. I have spoken to many on the subject of establishing a model school here, and no one interested in the cause of education with whom I have conversed has expressed himself otherwise than most favourable to such a project.

10. The neighbourhood abounds with ample facilities for procuring at a moderate cost, and of a good

Ballymena
District Model
School.

Ballymoney
District Model
School

quality, all the necessary building materials. Lime and sand can be readily had, and stone of a very superior kind may be obtained, I have been told, at a very cheap rate, and there are two extensive "contractors" in the town—men of skill and capital—who have been engaged on some of the first works in the county, and either of whom could execute any work committed to them economically and well.

11 and 12. An infant school will not be required, as it is intended, I believe, to establish one in connection with Guy's Free National school; but industrial education might advantageously be provided for.

The ground being only half an acre in extent, is of course quite insufficient for agricultural purposes, nor do I think that more at any reasonable rate could be conveniently obtained in the same neighbourhood.

The site, on the whole, appears to me a most eligible one. Ballymoney, the town immediately adjoining it, is, as the name itself implies, the central town of the county, the resort of all the adjoining country, possessed of a trade every day improving, and having a large and increasing population.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed), WILLIAM MCNEED, Superintendent.
M. Cross and J. Kelly, esqs.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated
December 24, 1846.

Read letter from Mr. T. J. Robertson, recommending the proposed site for a district model school at Ballymoney, county Antrim, as favourably reported on by Mr. McCredy, the Superintendent of that district.

Ordered, that the site referred to in Mr. T. J. Robertson's letter be approved, and that the necessary documents be forwarded to Sir R. S. Adair, the proprietor of the ground, with a copy of the plan upon

which it is proposed that the district model school shall be constructed.

EXTRACT FROM HEAD AND DISTRICT INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON BALLYMONEY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, dated May 18, 1850.

"We beg to add, for the information of the Commissioners, to whom we have no doubt, it will prove most gratifying, an affording satisfactory evidence of the general approval given to their institution, that at the close of the business on Saturday, in a meeting constituted, by calling William Gibson, esq., J.P., to the chair, the following resolutions, moved by the Rev. H. J. Dobson, M.A., and seconded by the Rev. J. Lynch, &c., were passed with acclamation:—

"Resolved—*I.* Having enjoyed the privilege of witnessing the examination of the pupils of the Ballymoney National district model schools at the close of the last year's operations, we feel ourselves called on to express the unmingled satisfaction which we have felt. The orderly deportment, the happy, cheerful looks, and the extreme cleanliness of the pupils, as well as the remarkable accuracy and extent of the information displayed by them, furnish most gratifying evidence of the excellence of the system pursued in the establishment, and of the great ability, untiring perseverance, and the discriminating kindness of the several teachers.

"*II.* That we have had great delight in finding that the admirable plans of the Board to elevate and improve the education of the country by the establishment of district model schools, have been so heartily embraced by the people of this neighbourhood, as evidenced by the large and increasing attendance of pupils, and the crowded assemblage of the friends of education at these examinations."

Ballymoney
Model Agricultural
(or Minor Model)
National
School.

BALLYMONEY MODEL AGRICULTURAL (OR MINOR MODEL) NATIONAL SCHOOL.

To the COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION,
DUBLIN.

Ballymoney, December 4, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Commissioners of the town of Ballymoney, to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a resolution come to by that Board at their last meeting, relative to the proposed agricultural model school for this locality.

As we have already received the promise of liberal subscriptions from some of the landowners in the neighbourhood, and the inhabitants of the town, we doubt not but, should you accede to our request, that we shall, in a short period be enabled to lodge the sum specified (£400) to your credit. One of our body (and a liberal contributor to the scheme, William Francis Green, esq.) is at present in Dublin, and will be glad to give you any further information.

I am, &c., &c.,

(Signed), DAVID WILSON,
Secretary Ballymoney Town Commissioners.

ENCLOSURE.

At a meeting of the Town Commissioners of Ballymoney, held in the Town-hall, on Monday, 2nd December, 1850.—William McIntyre, esq., Chairman of the Commissioners, in the chair,—the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That in consequence of the resignation of John J. Burnett, esq., late agent on the Antrim estates, unavoidable delay has taken place in carrying forward the proposed agricultural model school at Ballymoney; but Lord Antrim having requested the Town Commissioners to take up the subject, it is now unanimously resolved:—

That an application be made to the Commissioners of Education, pressing the matter on their immediate attention, and requesting the necessary correspondence to be conducted in future with this Board, who hereby

pledge themselves to co-operate with the Commissioners in carrying out an object so desirable for this locality.

That application be made to the Commissioners of Education in the event of £400 being raised and placed in the bank to their credit, if they will carry out the building as proposed without delay.

(Signed),

W. McINTYRE, Chairman of Commissioners,
DAVID WILSON, Secretary.

Education Office, December 16, 1850.

SIR,—We are to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant, enclosing a copy of a resolution of the Commissioners of the town of Ballymoney with reference to the establishment of a model agricultural school in that locality.

In reply we are to state that since the correspondence was commenced with Mr. J. Burnett on this subject, the arrangements for establishing and carrying on such schools have been considerably altered. These arrangements are set forth in the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Commissioners of National Education, page 26, &c., a copy of which is enclosed. You will please to submit this report to the Town Commissioners, and to inform us if they are prepared to comply with the conditions to which we have called attention—whether the ground is the same as that formerly proposed; what quantity of land can be given, and at what rent? You will also please to state whether it is contemplated to have a female school attached, bearing in mind that such an arrangement would considerably increase the expenditure, and require a much larger amount of local contribution.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

David Wilson, esq.,
Secretary Town Commissioners, Ballymoney.

To the SECRETARIES, NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE,
DUBLIN.

Ballymorney January 20, 1851.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Commissioners of the town of Ballymorney, to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 16th December, covering copy of sixteenth annual report.

The arrangement stated in the report for the regulation of the proposed model agricultural school here, the Commissioners by a unanimous vote formally approved. With respect to the land the site is the same as that originally proposed by Mr. Burnett, and we understand there will be no difficulty in getting such quantity as may be required and at a fair rent.

We believe that a female school is a desideratum, as much required, and would prove as useful as a male. The Commissioners would beg to direct your attention to the miserable apartment in which the National school is at present held in this town, and the very inadequate accommodation it is calculated to afford to the very large number of scholars that are in attendance, as well as the general character its appearance is calculated to convey, and refer to the enclosed certificate as to the last Christmas examination.

With respect to the funds, I am further directed to say that it has been with very great difficulty that we have been enabled to obtain the promise of the sum of £400; that in the present circumstances of the country we have no prospect of being able to obtain further subscriptions. That we are prepared to raise and lodge the above sum to the credit of the Commissioners; and that we do hope, considering the early application which was made for this school and the great want of such in the neighbourhood, that the Board will not hesitate to make such a grant as will secure to the important town of Ballymorney and its neighbourhood the advantage of having two large school-rooms in addition to the necessary farm buildings. Waiting your reply,

I have the honour, &c., &c.,
(Signed), DAVID WILSON, Secretary
Town Commissioners.

(ENCLOSURE.)

EXAMINATION OF THE BALLYMORNEY NATIONAL SCHOOL.

We, the undersigned, having been present at the examination of the above school, held previous to the Christmas (1850) vacation, have pleasure in certifying that in the various branches, including reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, geography, &c., the pupils acquitted themselves in a manner not only satisfactory to us, but creditable to themselves.

The good order and general decorum which reigned in this large school of 133 scholars, is highly creditable alike to Mr. Johnson and his pupils.

Ballymorney, December, 1850.

(Signed), JOHN O'HANRAH, P.P.
HENRY HAMILTON.
A. THOMPSON, M.D.
DAVID WILSON.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, C.M.

714/51.

Education Office, January 20, 1851.

SIR,—The Commissioners of National Education understand from your letter of the 20th inst., that the Town Commissioners of Ballymorney are willing to comply with the conditions for the establishment and management of model agricultural schools as laid down in the 14th report of the Board, and also to subscribe a sum of £400 towards the building, as the utmost amount of local contribution which can be raised. We are now to inform you, that the Commissioners of National Education agree to pay a moderate yearly rent for 20 statute acres of land, on the site already approved of, and on a satisfactory lease.

You will therefore please to state if the land can be

procured and the lowest amount of rent; also, if a lease can be obtained for the term already specified by Mr. Burnett, viz., 31 years or longer. We are further to inform you that the erection of the suitable farm buildings with one school-room only will cost from £500 to £600, in addition to which there will be furniture, stock, implements, &c., to be provided. Under these circumstances the Commissioners cannot undertake to build 2 school-rooms, but will erect a school-room for 120 children, the area of which will afford accommodation for about 150 pupils if necessary.

We are to request an early reply to this letter, giving the necessary information as explicitly as possible.

We are, &c., &c.,
(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }
David Wilson, esq.,
Ballymorney.

BALLYMORNEY MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, COUNTY ANTRIM.

Ballymorney, February 25, 1851.

GENTLEMEN,—Since I last had the honour of addressing you, the Committee of the Commissioners for the town of Ballymorney have seen Mr. Ranken, the lately appointed agent of the Earl of Antrim, and in reference to the inquiries conveyed in your favour of the 25th January, I am directed to state that he "agrees to grant a lease for thirty-one years of twenty statute acres of land upon the site originally proposed and approved of, at the same rent as at present paid by the tenants in possession, say two pounds ten shillings per statute acre."

We hope this will be satisfactory, and upon your saying so we shall at once proceed to collect the subscriptions promised, so as to be prepared to lodge the £400 to your credit.

We do hope that you will build two school-rooms for us, as the wants of the locality absolutely require this accommodation, and the house in which the National school is at present held (with 133 pupils) is alike discreditable to the town and the Board.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed), DAVID WILSON.

To Maurice Cross and James Kelly, esqs.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated February 27, 1851.

Read letter 1742/51 (dated 25th February, 1851), from David Wilson, esq., stating that twenty acres of land, at a rent of £2 10s. per statute acre, can now be obtained for the proposed model agricultural National school at Ballymorney on a lease for thirty-one years, and that if the Commissioners agree to these terms, the local parties will be prepared to lodge the sum of £400 to the credit of the Commissioners.

Ordered, that Dr. Kirkpatrick be directed to report whether or not the rent mentioned by Mr. Wilson is in his opinion too high.

BALLYMORNEY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, COUNTY ANTRIM.

Ballymorney, November 11, 1851.

SIR,—I have been directed by the committee to enclose you a copy of the resolutions agreed to at an influential meeting held in the Town-hall, Ballymorney, for the purpose of securing to the district the advantages of a model agricultural school, and provided over by the Earl of Antrim.

A deputation from the committee has been appointed to wait on the Commissioners of Education in the course of the ensuing week to arrange the necessary preliminaries, and urge the necessity of having a female school, and I have been requested to ascertain what day towards the latter end of the week it would be con-

Ballymorney
Model Agricul-
tural (or
Minor Model)
National
School

Ballymoney
Model Agricultural
(or
Minor Model)
National
School.

venient for the Commissioners to receive the deputation. Waiting your reply,

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,
(Signed), JAMES CRAMPTON, Hon. Sec.
To the Secretaries of the Commissioners
of Education, Marlborough-street, Dublin.

RESOLUTIONS agreed to at a Meeting held in the Town-hall, BALLYMONEY, for securing for that locality the advantages of a DISTRICT MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

Ballymoney, October 5, 1851.

At a meeting held this day in the Town-hall, for the purpose of securing to this locality the advantages of a district model agricultural school,—upon the motion of James S. Moore, esq., J.P., &c.; seconded by the Rev. Robert Park, the Right Hon. the Earl of Antrim took the chair. James Crampton, esq., was requested to act as secretary.

Lord Antrim having expressed to the meeting the steps already taken to procure from the Commissioners of National Education a grant for the erection of a model agricultural school at Ballymoney, the terms upon which the Commissioners are willing to accede to the application, and his own readiness to lease the quantity of land required, and to contribute £100 to the building fund.

And the Secretary having read the communications had on the subject,—

It was moved by James S. Moore, esq., J.P., &c.; seconded by John Montgomery, esq., J.P., &c., and unanimously adopted,—

That a model agricultural school at Ballymoney, as proposed, appears to be desirable, and that a subscription list be now opened, to form a fund for the erection of the necessary buildings.

Moved by James R. Leslie, esq., J.P., &c.; seconded by Henry Anderson, esq., J.P., and unanimously adopted,—

That the following gentlemen (who were present at the meeting), with power to add to their number, be a committee to carry out this desirable object—three to form a quorum:—

THE EARL OF ANTRIM,
JAMES R. LESLIE, esq., J.P., &c.
HENRY ANDERSON, esq., J.P.
JAMES S. MOORE, esq., J.P., &c.
JOHN MONTGOMERY, esq., J.P., &c.
CHARLES DOUGLAS, esq., J.P., &c.
JAMES THOMSON, esq.
C. G. STEWART, esq., J.P.
J. B. BAKER, esq., J.P.
B. MACNAGHTEN, esq., J.P.
J. O'NEILL, esq., J.P.
J. WATTS, esq.
HUGH ANDERSON, esq.
WM. ANDERSON, esq.
E. G. BROOKS, esq.
W. F. GREENE, esq.
W. M'INTYRE, esq.
REV. ROBERT PARK,
DAVID WILSON, esq.
HUGH MOORE, esq.

JAMES CRAMPTON, Secretary.

Moved by the Rev. R. Park; seconded by W. F. Greene, esq., and unanimously adopted,—

That the Secretary be requested to apply for subscriptions to the landed proprietors and others in the district, who have been unable to attend this meeting, and to forward them a copy of these resolutions.

Moved by Charles Douglas, esq., J.P., seconded by C. G. Stewart, esq., J.P., and unanimously adopted,—

That James Thomson, esq., Manager of the Belfast Banking Company, be requested to act as Treasurer, and that all subscriptions be paid to him forthwith.

* Board's Minutes dated 14th of November, 1851.

Moved by C. G. Stewart, esq.; seconded by James Thomson, esq.—

That Lord Antrim now leave the chair, and that Charles Douglas, esq., take the same.

(Signed), ANTRIM.

Moved and seconded by the same persons, and carried by acclamation,—

That our best thanks be given to Lord Antrim for the great interest he has manifested in the object of this meeting, for his dignified conduct in the chair, and for his readiness at all times to promote the improvement of the district.

(Signed), CHARLES DOUGLAS.

Education Office, November 13, 1851.

SIR,—We are to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th inst., requesting a Deputation from the Committee for the establishing of a model school at Ballymoney.

In reply we are to state that it is not the practice of the Commissioners to receive deputations to them as a Board. We shall, however, by your letter before the Commissioners at their meeting to-morrow, Friday, and shall communicate their decision on the point on the following day.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,
(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

James Crampton, esq., Ballymoney.

7188/51.

Education Office, November 16, 1851.

SIR,—We have laid before the Commissioners of National Education at their meeting yesterday, your letter of the 11th instant, enclosing copy of the report of the meeting in reference to the establishment of a model agricultural school in Ballymoney, and requesting to know on what day it would be convenient for the Commissioners to receive a deputation of the committee, &c.

We have already, in our letter of the 13th instant, stated what is the usual practice of the Board with respect to deputations. We are now directed to inform you that the Commissioners do not feel themselves warranted in the present instance in departing from the general rule, especially as they have already refused several similar applications.

We are further directed to say that if the other parties who are interested in promoting the establishment of a model agricultural school will state in writing what are their views, every attention shall be paid to their communication; or should any member of the committee have occasion to visit Dublin, the Resident Commissioner or the Secretaries will be happy to confer with him, and afford him every information in their power.

We have the honour to be, &c., &c.,
(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

James Crampton, esq., Ballymoney.

7188/51.

Education Office, November 26, 1851.

SIR,—We have laid before the Commissioners of National Education your letter of the 11th instant, enclosing a copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting held in Ballymoney, in reference to the establishment of a model agricultural school in that locality.

The Commissioners observing that so many influential persons are desirous of co-operating in carrying out the object of the meeting, and that the school is to be close to the town, have yielded to the earnest solicitations of the parties on the subject of the erection of an apartment for female children, and have agreed that a girls' school shall form a part of the proposed arrangements.

The Agricultural Inspector and the architect to the

† Board's Minute, dated 29th April, 1851.

National Board, shall therefore be directed in due course to visit and examine the site and farm. But before they do so you will please to furnish an accurate map of the ground, showing the precise quantity of land and the dimensions thereof. The map must be accompanied by a statement of the nature and terms of lease, and of the lowest rent per statute acre at which it will be let to the Commissioners in their corporate capacity.

Should the site be approved and all the circumstances of the case, as to the lease, rent, &c., be found satisfactory, the Commissioners will require before any steps be taken by them towards preparing plans, &c., that the local contribution of £100 shall be lodged in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the Board of National Education, after which no time shall be lost in making all the other arrangements.

We are, Sir, &c., &c.,

(Signed), MARRICK CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

James Cross, esq., Ballymoney.

BALLYMONEY MODEL AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL
SCHOOL, COUNTY ANTRIM.

17, Synnott-place, April 23, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with your instructions Mr. Darley and I proceeded to Ballymoney on the 30th ultimo, and selected suitable sites for the school and farm buildings.

The portion of ground which I recommend to be leased by the Commissioners for the school-farm, is in-

cluded within the lines marked with red ink on the accompanying map.

I am, gentlemen, &c., &c.,

(Signed), THOMAS KIRKPATRICK,
Agricultural Inspector.

The Secretaries, Education Office.

The ground marked on the map does not include the site for the school-house, it being nearer the town.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL
EDUCATION, dated April 23, 1853.

Read letter No. 674 from the Agricultural Inspector (dated 23rd April, 1853), stating that he has selected suitable sites for a literary school and farm offices at Ballymoney, on land offered for the purpose by the agent of Lord Antrim, in 1214/52, and other circumstances. Read also letter 529, from the architect, stating that he considers the proposed sites in every way eligible.

Ordered, that the sites reported on by Dr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Darley, consisting of twenty-two acres, two roads, and seventeen perches, be approved; that the lease of the school buildings be for sixty-one years, and for the farm thirty-one years, at a rent of per acre, and that care be taken that the buildings be erected on the plot to be leased for sixty-one years.

Ordered, also, that directions be given for the preparation of the necessary legal documents, and for plans and specifications for the school-house and farm-buildings.

BELFAST DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF BOARD, dated
February 25, 1853.

Read letter from the architect and one from the District Inspector (Mr. D. L. Blakeley), reporting unfavourably on the site offered by the Harbour Commissioners for a district model school with a twofold department in the town of Belfast.

Ordered, that these documents be forwarded to James Gibson, esq., Commissioner for any observations he may deem it necessary to make thereon.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF BOARD, dated
June 17, 1853.

Read letter from Mr. E. Butler, Head Inspector, informing the Commissioners in reply to Secretaries' letter of the 25th ultimo, that having visited Belfast for the purpose of selecting a site for a district model school, he is of opinion that the neighbourhood of the Falls-road would be the most suitable locality, and that the maritime department, which the Commissioners propose to establish, should be a separate building near the quay, and, if possible, in connexion with the "Fallers' Home," or "Seamen's Friend Society."

Ordered, that the Commissioners approve of a site for a district model school being selected in the neighbourhood of the Falls-road; and Mr. Butler and Mr. Blakeley are to inspect and report on any suitable site that can be procured, giving particulars as to rent, tenure, extent of ground, &c. Mr. Butler is likewise to put himself in communication with the Belfast Harbour Commissioners with a view of ascertaining upon what terms a site can be procured for a maritime school merely, both day and evening, and he is to report how this arrangement can best be carried out.

Ordered, further, that Mr. Darley be directed to visit and report upon the sites which may be selected by Mr. Butler.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF BOARD, dated
August 19, 1853.

Read letter from the architect reporting that he has

etc.

Ballymoney
Model Agricultural
(or Marine Model)
National School.

Belfast Dis-
trict Model
School.

inspected a plot of ground on the Falls-road, Belfast, the property of Mr. J. Alexander, consisting of nearly two statute acres, and that he considers it in every respect a most eligible site for a district model school. Mr. Darley states that a lease for any term that may be agreed upon can be given at an annual rent of about £94.

The architect further reports that he has also inspected a plot of ground, the property of the Corporation, in First-street, which he is of opinion would be a suitable site for a maritime school.

The Secretary lays before the Board the reports of the Head and District Inspectors, together with the other correspondence connected with the case.

Ordered, that Mr. D. Blakeley, District Inspector, be informed that the Commissioners are willing to take the plot of ground on the Falls-road, at a rent not exceeding £40 per annum; and as they understand that there are several proprietors of mills in the locality who are willing to subscribe a liberal sum for the purpose of funding down the rent demanded to the amount which the Commissioners propose to pay, they direct that he (Mr. B.) will put himself in communication with those parties and ascertain the precise sum they are disposed to contribute, and the conditions.

Mr. Blakeley is to inform them that the proposed school must be under the entire control of the Commissioners, and be conducted under the same regulations as the district model schools already established.

The Inspector is further to make inquiries relating to the site for the proposed maritime school as to rent, tenure, &c., and report the result for the information of the Board.

Front 106 feet, depth 238 feet.

Belfast, August 31, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to state that in accordance with the instructions contained in your communication of the 23rd inst., respecting the site for a model school on the Falls-road, I had an interview with the principal mill-owners in the neighbourhood on Monday last.

Belfast District Model School.

In the enclosed letters, signed John Campbell, the views and intentions of these gentlemen are fully conveyed, and I would beg leave most earnestly to recommend them to the favourable consideration of the Board.

The house referred to can be had at a fair valuation, probably £250.

As regards the site for a maritime school in Pilot-street, I had an interview with Mr. Getty, who promised to bring the matter under the consideration of the Harbour Commissioners.

I remain, &c.,

D. L. BUCKLEY, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c.

Belfast, August 31, 1853.

DAVID BLAKELY, Esq.—With regard to the views of the Education Board which you communicated to us on Saturday, I have been delighted to convey to you the feelings of those likely to co-operate in the matter.

Taking into account the desirable locality of the proposed site that the streets round it are all fenced, that the expense of foundation will be almost nothing, and the rate at which the surrounding ground lets, we do not consider Mr. Alexander is asking more than a fair rent. We would respectfully suggest that the Commissioners should not compare the value of this site with what has been done in Waterford, Limerick, &c., as owing to the rapid rise and probable future extension of the town, land is much more valuable here than in the other places referred to; besides Belfast will furnish pupils for such an institution in much greater numbers than these other places, and being the chief town of the province, an establishment here is more likely to be visited, and to serve the purpose of a "model school" than those placed in second class towns.

The seven firms who propose to aid in the matter employ nearly 4,000 workmen, and though among them we find many dwelling who belong to other establishments, yet we feel that ours would be the principal gainers, and therefore think it would not benefit the present scheme to look for assistance from any greater number, as other proprietors would either limit their contributions in proportion to the expected advantage, or they would give more liberally with the understanding that we should reciprocate at a future day, which would have a tendency to make it in some degree held back now.

We therefore propose to raise such a sum as will find down the rent to £50, and as this will require somewhere about £300, we think the Commissioners should not object to pay the rent named, say £50.

In addition we beg to say that some months ago there would not have been the same cordial unanimity amongst us in the matter, but late proceedings having shown that the system is likely to be carried out in its original purity of "united secular and separate religious instruction," we all now join heartily in assisting a system which we feel confident will be productive of much good to our country.

As we have determined to have a school for our people, we are anxious to know as soon as possible from the Board whether they or we are to be the builders of it.

I am, &c.,

(Signed), JOHN CAMPBELL.

EXTRACT from MINUTES of BOARD, dated September 2, 1853.

Ordered, that the Commissioners approve of the arrangement proposed by Mr. Campbell in his letter to Mr. Buckley, for finding down the rent to the amount above stated (£50), but on the distinct stipulation

that the Commissioners shall obtain possession of the site free of the incumbrance of the house already erected upon it; that the school shall be open to all the children of the locality who shall be willing to attend it; that no distinct privileges be guaranteed to the parties agreeing to subscribe in consideration of their contributions, and that the proposed school shall be conducted in strict accordance with the regulations laid down for the management of district model schools.

5,580/63.

LETTER from J. ALEXANDER, esq., dated November 25, 1853.

This document is missing. It is described in the books of the office as follows:—That his brother will give a lease of about an acre for the site of a district model school at £50 per annum.

EXTRACT from MINUTES of BOARD, dated December 3, 1853.

Ordered, that Mr. Alexander be informed that the Commissioners accept his terms for the plot in question—namely, £50 per annum, on the understanding that it consists of nearly two statute acres, as reported by their architect, and not of one statute acre or thereabouts, as stated in his (Mr. Alexander's) letter of the 25th ult., and also provided the solicitors be enabled to make a satisfactory report with regard to his leasing powers, &c.

5,113/54.

Belfast, July 26, 1854.

Right Hon. A. Macdonnell.

DEAR SIR,—I received on Saturday last a front elevation and ground plan of the model school, Belfast, together with a letter from the President of the Queen's College, who informs me therein, on the authority of Mr. Darley, that the Messrs. Alexander have not as yet been enabled to give a proper title to the site. I immediately put myself in communication with Mr. John Chartres and some of the other gentlemen who purchased this site or found down the rent for the Commissioners.

The state of the case is found to be, that any delay that exists on that score is owing to the Incumbered Estates Court, which alone can change the tenure of this place from a lease of lives renewable for ever into a fee-farm. Mr. Chartres waited on the Messrs. Alexander, who, on the 24th inst., wrote me the letter herewith sent,* which I hope will be sufficient to satisfy your mind and that of the other Commissioners.

Many thousands of pounds have been spent, and many more are in progress of being spent here on buildings erected on sites circumstanced exactly as this site is, and the possessors consider themselves perfectly secure. Doctor Longfield will probably, if consulted, give you full information.

About an hour ago a messenger brought me a letter from Mr. Chartres, which I also enclose herewith, from which you will perceive that he and the parties who subscribed the purchase-money are not well pleased by the delay which has taken place. Indeed I very sincerely wish that the building was commenced, seeing that the title is indisputably good, as I learn from all parties here, and as I presume Mr. Campbell, solicitor of the Messrs. Alexander, has proved to our solicitor before this date. I am verily grieved by Mr. Chartres and others upon the matter.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed), J. C. DUFFIN.

As I may be out through the diocese when Mr. Darley calls for the plan, I will leave it for him to care of Rev. John McErlaine at my own house.

(Signed), J. C. D.

* This letter is missing.

5,113/54.

Right Rev. Dr. Donvin.

MY DEAR SIR,—My neighbours as well as myself feel very much annoyed at the delay of the Board in commencing the erection of the model school. I am half inclined to think if we had thought there would have been so much time lost we would have had a school of our own up before this time. I trust and hope you will use all possible means in your power to urge the Board not to waste the summer before they begin, as building at this season can be got on with so much better than in winter. I hope you will excuse me for the urgency with which I write, but the immense population we have about us, who want proper school accommodation, will plead my excuse.

I remain, my dear Doctor, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), JOHN CHARLES.

Belfast, 20th July, 1854.

5,113/54.

Education Office, August 2, 1854.

MY LORE,—Your letter of the 26th ult., addressed to the President Commissioners, together with the enclosure, having been laid before the Board on Friday last, we are now to acquaint your Lordship that the Commissioners are willing to take a lease of lives renewable for ever of the land intended for a district model farm, Belfast, until such time as a free-farm grant can be obtained, and instructions shall be given to the collectors of the Board to prepare such a lease without delay.*

We are further to state that the plans are in an advanced state of progress, and advertisements for tenders to execute the works will be issued in the course of a few days.

We have the honour to be, my Lord, &c., &c.,

(Signed), MATHIE CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

Right Rev. Bishop Donvin, Belfast.

5,113/54.

Education Office, August 2, 1854.

SIR,—With reference to your letter addressed to Right Rev. Bishop Donvin on the subject of the intended district model agricultural school, Belfast, we are to inform you that the delay which has taken place with respect to the buildings is not to be attributed to the Commissioners of National Education, who are most anxious for the commencement of the

works, but to the fact that the Messrs. Alexander procured a free-farm grant of the site, instead of a lease of lives renewable for ever; and the Commissioners naturally preferred the superior title, and waited only to have the legal document prepared†.

As the Commissioners have now been informed that some time will necessarily elapse before the free-farm grant can be obtained, they have resolved to accept in the meantime a lease of lives renewable for ever; and instructions have been given to the solicitors to lose no time in preparing such a lease.

The plans are nearly completed, and advertisements for proposals to execute the works will be issued in a few days, and we hope that in a short time the buildings will be commenced.

We are, sir, &c., &c.,

(Signed), MATHIE CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

John Charles, Esq., Belfast.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated August 25, 1854.

Read letter from the architect, informing the Commissioners that the plans, &c., of the Belfast District Model School are nearly complete, and that advertisements calling for tenders for the execution of the works, may now be issued.

Ordered, that in accordance with this intimation, advertisements calling for proposals for the building of the school be inserted in the public journals, so soon as the lease shall have been signed.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated September 26, 1854.

The Secretary informs the Board that the difficulties regarding the lease of the Belfast District Model School are now removed, and that the deed will soon be executed.

Ordered, that the usual advertisements for proposals be now inserted in the Dublin and in the local papers.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated October 13, 1854.

Read letter from Messrs. Goode and Dwyer, forwarding for execution on the part of the Commissioners the counterpart lease of the Belfast District Model School.

The Commissioners approve of the deed, and their corporate seal is affixed thereto.

CARRICKFERGUS MINOR MODEL SCHOOL.

Carrikerfergus
Minor Model
School.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated August 8, 1856.

The Secretary submits the report of the Committee appointed by minute of the Board of the 18th April last, to select the localities in which a limited number of ordinary National schools should be erected at the sole expense, and be conducted under the exclusive control of the Commissioners (Carrikerfergus included amongst the sites recommended).

Ordered that the Commissioners approve of the above report.

Letter 61, District 5.

Carrikerfergus, November 28, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the directions received this morning to proceed to the site for building a model school in Scotch Quarter, in order to ascertain whether it were practicable to procure an entrance, and as the people who occupy the cottages in front,

held by prescription, and could not be removed without their consent, I consulted those whom I found on the premises as to the amount of money that would induce them to give up peaceable possession of the cottages, stating why my request was made. All seemed well pleased with the prospect of getting a model school, but, after a considerable deliberation, they concluded by saying, that scarcely any amount of money could induce them to leave their cottages, in which most of them have been brought up, and which they can now look on as their own property.

I am of opinion that it would be altogether hopeless to procure a suitable entrance to this site.

As the present National school is most conveniently located for the accommodation of the population, I considered it advisable to step the distance between it and Scotch Quarter proposed site, and found it 678 yards.

I next measured the distance between it and Captain Bowie's field, and found it 664 yards, so that it is

* Date of Board's Minute, 26th July, 1854.

† Board's Minute, dated 28 July, 1854.

Carrickfergus
Minor Model
School.

not less central for the population of the town than the other.

Bowie's field is exactly 110 steps from the last dwelling house in Irish Quarter.

I have made a rough sketch of the town of Carrickfergus, by which you will be more easily perceive the facilities of getting to Bowie's field.

You will see that the great bulk of the population lies between Joyousmont Quay and the Belfast-road, or Walsford Hill.

You will also perceive that all the streets open into Irish Quarter, of which the Belfast-road is a continuation; and as the Ballymena railway removes most of the Belfast traffic from that road, there is the more security for the children's safety passing to and from the model school.

There is no vested house in the Belfast direction; there is one assigned to the Commissioners of Education at Kildock, about one and a half miles from Scotch Quarter.

In reference to the facility of re-entering Scotch Quarter, the only street is Joyousmont Quay, which is a constant thoroughfare for all the North, via, Larne, Glenties, &c., so that vehicles of different kinds are passing at almost every hour.

Considering all the circumstances, I think Bowie's field the most desirable.

1. The facility of approach with little risk of injury.
2. The greater proximity to the present school, which is proved to be well located.
3. Its being a greater distance from any vested school.
4. And last, though not least, its being available at once.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(Signed), R. NISSEY, D.L.

The Secretaries, Education Office.

Carrickfergus, May 21, 1857.

GENTLEMEN.—When the teacher of the National school was in Dublin a few days ago, he was told that it would be desirable to have a representation from the Committee of the suitability of the situation for the proposed model school which I have so often pressed on the Board.

I now enclose one signed unanimously by the Committee, and I hope that it will induce the Board to take steps to have the work set about at once.

Captain Bowie, the proprietor of the place, is the Inspecting Commander of Coastguard at Arklow, and his agent is William Barleigh, esq., of this town.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your faithful servant,

THOMAS BIRNIE, Mayor.

The Secretaries, Education Office.

CARRICKFERGUS, ANTRIM.

National School, Carrickfergus,
May 19, 1857.

The Committee of this school having understood that the Commissioners of Education wish for an expression of their opinion relative to the site proposed for the erection of a model school at Carrickfergus, beg leave to state that they are unanimously of opinion that the only available situation, and a most eligible one, is in a field the property of Captain Bowie, R.N., adjoining the shipyard, which, being within a very convenient distance of the part of Carrickfergus inhabited by the great majority of the children most likely to attend the school, and being quite close to the sea, is eminently qualified as well for a maritime as a general school. And as it is bounded on one side by the sea, and another by the public road, an ornamental building, such as the proposed one will probably be, will be seen to great advantage.

The terms on which this piece of ground can be obtained, having been already submitted to the Board and approved by them, the Committee beg to express their hope that no avoidable delay will be allowed to occur, as the present school-house is in a most dilapidated and precarious state.

GEORGE BULL, Dean of Antrim.

JAMES WHITE, Pres. Min. of First Carrickfergus.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, Merchant.

JOS. MCGOWAN, M.P.

JAR. ALEXANDER, Merchant.

WILLIAM DUNGAN, Independent Minister.

JAMES SPANGLER, Bailiff.

G. T. PATER, Vicar of Templebrewn and Kildock.

THOS. M. BRUNN, J.P., Manager.

Carrickfergus, May 13, 1857.

SIR,—In compliance with your request I send you the following comparative distances for the information of the Commissioners regarding the proposed site for the Carrickfergus National Model School:—

	Yards.
From Mrs. Legg's house to Larnegan National School,	1,085
From Mrs. Legg's house to Castle Gate,	830
From Bowie's field to Larnegan National School,	450
From Bowie's field to Castle Gate,	465

From Mrs. Legg's house to the Court-house the street is built only on the one side, and in that distance (585 yards) there are fourteen houses inhabited by gentlemen who would not likely avail themselves of a National school for the education of their families, besides two meeting-houses and one mill.

I consider the population available for a model school on the east or Scotch quarter side of the Court-house, when compared with that on the west of it, would be about 1 to 4.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN M'N. SWINCHES.

Wm. McCloskey, esq., Dublin.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated December 12, 1856.

Read letter from Mr. Nesbitt, Inspector, District 5, respecting a site for the intended model school at Carrickfergus.

Inspector recommends a plot, the property of Captain Bowie, and states his reasons for so doing; and the Committee approve the recommendation.

Ordered, that before the Commissioners decide on the above site, and that on the Scotch Quarter, inquiry be made by the Inspector to ascertain whether an entrance can be made to the school on the latter site without removing the cottages in front; also, as to whether there are facilities for drawing in the materials.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated February 6, 1857.

Read letter from Mr. R. Nesbitt, Inspector, District 5, stating with reference to the site for the intended maritime school at Carrickfergus, that he has ascertained that only one of the proprietors of the estate in the Scotch Quarter is willing to sell his lot (for which he demands 4,100), and it is badly located, and not affording sufficient space.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated June 5, 1857.

The Commissioners resume the consideration of the report of Mr. Nesbitt, District Inspector, in reference to the sites proposed for the minor model school in Carrickfergus, and also have before them the letter of T. M. Birnie, esq., dated 21st May, 1857, expressing the

unanimous opinion of the Committee of the Carrickfergus National School is in favour of a site the property of Captain Bowie, R.N., adjoining the ship-yard, containing about two Irish acres, and already recommended by the architect in his report of the 5th September, 1854.

The Secretary acquaints the Commissioners that, on the occasion of his visit to Belfast, he inspected the site referred to, accompanied by Mr. Dauley, architect, and that he (Secretary) considers it extremely eligible,

keeping in view the fact that no other site can be obtained in a central situation.

Ordered, that Mr. Birnie be informed that the Commissioners having had before them his letter, and the Secretary having expressed his opinion to the Board regarding the eligibility of the site therein referred to, they agree to take one and a half acres, situate near, of Captain Bowie's field, at a rent of £10 per acre, per annum.

Carrickfergus
Moor Model
School.

CLONMEL DISTRICT MODEL NATIONAL SCHOOL.

1,423, P.

March 24, 1846.

GENTLEMEN.—Having had a conversation with one of your Inspectors on the subject of the proposed National model school, I am anxious to recommend Clonmel as a good central position for one of those establishments. It combines many advantages which, should the Board consider advisable, I would have much pleasure in communicating to them personally any day they may think fit to appoint.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

(Signed), JOHN BAGWELL, Elvige's Hotel.
The Secretaries, National Education Office.

Education Office, March 28, 1846.

SIR.—Having laid before the Commissioners of National Education your letter of the 24th instant, recommending Clonmel as a suitable place for the establishment of a district model school, we are directed to state, in reply, that the Commissioners have before them several applications in reference to the establishment of such schools, and that your communication on the subject shall receive the fullest consideration.*

We are further to state that the Resident Commissioner will feel great pleasure in having an interview with you, respecting your application, at any time you will have the kindness to appoint.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed), MAURICE CROSS,
JAMES KELLY.

John Bagwell, Esq., &c.,
Elvige's Hotel, Kildare-street.

Education Office, June 5, 1846.

SIR.—The Commissioners of National Education being now engaged in selecting suitable sites for the intended district model National schools, have directed their officers, Mr. Thomas J. Robertson, to wait upon you on the 15th instant (if it suits your convenience), to examine the site proposed by you for one of the above institutions, and to report thereon to the Board.

The favour of an immediate reply upon the subject will much oblige.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed), MAURICE CROSS,
JAMES KELLY.

John Bagwell, Esq., Clonmel.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF MR. ROBERTSON, Inspector,
28/4/46.

Education Office, June 24, 1846.

GENTLEMEN.—In accordance with your instructions, I visited on J. Bagwell, of Marlfield, Esq., on the 15th instant, and, accompanied by him, visited the sites on his property in Clonmel, which he offers to lease to the Commissioners of Education for the purposes of a district model school.

Having made all the requisite inquiries, I forward herewith full answers to the several queries contained

in your letter of instructions, bearing date 21st May, 1846.

No. 1. [name of grantor, &c.] the grantor in this instance is John Bagwell, of Marlfield, Esq., Clonmel. I was informed that the Rev. Mr. Boldwin, one of the Catholic clergymen of Clonmel, and the Mayor, Charles Bannan, Esq., are decidedly favourable to the proposed establishment. These gentlemen were, however, unfortunately, in Dublin at the period of my visit to Clonmel.

No. 2. The only National schools sufficiently near to be taken into consideration are those in the town of Clonmel—namely, the Poor Law Union school, and the High-street National school, neither of them vested in trustees for the Commissioners of Education, and the latter exclusively a male school. The superiority of the instruction intended to be given in the district model school will probably induce many of the people to give it a preference; but as the number to be admitted to the latter is limited and the population is very large, there is no reason to suppose that the establishment of it can eventually interfere with the attendance at the National school already in existence. I have elsewhere stated that it is quite unnecessary to include the Poor Law Union National schools in these considerations.

No. 3. The other educational establishments in Clonmel are a large classical endowed school for the children of the higher orders. The parochial schools, nearly exclusively Protestant, under the Protestant clergyman in connexion with the Church Education Society, consisting of a male, female, and infant school; total number on the books 174. The Clonmel day school (also Protestant) under the "Incorporated Society," 21 on the books. The parochial schools are for the children of the poor, the day school embraces those of a somewhat higher grade, terms 5s. per quarter for each child. There is also a female school, under the patronage of the Society of Friends, and very many private schools.

Besides the above schools, the Rev. Mr. Boyle, F.R. of one of the parishes into which Clonmel is divided, has erected a very large school-house for males, capable of accommodating upwards of 400 boys. He has also commenced a school-house for females, in connexion with the "Sisters of Mercy." The male school is to be in charge of the "Christian Brothers." These schools are in the vicinity of the proposed sites; and as they will probably accommodate 1,000 children, they will be likely to interfere very considerably with the attendance at the proposed district model school.

No. 4. So far as I have been able to ascertain, I am of opinion that no local contribution will be made towards the erection of the premises; several persons whom I would have wished to consult on this and other points were unfortunately absent at the period of my visit.

No. 5. The supporters of the National system in Clonmel and its neighbourhood will doubtless approve of the proposed establishment. The grantor, Mr. Bagwell, is in favour of it—a considerable portion of

Clonmel
District
Model Na-
tional School.

* Board's Minute, dated 26th of March, 1846.

Glennel
District
Model Na-
tional School.

the town stands on his property. The Rev. Mr. Pullen, the Protestant clergyman in charge of the parish, though in connexion with the church Education Society, conceives that the proposed school would be productive of great benefit to the town. Charles Hammond, esq., the mayor, was unfortunately absent, as was also the Rev. Mr. Burke, R.P. of St. Mary's, one of the two parishes in which Glennel is situated. Both these gentlemen are, I believe, decidedly favourable—the latter is patron of a National school in the town. The Rev. Mr. Burke, R.P. of St. Peter and Paul's, the parish in which the ground I recommended is situated, has, as I have already stated, erected one large school-house, and is commencing another. This gentleman, who has never, I believe, been a warm advocate of the National system, is opposed to the establishment of a district model school in Glennel, but it should in any way interfere with the schools afforded to render his peculiar patronage. He appears dissatisfied with the exclusive control to be exercised by the Board in the sole management of the district model schools, and expressed himself in strong terms against the principle of investing National school-houses (in general) in the Board in their corporate capacity instead of in trustees. Glennel is decidedly the capital of the district, a large borough town, returning a member to Parliament, situated in a wealthy neighbourhood, and, in a commercial point of view, one of the best inland towns in Ireland. Taking into view all the general circumstances of the case, there can be no doubt that the model school for this district should be in Glennel. There is however a particular point, as I have already stated, which might impede the efficiency of the establishment, I allude to the opposition of the Rev. Mr. Burke, on the grounds I have previously described. Mr. Burke stated that had he not built school-houses he would not interfere, but that, under the existing circumstances, preferring that the children of his flock should attend the schools under his own management; he would, of course, adopt such measures to promote that attendance as he might deem expedient. In part, Mr. Burke expressed his expectation that his school would materially interfere with the attendance at the National school in Glennel already in existence.

I regret much that I had no opportunity of consulting the Rev. Mr. Baldwin or Mr. Edmund, whose intimate acquaintance with the town would have enabled them to afford me valuable information. After, however, deep consideration of the subject, I cannot avoid arriving at the conclusion that a really well conducted district model school in Glennel would in all probability eventually command the attendance necessary to render it perfectly effective.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed), THOMAS J. ROBERTSON.

To the Secretaries, Education Office,
Marlborough-street, Dublin.

Received 9/7/1846.

GENTLEMEN,—I have lately had a conversation with the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, R.P. (in whose parish is the ground which your Inspector seemed to think the most eligible for National model schools), and the Reverend gentleman expressed great anxiety that Glennel should be made the station for those schools. I named a rent of £20 per annum, about half the value, in hope to induce your Board to make an establishment here. Mr. Baldwin has a National school under his own eye, and he is also a patron of the one here.

I am, gentlemen, yours truly,

(Signed), JOHN BAGWELL.

Marlfield, Glennel.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 21 January, 1847.

The Secretary lays before the Commissioners papers connected with the application of John Bagwell, esq., for the establishment of a district model school on his property at Glennel.

Ordered, that Mr. Quinn, Superintendent of District 36, be directed to report on the proposed site, and especially as regards the probable effect of the Rev. Mr. Burke's school on the proposed establishment.

LETTER from Mr. QUINN, Inspector, No. 5 District, 36, 1847.

Glennel, February 20, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith transmit to you the accompanying sketch, which gives at a view the situation of the site I have selected, and venture respectfully to recommend for the contemplated model school. Mr. Robertson did not see this site, but the sketch will enable him to form an accurate idea of its position, which, in my humble opinion, renders it in every point of view eligible. The site between the Canal and Fethard roads is objectionable, because of its being not only in the parish of the Rev. Mr. Burke, but in immediate contiguity with his new school; and the field near the Fever Hospital is ineligible from its proximity to that institution. That on the old Fethard road is from its position entirely out of the question.

Answers to queries in your letter of the 27th ult.—Query 1. I answer in the affirmative. The locality is desirable, but in the town, if possible. For, relatively, Glennel is far and away the leading town of my district; and absolutely it is in every point of view one of great consideration. I need scarcely notice its advantageous geographical position as one of the two great lines connecting Dublin with the metropolis of the south; nor of its being, so to speak, the most vigorous have sprung the extensive branches of Mr. Hammond's useful establishments, which present fully, say hardly, opportunities of proceeding to, or returning from, the out stations of the district; and those facilities, great as they now are, will in a short time be considerably increased by the railways which are to diverge to Waterford, Limerick, Thurles, &c. Neither must I omit to notice the rising commercial enterprise of this town, nor its rapidly progressing intellectual improvement, with which is commensurate its new Mechanics' Institute, having a library of over 1,000 volumes of the most approved and useful works, and offering from the lectures there delivered by professors of eminence in their respective walks, peculiar facilities for improvement in almost every department of literature and science. These are the considerations which, to my mind, lead inevitably to the conclusion that Glennel is not only the town in this district in which the model school should be erected, but that it is of all others the best calculated for being the official centre and the residence of its superintendent.

Query 2. No one of the three which Mr. Robertson viewed.

Query 3. Yes; that of which a sketch is herewith transmitted.

Query 4. The opposition of the Rev. Mr. Burke cannot avail if the school be erected on the site I have selected, which is in St. Mary's parish—the Rev. John Baldwin, R.P. Neither could the Rev. Mr. Burke offer any opposition; for if he did, he would, if I mistake not, involve himself in a breach of clerical discipline. To my knowledge the Board has not a more strenuous supporter than Mr. Baldwin—himself the patron of four National schools in his parish, in which, therefore, so far as he is concerned it cannot be impatient to establish a district model school. The Rev. gentleman accompanied myself and Mr. Bagwell to view the different sites.

Having this report may prove satisfactory, I have the honour to be, &c.,

Your obedient servant,

PATRICK QUINN.

Messrs. Crow and Kelly, Secretaries.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated March 4, 1847.

Read letter from Mr. P. Quilken, Superintendent of District 26, recommending a new site at Clonmel, county Tipperary, for a district model school.

Ordered, that Mr. Thomas J. Robertson be directed to report thereon, for the information of the Commissioners.

Education Office, March 10, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,—On Monday, the 8th instant, in accordance with your instructions, I visited the newly-proposed site in Clonmel for a district model school, and proceeded to furnish replies to the queries on this subject contained in your letter of instructions, bearing date the 21st May, 1846.

No. 1.—The grantor is John Bagwell, of Marlfield, Clonmel, esq. The Rev. J. Beldwin, R.E. of St. Mary's, Clonmel, will support the proposed establishment. There are many other persons in the town also decidedly favourable to it.

No. 2.—The supporters of the National system in Clonmel and its neighbourhood will doubtless approve of the proposed establishment. The grantor, Mr. Bagwell, is in favour of it, as is also the Rev. Mr. Beldwin. Charles Fitzmaurice, esq., who has considerable influence in the town, is, I believe, very anxious for its success. The Protestant minister, Rev. Mr. Palliser, though in connexion with the Church Education Society, stated in conversation with me, when I visited Clonmel in June last, that he considered the proposed school likely to be productive of great benefit to the town. The Rev. Dr. Burke, R.E. St. Peter's, will not support the proposed school, but rather opposes it. The idea is not, however, in his parish. I do not, under the circumstances, think his presumed hostility of sufficient importance to induce the Commissioners to reject the proposal.

No. 10.—From the vicinity of the quarries, the commercial importance of the town, and its intercourse with other places, there is every facility for procuring the necessary building materials at a reasonable cost.

No. 11 and 12.—The population of Clonmel was 13,460 by the census of 1841, and it has probably considerably increased since. I think there is but little opportunity at present for the addition of industrial instruction to the usual branches, and there might be a danger of depriving the ultimate success of the whole by attempting too much; I would, therefore, at present, recommend merely a literary establishment for males, females, and infants, on which any additional species of education can be easily ingrafted as opportunity may arise. Even at the commencement, as the site consists of more than three acres, some attempt might be made at giving instruction in the management of "kitchen gardens," or some such branch of horticulture; but I would at present let this be merely a secondary object. Mr. Bagwell has in his hands five or six acres of land adjoining the site which he would give for a model farm, at six pounds per acre.

The town of Clonmel, though on the borders of a district, is of such importance from its size, wealth, population, and internal commerce, that I have no hesitation in recommending it as a suitable locality for a district model school. The circumstance of its not being central at present is not, I conceive, of much moment; as it is not improbable that a rearrangement of the districts will be found necessary in the course of the next three years, or perhaps less, either in consequence of the increase in the number of schools, or of the superintendents, and it may then be found possible to make such an arrangement as will render Clonmel more central.

Upon the whole I can now recommend this case to the favourable consideration of the Commissioners, and I trust that no unfavourable circumstances will arise to delay the final arrangement.

I remain, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
THOMAS J. ROBERTSON.

Education Office, Dublin,
March 10, 1847.

Clonmel
District
Model National School.

SEN.—The Commissioners of National Education having had before them the report of their officers as to the eligibility of the ground offered by you in Clonmel for the erection of a district model school, direct me to inform you that they approve of the proposed site on condition that you can convey the ground to the Commissioners, in their corporate capacity, on a satisfactory lease of at least ninety-nine years from this date, upon annual rent of twenty pounds for the whole plot, which contains three acres, an acre, and ten perches, and is described as being bounded on the east by a lane leading to a farm and separating the site from the grounds of the lunatic asylum, on the south by a new road now about to be opened from the asylum to Dispersarypatent, and on the other two sides by fields.

We enclose a sheet of queries to be filled by you and returned to this office, in order that the necessary leases may be prepared.

The Commissioners will confine themselves, for the present, to a more literary school, after the establishment of which the grounds may be used for instruction in gardening, &c., provided the Board approve of such an arrangement.

We are, sir, &c., &c.,

(Signed), MATTHEW CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

John Bagwell, esq., Marlfield,
Clonmel.

1,403, R.

Marlfield, Clonmel, March 21, 1847.

GENTLEMEN.—I return you the printed form filled up. As to an abstract of the title I hold my property under, I have only to say that such a demand is quite out of the usual course. The Government, the county, and private individuals have laid out hundreds of thousands without making such a request. My estate is fee-simple, and has been in my family for many generations. You will perceive that the new road is taken from the original quantity of land, leaving a small frontage to the road marked No. 1, which would be of no use to the school. I have a farm adjoining of thirteen acres, which would make a beautiful model farm, and which the Commissioners could have for the mere value, if let to a solvent tenant. I will continue to hold the ground, hoping the Board may be induced to establish one, which would be of the greatest possible utility to this part of the county.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
(Signed), JOHN BAGWELL.

The Secretaries, National Education Board,
March 21, 1847.

Education Office, April 14, 1847.

SEN.—With reference to your letter of the 21st ult., we are directed to request you will have the goodness to state, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, what reduction you propose to make in the amount of the rent should they accede to your proposal not to include in the plot for the district model school premises that portion of ground on the south of the new road, which would reduce the whole by about one acre.

We are, sir, &c., &c.,

(Signed), MATTHEW CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

J. Bagwell, esq., Clonmel.

1,008, R.

PROPOSED MODEL SCHOOL, CLONMEL.
April 15, 1847.

GENTLEMEN.—The portion of ground to the south of the road is a mere strip, and would not be of the slightest

* Board's Minute, dated March 13, 1847.

Clonmel
District
Model No.
1 School.

use for the purpose of a model school. The rent proposed by me was with reference to the site and the quantity of ground, and is a very low rent indeed, being one of the most eligible spots in Clonmel for building. I much regret that the Commissioners should make any difference about it; but sooner than see an establishment of such importance placed in an improper locality, I would further reduce the rent if they thought it just to ask me to do so.

I am, sir, &c.,

(Signed), JOHN BAGWELL, Marlfield.

The Secretaries.

Education Office, May 1, 1847.

SIR,—Having laid your note before the Committee of National Education, they direct us to state that, as the portion of ground offered by you for the purpose of a district model school at Clonmel is to be reduced in quantity by nearly one acre, the Commissioners do not feel themselves warranted in paying the same amount of rent which they were willing to give for the plot of ground originally offered by you.

The Commissioners, therefore, request that you will have the goodness to state what reduction you will make in the rent in consequence of the reduction in the quantity of ground.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

John Bagwell, esq., Clonmel.

247, R.

May 12, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg you will inform your Board that I will reduce the rent of the proposed site for model schools to £16 per annum, promising only that the road along the frontage of the wall is left sufficiently level. I much wish to have a definite answer at their convenience.

I have the honour to be,

Yours faithfully,

Marlfield, Clonmel.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated May 13, 1847.

Read letter of the 12th May, 1847, from John Bagwell, esq., offering to reduce the rent of the ground for the proposed model school at Clonmel to £16 per annum, instead of £20, as originally stated.

Ordered, that Mr. Bagwell's proposal be adopted, and that Messrs. Gale and Dwyer be directed to prepare the lease.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 7 October, 1847.

Brought up the lease of the Clonmel District Model National School, which is executed by the Commissioners.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 4 November, 1847.

The Sub-Committee, to whom were referred the tenders for erecting a district model school at Clonmel,

Co. Tipperary, recommended the Messrs. Doolin's to be accepted.

Amount, £2,161 3s. 2d.

Ordered, that the recommendation of the Finance Committee be adopted, &c.

Letter S, 1849, from Head Inspector PATTEN.

Clonmel, May 5, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—I have now to inform you that we have visited all the schools in this town and neighbourhood, of every denomination, and have also examined the several classes in many of them. We have visited and held conferences with all the clergymen of the several denominations in this town; and I have much pleasure in stating, that from all, with the single exception of the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Fallner, whom we saw today, and who states that he will remain neutral, we have had the most distinct assurances of co-operation and support in the working of the model school here. The most respectable and influential of the laity have been visited and have expressed themselves ready to co-operate and support the school in every way in their power. I may mention the names of some of them—Capt. B. Osberro, Mr. Bagwell, Col. Phipps, &c. We now intend visiting some of the best schools in the adjoining district for the purpose of selecting a teacher.

I am, &c.,

(Signed), JAMES PATTEN.

The Secretaries.

Head Inspector KAVANAGH'S Letter, 25, 1848.

Clonmel, May 4, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—I perceive from a letter of yours to Dr. Patten that he has had permission to resume his examinations, and for this purpose he intends leaving this on Wednesday next.

We have called on Dean Burke and the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, Catholic pastors; Reverend Mr. Fallner, Protestant Rector; Reverend Mr. Dill, Presbyterian, and Reverend Mr. Orr, Unitarian ministers, and Mr. Bagwell, Capt. B. Osberro, and Colonel Phipps. Two of these gentlemen have appeared to meet us to-morrow. So far as we have gone we have had the warmest assurances of the support and co-operation of all classes, and we hope that the few upon whom we are yet to call will evince dispositions equally friendly. We have also visited, and in most cases examined, every school, National and otherwise, in and around the town. These duties have occupied the entire of our time since Tuesday.

We intend visiting two of the best conducted schools in this district on Monday and Tuesday, with a view to the recommendation of candidates for the teacherships, but it will be necessary for me to proceed to adjoining districts for a similar purpose during the remainder of the next week. It will, therefore, be out of my power to attend at the office or to make up any report of the proceedings earlier than the 14th or 15th instant.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed), J. W. KAVANAGH.

The Secretaries, Education Office, Dublin.

COLERAINE DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Letter from District Inspector, Mr. Clarke, addressed to the Secretaries, bearing date 31st January, 1846, is missing. The abstract of the letter entered in the books of the office is as follows:—

"Inspector recommends Coleraine as the most suitable locality for the establishment of the district model school, and forwards communication addressed to him by O. J. Knox, esq., agent to the Honorable Company of Clothworkers of London, containing copy of a resolution agreed to by a committee of that body, to the following effect:—

"They resolve to recommend to the Court to grant a lease, in perpetuity, of half an acre of land, for the object described, at a nominal rent, subject to the permission thereof being resumed by the Company on its ceasing to be appropriated for the purpose of the school."

* Board's Minute, dated April 29, 1847.

Coleraine
District
Model School.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT, No. 45, 1846, of Mr.
ROBERTSON, Inspector.

Londonderry, July 6, 1846.

GENTLEMEN.—I arrived in Coleraine on the 30th ult., and on the following days made all the necessary inquiries regarding the eligibility of the site proposed for the model school of that district (No. 3).

In consequence of the absence from home of Mr. Charles J. Knox, agent for the estate of the Clothworkers' Company, by whom the site is promised, I was unable to prepare my report at an earlier period; but having succeeded in obtaining an interview with that gentleman on Saturday, the 4th inst., I proceed to forward, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, full replies to the several queries set forth in my letter of instructions.

No. 1. The persons most interested in the establishment of the proposed school, and who (in their corporate capacity) are also the grantors, are the Worshipful the Clothworkers' Company of London, represented in Coleraine by their agent, Charles J. Knox, esq. This body has endowed with small sums annually a number of schools in and about Coleraine, many of which are National.

I am of opinion that the proposed model school will not affect the Coleraine National Schools much, but that it will materially interfere with the attendance at the Killowen-street schools, which are in the same portion of the town, much nearer, and in which the male teacher is not a person whose abilities and information are of a character to insure a large attendance.

Coleraine contains a population of near 7,000 inhabitants. It is divided into two portions by the river Bean, which runs through it from south to north. About two-thirds of the inhabitants (upwards of 4,000), are located in the eastern division. The educational establishments not National are, an infant school, with an attendance of about 80, and the large free school (separate male and female departments), with an annual endowment of £150—a good residence, &c., from the Irish Society, by whom the house was built—the attendance here is about 300 of both sexes. In the western division of the town in which the site is, there are three schools besides Killowen-street National, two of them under the Protestant rector, and all receiving several endowments from the Clothworkers' Company; the attendance at each of these schools varies from about 20 to 50. The population of this western division amounts to nearly 3,000, and of these a much greater proportion than on the other side of the river are of a grade likely to attend a National school. None of these schools is of a superior description; and even in the Irish Society's large school, so liberally endowed, and under a teacher apparently highly qualified, the course of instruction is by no means so extensive as I have witnessed in many National schools.

Under these circumstances I am of opinion that the district model school, if established in Coleraine, under first-rate teachers, will command a sufficient attendance.

From the inquiries I have made, I am under the impression that the establishment of the district model school in Coleraine will meet with the approval of most of the parties in the neighbourhood interested in the education of the poor, particularly Mr. Knox, the agent of the Clothworkers' Company, on whose property the whole of the western division of Coleraine is situated.

Under these circumstances, I have no hesitation in recommending Coleraine as the most suitable locality in district 3, for the establishment of the model school.

I remain, gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed), THOS. J. ROBERTSON.

B.O., 17/7/46.

Education Office, 27 July, 1846.

Coleraine
District
Model School.

SIR.—The Commissioners of National Education having had under consideration the report of their officer, Mr. T. J. Robertson, on the site offered for the erection of a district model school at Coleraine, county Derry, by the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers.

We are directed to inform you that the Commissioners approve of the site on the terms therein stated, namely, a lease in perpetuity at a nominal rent.

We enclose the lease queries which you will have the goodness to fill up, sign, and return to this office; together with a full abstract of title, and all other information connected therewith, which may enable the law adviser of the Board to have the requisite lease prepared.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KEAT, }

CHAS. J. KNOX, esq., Coleraine.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated October 22, 1846.

Brought up law adviser's opinion on the papers connected with the lease of the proposed Coleraine District Model School.

Ordered, that the term offered be accepted and directions given to have the lease prepared without delay.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated July 15, 1847.

Ordered, that a letter be written to Charles Knox, esq., the agent to the Clothworkers' Company, stating that the architect of the Board reports that the site selected at Coleraine for the erection of a district model school is very objectionable upon several grounds; but as Mr. Knox pointed out another locality much more eligible, the Commissioners request he will be so good as to ascertain if the Clothworkers' Company will cancel the lease already extended to them, and grant a lease of the other plot pointed out to Mr. Darley on similar terms!

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated August 26, 1847.

Read letter dated 21st August, 1847, from Robert B. Towne, esq. (Clerk of Clothworkers' Company), forwarding to the Commissioners forms of surrender of the old lease of the first site chosen at Coleraine for a district model school, and agreeing on the part of the Clothworkers' Company to grant a lease of the new site approved of by F. Darley, esq., architect to the Board.

Ordered, that Mr. Towne be requested to transmit the form of a new lease for the approval of the Commissioners.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated September 16, 1847.

The Secretary lays before the Commissioners Mr. Darley's plan of the proposed district model school at Coleraine.

Ordered, that they be approved, and that the usual advertisements be published for tenders.

Cork District
Model School.

CORK DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Carrigroh, Cork,
January 5, 1857.

The Mayor of Cork presents his compliments to the Commissioners of National Education, begs to state that several of his influential citizens have requested him to ask what may be the proper course to pursue in order to obtain for this city a model school, same as are established in Belfast and Limerick, in connexion with the National Board.

PROPOSED DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

180/58.

Office of National Education,
January 25, 1858.

Sir,—We have had the honour to lay before the Commissioners of National Education your letter of the 5th instant,* requesting to be informed what may be the proper course to pursue in order to obtain a district model school for the city of Cork.

In reply we are directed to state that in the estimate for the year 1858-9, the Commissioners have applied for the funds necessary to establish a district model school in the county Down, a free grant of land for the purpose having been made by the Marquess of Londonderry. Under these circumstances the Commissioners could not undertake the erection of another school of this description during the present year. In the meantime, however, without giving any pledge as to their final decision, the Commissioners would be happy to receive a memorial in favour of the project, numerously and indifferently signed by persons of different religious denominations, and stating whether a suitable site could be obtained in a central part of the city, consisting of not less than one acre (Irish) of ground, on moderate terms and on a long lease.

We have the honour, &c., &c.,

(Signed), MATTHEW CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

The Mayor, &c., &c., Cork.

4,473/59.

Received in office, 20th July, '59.

To the COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN
IRELAND.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned citizens of Cork, beg most respectfully to call your attention to the fact that no model school has as yet been established in the city of Cork—that the city of Cork being the second city in Ireland, with a population of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, and the capital of a great and flourishing county, has claims that ought not to be overlooked to the establishment of such an institution. That the establishment of such an institution is not only necessary to supply the wants of the poor population of the city of Cork, but also expedient as a means of exhibiting in so conspicuous a position, a true model of the system of instruction which Her Majesty has authorized the Commissioners to provide for the people of Ireland. That there can be no reasonable doubt that the people of Cork would most gladly avail themselves of the advantages that such an institution would place within their reach; and that the presence in Cork of such a model school would greatly tend to remove mistakes, prejudices, and misapprehensions with respect to the National system of education, and to recommend the principles, and extend the application of that system throughout the south of Ireland.

We therefore pray that the Commissioners will take steps for the founding of a model school in the city of Cork.

(Signed by)

Lord FITZROY, Lieutenant of county and city
of Cork.

W. CROFTON, esq., High Sheriff.

* Board's Minute dated 13th January, 1858.

The Mayor of Cork.
Sir J. ARMISTE, M.P., and Mayor of Cork.
Sir J. GORDON, Knt.
Sir R. KANE, M.P.
F. LYONS, esq., B.A. and M.P.
Rev. G. WATKINS, Rector of St. Nicholas.
DANIEL MCGHEE, esq., City Treasurer.
MICHAEL R. BARRY, esq., Barrister.
JOHN BERNARD, esq., A.P.
JAMES LAMKEY, esq., J.P., and sixty other
citizens of Cork.

July, 1851.

4,473/59.—B. O., 29/7/59.

CORK PROPOSED DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Office of National Education,
2 August, 1859.

MY LORD,—We have had the honour to lay before the Commissioners of National Education the memorial forwarded by your lordship, praying for the establishment of a District Model School in the city of Cork.

The Commissioners feel much gratification at receiving a memorial praying for the establishment of a Model School in the city of Cork, as numerously signed by persons of influence, and of different religious denominations.

The Commissioners entertain the application favourably, but no provision for the erection of the building having been made in the estimates for the current year, they can at present do no more than make the preliminary inquiries as to a suitable site, &c., and for this purpose the Head and District Inspectors shall be furnished with the necessary instructions. The Commissioners will include in the estimate for the year 1860-61, a sum sufficient for the establishment of the proposed District Model School.

We have the honour to be, your lordship's
very obedient servants,(Signed), MATTHEW CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }To the Right Hon. Lord FITZROY, &c., &c.,
Trillick, Co. Tyrone.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM.

Up to March, 1860 (and occasionally afterwards), the correspondence merely consisted of letters to the Inspectors, the Board of Works, &c., as to the relative merits of the sites proposed, and the terms asked for each, and their reports in reply; also of correspondence with the Board's Solicitor, as to title, legal difficulties, &c.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL
EDUCATION, dated 30 March, 1863.

Read letter from Secretary to Board of Works, stating that the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury have requested that additional information be afforded them, regarding the sum of £2,000, applied for in the estimate for 1860-61, towards building a District Model School in Cork, and expressing the desire of the Board of Works to be furnished by the Commissioners with such particulars on the subject as will satisfy their lordships as to the necessity for this vote.

Ordered that the Board of Works be informed that the establishment of District Model Schools forms part of the plan of the Commissioners for improving the education of the people; that the Commissioners received a communication from the Mayor of Cork, dated 5th January, 1858, requesting to be informed of the proper course to be pursued, in order to obtain a District Model School for that city, and that in reply it was intimated to him, that although the Commissioners could not give any pledge as to their ultimate

† Board's Minute, dated 29th July, 1859.

decision, they would be happy to receive a memorial in favour of the project from the inhabitants.

Accordingly, in the month of August, 1860, the Commissioners received through Lord Farnley a memorial signed by a number of influential persons of various religious persuasions, praying for the establishment of a District Model School in Cork, to which they gave a favourable answer, and that it was in conformity with the promise made to the memorialists that they called on the Board of Works to include in the estimate of that department for 1860-61 a sum necessary for carrying on the works of the proposed school.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 14 June, 1861.

The Commissioners proceed to consider the question as to the site to be selected for the purposes of the intended Model School at Cork, and have before them a report from Dr. Newell, Head Inspector, and also a report from Mr. Sheridan, Head Inspector, with regard to the plot which in their opinion should be preferred.

Ordered that the site marked "K" in the ordinance maps of Cork, and "a a a, ab," on the map of the plot, which is situated opposite Anglen Bridge, and contains over two acres of ground, be taken from Mr. Wise at a yearly rent of £30, on a lease of 200 years, provided the architect to the Board of Works report favourably of it as a building site, and that there be no pecuniary difficulty in obtaining foundations.

Ordered further that the Board of Works be requested to cause their architect to furnish an immediate report as to the eligibility of the plot in question, especially as to the nature of the foundations and the additional cost, if any, which would be incurred, in respect of foundations, by building on that site.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 21 June, 1861.

The Secretary informs the Commissioners that he has received a report from the architect to the Board of Works stating, that the site approved for the purposes of the Cork Model National School is similarly circumstanced with all others in that city as to foundations, and that there would not be any additional expenditure required in this case beyond any other site, namely, about £500.

The Secretary also states that in accordance with the Board's order of the 14th inst., he has written to Mr. Greene, agent to Mr. Wise, accepting his proposal on the part of the Board.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 14 March, 1862.

The Secretary refers to the Minutes of the Board of the 14th and 21st June, 1861, regarding the site of the intended District Model National School at Cork,

and he reads a letter addressed to J. M. Green, esq., on the 19th June, 1861, agreeing to take from Mr. Wise a plot of ground at a yearly rent of £30, on a lease for 200 years, the Secretary also reads a letter from the Board of Works sending report from the architect, to the effect that this site is open to the objection as to foundations, &c., which is common to all sites on the flat of the city, but the expense of extra foundations will probably not exceed £200. The Secretary also reads report of Head Inspector Sheridan, dated 1st March, 1862, on the arrangement proposed by Mr. Greene to meet a certain difficulty which had arisen respecting a passage dividing the ground originally taken into two plots as reported by Mr. Goale in a verbal communication with Mr. Kelly.

Ordered, that the Commissioners approve of the arrangement submitted by Mr. Greene, and recommended by Head Inspector Sheridan, and agree to take the whole of the plot not tinted red on the map accompanying the Head Inspector's report, including the plot marked "A" now in the possession of Mr. Sutton, at an additional rent of £15, making the whole rent £45 a year instead of £30—the term of lease to be as before, viz., 200 years.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 4 July, 1862.

The Commissioners affix their corporate seal to the lease and counterpart of the Cork District Model School.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 19th September, 1862.

CORK DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL

Ordered, that the plans submitted by the Board of Works be approved, and that instructions be given to that department to have the buildings erected in accordance therewith.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 17th October, 1862.

Read letter from the Under Secretary, Dublin Castle, transmitting a memorial which has been received from the Presbytery of Cork, representing the necessity which is felt for the model school intended to be established in that city, and urging the propriety of having the building erected immediately.

Ordered, that Major-General Lacombe be informed, that on the 18th September the Commissioners finally approved of the plan and elevation prepared by the Board of Works for the Cork school, and that the Commissioners have now given directions that the Board of Works shall be again written to, urging them to proceed with the building as soon as possible.

Ordered, that a communication be sent to the Board of Works in accordance with the foregoing.

DUNMANWAY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Dunmanway
District
Model School.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 25 June, 1866.

Read Mr. T. J. Robertson's report on the site for the district model school at Dunmanway, county Cork.

Ordered, that it be approved.

Dunmanway, June 29, 1866.

SIR,—I beg leave to state, for the information of the Board of National Education, that THOMAS J. ROBERTSON, esq., Chief Superintendent of National schools, called on me on the 11th instant, respecting the establishment of a model and agricultural school in the town of Dunmanway, and county of Cork. Such an establishment has my unqualified approbation, and I will cordially co-operate in its promotion, as far as lies in my power. I beg leave further to state that I hold a farm of about twenty-five acres, for and during the term of three lives, and also hundred and ninety-nine

years in reversion, at the yearly rent of thirty-five pounds sterling; my farm bounds Backville-street, the most central, retired, and healthy part of the town; two acres are building ground, fronting Backville-street, the remaining twenty-three acres are immediately to the rear of the building ground. I respectfully refer the Board for information as to site and quality of ground, to Mr. Robertson, Chief Superintendent, and Mr. Butler, Local Inspector. The owners of the farms are satisfied to secure the Board of Education that the quantity of land required by the Board shall only be subject to the stipulated rent. The two acres intended for building ground and three acres to the rear. Yearly rent twenty-five pounds sterling.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES DOHERTY, P.S.

To the Commissioners of National Education.

Q 2

Dummanway
District
Model School.

Dummanway, July 2, 1846.

SIR,—I beg leave to state, for the information of the Board of National Education, that Mr. Robertson, Chief Superintendent of the National Schools, called on me as parish priest on the 11th ultimo, at Dummanway, in order to ascertain my feelings in reference to the building of a model school at Dummanway. Such an undertaking has my unqualified approbation; and I will feel great satisfaction in co-operating in its furtherance as far as lies in my power. On the occasion referred to, I called his attention to two sites—one at an extremity of my farm, the other containing about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre in Sackville-street, decidedly the most central and eligible site in the whole neighbourhood. At the time referred to I was so circumstanced that I could not give more than the three-quarters of an acre in Sackville-street. I am now in a position of giving any quantity of ground which may be required, immediately to the use of Sackville-street; the owners in fact-sample will confirm my lease of three lives and 999 years in reversion, and will guarantee that the building and premises will be only subject to the rent agreed on between the Board of National Education and me. I beg leave here to call the attention of the Board to the fact that a considerable portion of the lot of ground adjoining Sackville-street is building ground, the yearly rent of five acres, including building ground, twenty-five pounds sterling. I do most respectfully suggest to the Board to send Mr. Robertson, or some other officer, to Dummanway, to make further inquiries, and report the result to the Board of Education.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES DOHERTY, P.R.

To the Secretaries of National Education.

BOARD'S ORDER, 2 July, 1846, on above LETTER.

Transmit Rev. J. Doherty's letters 2914 P, and 2974 P, and also Mr. T. J. Robertson's report on Dummanway proposed sites for model school to Mr. J. R. Butler, Superintendent, District 28.

Request of him to read the documents attentively; let him then examine both the proposed sites, viz. that offered by the Rev. Mr. Doherty, and that of which Mr. Bryan is proprietor; let him then report to the Board which of the two he deems most suited to the purpose, as regards terms, situation, quantity of land, and all the other points referred to in Mr. Robertson's report. Mr. Butler is to bear in mind that Mr. Robertson's report is to be considered a confidential communication. His report must be up before next board day.

Let him return the documents.

R.O., 13/8/46.

Education Office, August 15, 1846.

SIR,—The Commissioners of National Education have had before them your proposal respecting a site for a district model school at Dummanway.*

Before coming to a final decision on the case the Commissioners request to know whether or not you will let the ground, consisting of two fields, containing in all about 54 acres, having a frontage in Sackville-street, in the town of Dummanway, at a rent of £5 a year for the building area, and £5 a year per acre for the remainder of the ground, on a lease of three lives and 999 years in reversion.

The favour of an early and definite reply is requested.

We are, &c.,

(Signed),

MAURICE CROSS,

JAMES KELLY.

Rev. James Doherty, P.R., Dummanway.

Dummanway, August 21, 1846.

GENTLEMEN,—Your favour of the 15th inst. only reached me at a late hour last night on my return from Cork, where I had been since last Monday, this I trust will account for not replying to your letter in due time.

I send enclosed a map of the intended site for a district model school at Dummanway. I beg leave to inform the Commissioners of National Education that I have been offered during the last fortnight £14 a year for the field in the front of Sackville-street, containing one acre, three rods, and six perches, for the purpose of building houses at each side of the entire length of the field at £12 a year, and Rev. Meade's lot at £3 3s. an acre by the year, being the rent he has satisfactorily paid me these twelve years past. I am now in a position to give possession immediately of both lots, and a lease of three lives and 999 years in reversion. Should not my proposal meet the approbation of the Commissioners of National Education, I will feel greatly obliged by a line to that effect at your earliest convenience, as I promised to give an answer to another applicant, as soon as I possibly could.

I remain, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

JAMES DOHERTY, P.R.

The Secretaries, Education Office,
Marlborough-street, Dublin.

Education Office, August 29, 1846.

SIR,—The Commissioners of National Education have under consideration the terms proposed in your letter of the 21st inst. for the ground at Dummanway, for the purpose of a district model school.

The Commissioners direct me to state that they have been offered ground equally eligible on much lower terms. They will, however, agree to pay a rent of £20 per annum, for the two fields at present occupied by Rev. Mr. Meade, containing about three acres three rods, and the field having a front towards Sackville-street, containing about one acre, three rods, ten perches, provided the titles be satisfactory, and the Misses Cox give the necessary consent.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

Rev. J. Doherty, Dummanway.

Dummanway, August 31, 1846.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. in reference to the terms offered by the Commissioners of National Education, namely, £20 per annum, for the purpose of a district model school at Dummanway, for the two fields at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. Meade, containing about three acres and three rods, and the field having a front in Sackville-street, containing about one acre, three rods, and ten perches, statute measure, provided the title and the Misses Cox give the necessary guarantee. With respect to title and guarantee there is and will be no difficulty. With respect to the annual rent, I feel extremely disposed to make sacrifice, and meet the wishes of the Commissioners of National Education. With this view, I beg leave to state that I am to give the Rev. Mr. Meade the two best fields in my possession in lieu of the two fields he at present occupies, and that attended with much inconvenience to myself; he has been a most unexceptionable tenant, and would prefer to hold his old lot, had I not been anxious to meet the views of the Commissioners. I am prepared to make a sacrifice of £4 per annum. Should the Commissioners then deem it advisable to give me for the lots already mentioned £22 per annum, I will cheerfully close with them and give immediate possession. In case those terms be not accepted by the Commissioners I trust and hope you will have the kindness to apprise me at your earliest convenience, in order that I may close a bargain for the building lot with a person to whom I am pledged in case it did not suit the views of the Commissioners.

I am, gentlemen, your very humble and obedient servant,

JAMES DOHERTY, P.R.

To the Secretaries.

* Date of Board's Minute, 18 August, '46.

I have surveyed for the Rev. Mr. Doherty a field fronting Sackville-street, in the town of Dunmurry, and find it contains, in front 132½ feet; in the rear 170 feet; and in depth 490 feet; containing in area in English statute measure one acre, three rods, and ten perches.

JOHN HANLON, Land Surveyor.

August 21, 1846.

Education Office, September 4, 1846.

SIR,—Having laid before the Commissioners of National Education your letter of the 31st ultimo, respecting the ground at Dunmurry for a district model school, we are directed to state that the Commissioners made the proposition as to rent as stated in our letter of the 28th ultimo after a full consideration, and that having offered the highest amount which they could, consistently with their general regulations, they do not feel warranted in altering their decision.

We are, therefore, to request you will have the goodness to state, definitively and without delay, whether you will accept the terms set forth in our last.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

MAURICE CROSS,
JAMES KELLY.

Rev. J. Doherty, P.P., Dunmurry.

Dunmurry, September 6, 1846.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, received this evening, respecting the ground at Dunmurry for a district model school, I beg leave to state, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, that in my last letter I have made sacrifices and subjected myself to personal inconvenience with the sole view of meeting the views of the Commissioners; I again repeat that I am prepared to give them the ground in question according to the terms proposed in my letter of the 31st ultimo. This answer is definite and without delay.

May I take the liberty of requesting a line in reply, as I am pledged with respect to the building-ground, in the event that it does not suit the views of the Commissioners?

I am, gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

JAMES DOHERTY, P.P.

The Secretaries, Education Office, Dublin.

Education Office, September 11, 1846.

SIR,—We are directed by the Commissioners of National Education to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 6th instant, that they regret they cannot accede to the terms proposed in your letter of the 31st ultimo, for the purchase of the ground intended for the erection of a district model school at Dunmurry, in the county of Cork; this being their final decision, we are further directed to state that they consider the correspondence with reference thereto at an end.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

MAURICE CROSS,
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

Rev. J. Doherty, P.P., Dunmurry.

Dunmurry, September 15, 1846.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been favoured with the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, "stating the final decision of the Board of National Education in reference to the terms proposed in my letter of the 31st ultimo, for the purchase of the ground intended for the erection of a district model school at Dunmurry, in the county of Cork." In reply I beg leave to say that, on mature consideration of the vast advantages likely to result to the youth of the entire district from such an institution, and my most anxious wish to have it in Dunmurry, I am prepared to accede to the terms offered by the Commissioners in your letter of the 29th

ultimo, namely, a rent of £20 per annum for the two fields at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. Meade, containing about three acres three rods, and the field having a front in Sackville-street, containing about one acre, three rods, and ten perches; I am also prepared to give the required guarantee. In conclusion, I beg leave to say that should any other site be deemed more eligible, and terms more favourable than those now proposed, I shall feel most happy and not the slightest disappointment.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES DOHERTY, P.P.

The Secretaries, Education Office, Dublin.

Education Office, September 15, 1846.

SIR,—The Commissioners of National Education have had before them your letter of the 15th inst., stating that you are prepared to accede to the terms offered by them in our letter of the 29th ultimo.

In reply, we are directed to acquaint you that the Commissioners cannot at present renew the negotiation with you respecting a site at Dunmurry for a district model school, being in communication on the same subject with another party.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

MAURICE CROSS,
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

Rev. James Doherty, P.P., Dunmurry.

Dunmurry, October 5, 1846.

GENTLEMEN,—A report has reached me, that Mr. Thomas Bryan, of Prospect Hill, near Dunmurry, has been in communication with the Board of National Education in reference to sites for a district agricultural model school at Dunmurry. As Roman Catholic parishes of this parish nearly twenty-nine years, I may be permitted to add, that I must necessarily be well acquainted with every locality in this district, and feel a deep interest for the welfare of the rising generation. May I then take the liberty of suggesting that the proposed sites are not the most eligible? In the town of Dunmurry alone there is a population of nearly 6,000 persons, with a dense population in the outskirts wretchedly poor; it appears to me that a central site would be most desirable, whereas the proposed sites are altogether some distance from the town, and entirely out of the reach of the children living in the east and north-east of the parish; indeed the intended sites are more than a mile from one part of the town. Under these circumstances I must respectfully suggest, that the consideration of these matters be referred to Mr. Butler, the local Superintendent of National schools, or some officer connected with the Board of Education; in conclusion, I beg leave to say that a sense of public duty, and the deep and lively interest I feel for the welfare of the inhabitants of the adjoining districts, induce me alone to put forward very respectfully these honest and disinterested suggestions.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES DOHERTY, P.P.

To the Board of National Education,
Marlborough-street, Dublin.

NOTES ON ABOVE.

Mr. Bryan's site adjoins last house on the west side of the town, and is, therefore, not in the centre. Mr. Doherty's site is in the centre of the town, and therefore nearer to the eastern outskirts, from which Mr. Bryan's is probably nearly a mile distant. Mr. Doherty's being more central, I would take it for choice, but Mr. Bryan's is not a bad site.

THOMAS J. ROBERTSON, Inspector.

Dunmanway
District
Model School.

Education Office, October 13, 1846.

Sir,—Having held your letter of the 5th inst. before the Commissioners of National Education, we are directed to remind you that the Board were willing to accept the site offered by you for the purpose of erecting a district model National school at Dunmanway on terms which after full consideration they deemed sufficient, and it was not until those terms were refused by you, that the Commissioners adopted the site offered by Mr. Bryan, which was favourably reported on by the officers appointed to examine it.

The Commissioners of National Education cannot, therefore, alter their decision at present regarding the site for the above purpose, offered by you; but should any impediment arise to prevent them from concluding the agreement with Mr. Bryan, the Commissioners will then be happy to reopen a negotiation with you.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

MAURICE CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

Rev. J. Doherty, P.P., Dunmanway.

DUNMANWAY MODEL SCHOOL.

73 Marlboro' street, March 23, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,—In this case the necessary steps in investigating title have been taken, and the deed of conveyance prepared and approved of on Mr. Bryan's part; but we have delayed concluding the matter in consequence of a suggestion from this gentleman as to certain alterations in the exact boundaries originally intended, and which he states would be for the advantage of the Commissioners. We requested him to put his proposal in writing, and we now enclose a copy of his reply.

The matter shall be at once completed upon our receiving the instructions of the Commissioners in reference to this point.

We have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

CHALK and DWYER.

The Secretaries of the Commissioners
of National Education.

Education Office, April 10, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,—We have laid before the Commissioners of National Education your letter of the 26th ult., enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Bryan on the subject of a plot of ground at Dunmanway for the establishment of a district model school.

The Commissioners agree to the proposal contained in the letter of Mr. Bryan, understanding from it that the plot of ground will contain 5 acres, or thereabouts; that the road will form the southern boundary and the river the southern boundary, so as to include Ryan's holding.

We return the lease queries, and we enclose a sketch of the ground, which the Provincial Inspector who reported on the site considered more accurate than the map set forth in the "lease queries."

We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

MAURICE CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

Messrs. Gault and Dwyer.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL
EDUCATION, dated 17 June, 1847.

The Commissioners affix their corporate seal to the lease of Dunmanway District Model school.

Ennisceorthy
District
Model School.

103/50.

WEXFORD UNION.

Workhouse, Wexford,
8 January, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been directed by the Board of Guardians of this union to transmit to you, to be laid before the Commissioners of National Education, the annexed copy of resolutions passed by the Guardians at their meeting, held on the 6th instant.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) THOMAS PRESTONBANK,
Clerk of the Union.

Maurice Cross, James Kelly, esqrs.

COPY OF RESOLUTIONS referred to.

Proposed by Sir Francis Le Hunte, &c., and seconded by John Walsh, esq., and unanimously passed—

That having found great difficulty in procuring properly qualified teachers to conduct the workhouse schools, and understanding that the same want is general throughout the county, we are of opinion that it is very desirable that the Commissioners of National Education should establish for this district a Model School, such as those instituted with such advantage in other cities and towns of the kingdom, for the purpose of training young persons as teachers; with land attached to give instruction in the principles and practice of the improved systems of training; and with a nautical department for the port of Wexford, to teach the course prescribed by the Merchant Seaman's Act, for masters of vessels.

* Enclosed in Inspector's letter D. 40, No. 65, 1856.

ENNISCEORTHY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Moved by Sir F. Le Hunte, &c., and seconded by J. Walsh, esq., &c., and unanimously passed—

That the best thanks of the Board be given to H. P. Clarke, esq., Inspector of National schools for the Wexford district, for the information so kindly afforded by him upon which the foregoing resolution was founded; and also for the uniform attention he has shown to this Board since his appointment to the district, and for the assistance he has rendered from time to time in the selection of teachers for the schools of this workhouse.

Resolved, that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Commissioners of National Education by the Clerk of the Union.

To the Right Honorable and Honorable the Commissioners of National Education.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned clergy, gentry, landholders, merchants, and traders of the county Wexford, being aware of the advantages that would be conferred on our county by the establishment of a district model school, such as have been instituted in other cities and towns of the kingdom by your Board, request that you may be pleased to take measures, at as early a date as possible, to erect one of these institutions for the Wexford district. We are aware that the difficulty of obtaining properly qualified teachers to conduct the workhouse schools is felt very sensibly by the Board of Poor Law Guardians and also by the patrons of schools generally throughout the county—an evil which would be entirely obviated by the arrangements of your Board in the model schools for training young persons of both sexes for such situations. We are also of opinion that land should be

attached to the establishment for the purpose of giving instruction to the people in the principles and practice of the most improved systems of farming; and that a nautical department for the ports of the county Wexford should be attached to teach the course prescribed under the Merchant Seamen's Act, for masters and mates of vessels, &c.

January 9, 1856.

Signed by **SIR FRANCIS LE HUNT, J.P.**
RICHARD SHERRIN, Mayor of Wexford.
JOHN WALSH, J.P.
JOHN GIBSON, J.P.
W. HIGGINS, Rector of Malmain.
J. E. HAINES, &c.
 &c., &c., &c.

195/56.—J.O.—15/3/56.

WEXFORD POOR LAW UNION.

Education Office,
 Feb. 27, 1856.

SIR,—We have laid before the Commissioners of National Education your letter of the 8th ultimo,* transmitting a copy of a Resolution of the Board of Guardians of the above union, praying for the establishment of a district model school at Wexford.

The Commissioners have also had before them the report of the Inspector of the district, to whom the application was referred for the usual information.

From his report it appears that the educational wants of the locality are already well supplied by the existing National and other schools, the managers of which could scarcely be expected to give the proposed model school their cordial support.

Under the circumstances the Commissioners must decline the application, not being prepared to incur so large an expenditure in establishing a school, the success of which appears so uncertain.

You are requested to lay this letter before the Board of Guardians at their next meeting.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) **MAURICE CROSS,**
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

The Clerk of the Poor Law Union,
 Wexford.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated May 9, 1856.

Read letter (District 40) from Mr. H. P. Clarke, District Inspector, reporting favourably of Ennisceorthy as an eligible locality in which to establish a district model school, and stating the Earl of Portsmouth, the lord of the soil, is prepared to grant a lease of a suitable site on very reasonable terms.

Ordered, that Mr. Clarke be directed to obtain from the Earl of Portsmouth's agent an abstract of his lordship's leasing powers.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated August 8, 1856.

The Secretary lays before the Board the Correspondence with Mr. H. P. Clarke, District Inspector, respecting the establishment of a district model school at Ennisceorthy, county Wexford.

Ordered, that the Board approve of the building of a district model literary school, consisting of male, female, and infants' departments, in the town of Ennisceorthy, and that the offer of a site by the Earl of Portsmouth be accepted subject to the architect's approval of its eligibility as regards building purposes.

Ordered, that the District Inspector be informed of the foregoing minute, and that he be directed to acquaint Lord Portsmouth's agent that no steps can be taken towards the commencement of the works until the lease shall have been executed.

Ordered further, that instructions be given to the

architect to visit and report upon the site specified in Mr. Clarke's report, viz., that adjoining the town on the New Ross road.

Ordered further, that the secretary be directed to acquaint the Mayor of Wexford and the Chairman of the Board of Guardians, of the foregoing minute deciding upon the erection of a district model school at Ennisceorthy.

Ennisceorthy
 District
 Model School.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated September 13, 1856.

Read letter from Mr. J. W. Kavanaugh, Head Inspector, stating that in his opinion, and for reasons which he mentions, the success of the model school which the Commissioners have resolved on establishing at Ennisceorthy (by B.O., S.S. 56), is very doubtful, and depends upon such a variety of circumstances that he suggests the matter should be reconsidered by the Commissioners.

Ordered, that Mr. Kavanaugh be informed that the Commissioners have attentively perused his letter, but that they cannot now recede from their engagements, having accepted Lord Portsmouth's offer of a site, and also pledged themselves to several influential persons who have expressed an interest in the undertaking.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated 25 June, 1857.

Read letter from Mr. Dwyer, architect, reporting that having examined the plot of ground, containing two Irish acres, proposed as the site of the intended Model School in Ennisceorthy, he considers it in every respect most eligible for building purposes.

Ordered, that the site referred to be approved, subject to a satisfactory report being received from Mr. Dwyer, as regards the foundations of the proposed building.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 18 September, 1857.

Ordered, that the site conditionally approved by minute of the 25th June last, be now finally sanctioned, subject to the scales expense as stated in the architect's report; that Messrs. Geale and Dwyer be requested to take steps for the preparation of the lease on the terms and tenors already agreed upon; and that the Board of Works be informed that on the execution of the lease, the Commissioners will call upon them to prepare the plans, &c., of the proposed building.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 11 December, 1857.

Read letter from Mr. H. P. Clarke, Sub-Inspector, acquainting the Commissioners that the Rector of Ennisceorthy, the Very Rev. the Dean of Ennly, will not offer any opposition to the establishment of the Ennisceorthy District Model School, but that he does not, as yet, feel himself in a position to make any promise as to whether he will attend to give religious instruction to the pupils of his persuasion.

The Secretary resolves no instruction.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 19 February, 1858.

Read letter from Messrs. Geale and Dwyer, reporting that the lease of the site of the Ennisceorthy District Model School is now ready for execution by the grantor, the Earl of Portsmouth, and enclosing copy of a communication from Mr. Ellis, his lordship's agent, promising to get his signature to the deed in June next, as which time he (Mr. E.) usually goes over to England on business of this nature, adding that, in the meantime, the Commissioners may act as if the instrument were perfected.

Ordered, that Messrs. Geale and Dwyer be informed

* Date of Board's Minute, 15th Feb., 1856.

† The letter referred to above is missing.

Ennisceorthy
District
Model School.

that the Commissioners cannot take any step towards commencing the erection of the buildings until the lease shall have been executed, but, as the respondent, there will be no objection to give directions for the preparation of the plans.

Ordered also, that the Board of Works be requested to prepare the necessary plans, in accordance with the views of the Commissioners, as expressed in their minute of the 18th September, 1857, and Secretaries' letter of the 20th of the same month.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 13 August, 1858.

Read letter from Messrs. Gault and Dwyer, forwarding the lease and consent of the site of the proposed district model school at Ennisceorthy, for execution on the part of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners approve of the deeds, and their corporate seal is affixed thereto.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 17 June, 1859.

Ordered, that the plans [of Ennisceorthy District Model School] with the alterations suggested by the Head and District Inspectors be approved.

Cost, £5,000.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 3 December, 1859.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Board of Works, intimating that the tender of Mr. Pat Kerr, of No. 23, Leinster-road, has been accepted for the erection of the district model school at Ennisceorthy—amount, £4,843.

8,127/59.

Saint Peter's College, Wexford,
December 14, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,—I find that the contract for the erection of a model school in Ennisceorthy has been concluded, and that the necessary preparations are being made for carrying it into execution.

It is now more than two years since the Inspector of National schools in this district waited on me, apparently with the view of ascertaining my sentiments on this subject.

I then informed him that I was decidedly opposed to the establishment of a model school in Ennisceorthy, and that, were it established, I should feel myself called on to exert all the authority and influence I possessed to prevent the Catholic children of the town and neighbourhood from frequenting it.

My signature attached not long since to the pastoral address of the Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishops to the Roman Catholic clergymen and people of Ireland, furnishes unequivocal proof that my sentiments on the subject remain unchanged.

Last, however, my silence on this present occasion might be construed into something like acquiescence in this project, I now formally protest against the introduction into this diocese of an institution long since repudiated by myself and lately so emphatically condemned by the united Catholic episcopacy.

I never can approve of an educational establishment whose constitution, rejecting all episcopal control, necessarily endangers the faith of the Catholic children who may resort to it.

However high-minded and honorable the officials connected with the contemplated model school of Ennisceorthy may be, I cannot abandon to their safe keeping the sacred deposit for the custody of which I am myself responsible, and which I am bound to guard with a jealous vigilance and a watchful care.

Allow me to say that ample provision is already made for the educational wants of the Catholic youth of Ennisceorthy.

In a town containing a population of about 6,000 Catholics, there are, besides three private Catholic

schools, four public schools for gratuitous education—three in actual operation—a fourth nearly completed, and to be opened next March.

Two religious communities have charge of the education of the female children, the male children are educated by the Christian Brothers, whose superior system of education and efficiency as teachers is sufficiently guaranteed by authentic testimony of recent date, which the Commissioners will not dispute.

I object, therefore, to the establishment of a model school in Ennisceorthy as a wasteful waste of public money—in an act of defiance to the Catholic Bishop of the diocese, and the clergy and people who share his sentiments, and a premeditated aggression on the jurisdiction and authority that rightfully belongs to him.

I look upon it as an attempt to impose on the Catholic people of Ennisceorthy, a degrading and demoralizing intellectual servitude by forcing on them a system of education incompatible with Catholic discipline, and dangerous to Catholic faith.

It is painful to me to pen these lines. Contentious of any kind is unbecoming to my feelings, but I cannot renounce my office—I cannot forget my right—identified with my duty of protesting, to the utmost of my power, the faith and morals of the Catholic youth entrusted to my pastoral care.

Gentlemen, I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,

(Signed), J. T. FARLON.

To the Commissioners of
National Education.

N.B.—I reserve to myself the right of making this letter public.

8,127/59.

Office of National Education,
January 21, 1860.

MY LORD,—Having had before the Board of National Education your letter of the 14th December last,* we are directed to state that the Commissioners have read with concern that communication, and to express their regret that the proposed establishment of a district model school at Ennisceorthy has not the advantage of your concurrence.

The Commissioners arrived at the conclusion that it was their duty to establish such a school in the county Wexford, in consequence of resolutions forwarded to them which were passed unanimously at a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Wexford Poor Law Union, praying the Commissioners to grant a model school for the benefit of the district; and the Commissioners selected Ennisceorthy, on the strong recommendation of the Inspectors, after due inquiry, as the most eligible locality for the erection of the buildings.

The Commissioners accordingly made all the preliminary arrangements for the purpose, having obtained the sanction of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury and Parliament for the requisite expenditure.

In the establishment of such schools the Commissioners have regarded the general duties attached to their position as trustees of the funds devoted by Parliament to the education of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland of all religious denominations, and they have erected and established such institutions in various important towns, notwithstanding the want of concurrence of prelates and clergy of the Established Church, and with all respect for your position, the Commissioners must decline entering into any discussion or controversy on the matters propounded in your letter, protesting however, as they do, in the strongest terms against the imputations that their establishment of this school is designed to impose on the Catholic people of Ennisceorthy a degrading and demoralizing intellectual servitude.

We have the honour, &c.,

(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

Right Rev. Dr. Farlon,
St. Peter's College, Wexford.

* Board's Minute, dated January 20, 1860.

1,163/86.

St. Peter's College, Wexford,
February 4, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,—I am in receipt of your letter dated January 21st, and I beg to say that almost continual absence from home, since then, has alone prevented an earlier acknowledgment of it.

The Commissioners, I find, decline entering into any discussion or controversy on the matters juxtaposed in my letter of the 14th December last. I rejoice that our indications on that point are largely in perfect accordance. I have no ambition whatever to gratify in that way, nor can I discover any grounds for discussion or controversy in this plain statement of facts which my letter contained, or in the inferences evidently deduced from them.

The Commissioners protest in the strongest terms against the imposition that their establishment of a model school in Ennisceorty is designed to impose on the Catholic people of that town a degrading and demoralizing intellectual servitude. The word "designed" does not properly convey my meaning. It has been used by the Commissioners, not by me. What I did impute to them before, and impute at present, is an attempt to impose on the Catholic people of Ennisceorty what I believe, and, in my opinion, the Commissioners ought to believe, to be correctly designated a degrading and demoralizing servitude, for what else is it to force on them a system of education unconsuget to their feelings and at variance with their religious principles and convictions?

The Commissioners state that such institutions have been established in various towns notwithstanding the want of concurrence of prelates and clergy of the Established Church. It is not for me to determine what amount of deference is due by the Commissioners to the prelates and clergy of the Established Church, or whether the slight shown to a Catholic bishop and his clergy is counterbalanced by equal disregard exhibited towards them. I plead only for the rights of the Catholic clergy and people of this diocese, and I maintain that the Commissioners, in discharging a public trust and dispensing the public money, whenever consideration they may extend to others, are bound to respect the wishes and feelings of the vast majority of the population.

But the irresistibly cogent reasons which have induced the Commissioners to erect a model school in Ennisceorty, are first certain resolutions forwarded to them from the Board of Guardians of the Wexford Poor Law Union praying for the establishment of such a school for benefit of the district; and secondly, a strong recommendation from the Local Inspector of National schools to choose Ennisceorty as the most eligible locality for the erection of the buildings.

There is an apparent duplicity here in linking together cause and effect, which seems not quite consistent with candour. The Commissioners omit to mention the date of these resolutions, the individual who suggested them, and the reply given at the time to the request of the Wexford Poor Law Guardians. The facts are simply as follow:—So far back as 1856 the establishment of a model school in the town of Wexford was introduced to the notice of the Guardians by the Inspector of the district. In a subsequent meeting of the Board on the 5th January, 1856, in conformity with the strong recommendation of the Inspector, who was present on the occasion, the resolutions referred to were drawn up, and an order given that they should be communicated to the Commissioners of National Education. It should be borne in mind that these resolutions were framed and forwarded at a time when the model schools were not formally condemned by the radical Catholic episcopacy of Ireland, when the attention of the Catholic laity of the county Wexford was not directed to their peculiarly objectionable character and constitution, and before the National system of education generally presented to the public eye the decided sectarian complexion by which it is at present signalized.

On the 27th of the following month a letter was

addressed to the Guardians by the Secretaries of the Board, stating that the Commissioners had before them the resolutions of the Board of Guardians praying for the establishment of a district model school at Wexford, and also the report of the Inspector of the district to whom the applications were referred for the usual information, that from his report it appeared that the educational wants of the locality was already well supplied by the existing National and other schools, the managers of which could scarcely be expected to give the proposed model school their cordial support, and that under these circumstances the Commissioners declined the application, not being prepared to incur so large an expenditure in establishing a school the success of which appeared so uncertain.

We have now before us the strange eventful history of the resolutions of the Wexford Board of Poor Law Guardians. In the month of January, 1856, the Local Inspector urges on the Board the expediency of leaving a model school established in the town of Wexford, proving from figures that its educational wants were by no means adequately supplied. The Board accordingly frames and orders to be forwarded a resolution praying for its establishment. In the following February the Commissioners decline to accede to the request of the Board on the ground that, according to the report of the same Inspector, the educational wants of the locality were already well supplied. But after the lapse of nearly four years this same resolution of the Wexford Board of Guardians praying for the establishment of a model school in the town of Wexford, furnished to the Commissioners, on the report again of the same Inspector, a conclusive reason for establishing such a school in Ennisceorty, where neither the Board of Guardians, nor any individual Guardian, nor any Catholic inhabitant of the locality, nor as far as I know, any Protestant, applied for its establishment. After the Catholic bishop of the diocese had repeatedly declared his decided opposition to such a school, the educational wants of the locality being as I have shown in my former letter abundantly supplied by the existing National and other schools, the managers of which may be expected not only not to give the proposed model school their cordial support, but on the contrary, to offer it steadily and perseveringly their hearty determined opposition—such a course of proceeding requires no commentary.

Let me at parting assure the Commissioners that this vigorous display of disregard for the just wishes and demands of the Catholic prelates will not in the slightest degree intimidate or disconcert them—that it is unwise and impolitic in a public body, depending for its support on public confidence, ostentatiously to defy those whom the people love and venerate—that I myself and the Catholic clergy of Ennisceorty have had more than one proof of the submission and docility of its faithful people—that the proposed model school, with all its attractions, will not have them from their fidelity to their pastors—and that with the Divine blessing not one Catholic child shall ever cross its threshold.

I have the honour, gentlemen, to remain

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS FARLORG.

To the Secretaries of the
Board of National Education.

1,163/86.

ENNISCEORTY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Education Office,

25 February, 1860.

MR LOAN,—We are to acquaint you that your letter of the 4th inst.* has been laid before the Commissioners of National Education.

We have the honour to be, your Lordship's

Very obedient servants,

(Signed)

MATTHEW CROSS,

JAMES KELLY,

Secretaries.

The Right Rev. Thomas Farlorg,
St. Peter's College, Wexford.

* Board's Minute, dated 17th February, 1860.

Ennisceorty
District
Model School.

Enniskillen
District
Model School.

ENNISKILLEN DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Belleisle, Lishallow, Enniskillen,
August 28, 1857.

SIR,—With great pleasure I enclose to you a memorial from residents in town of Enniskillen, and in county Fermanagh, requesting the Commissioners of National Education to establish in Enniskillen one of their district model schools.

My father, the Rev. J. G. Porter, would have been this week in Dublin, on his return from the baths of Aix-la-Chapelle, and would have in person presented this memorial to your Board, but I fear he has been detained in England, and to prevent delay, send the memorial at once to your office.

It is unnecessary for me to show either the great local advantages of this school to Enniskillen, or the benefits that the 140 small National schools now in Fermanagh would derive from its establishment in their leading central town, both in public opinion of their system, and as a standard and example to raise the quality of their teachers, houses, rooms, fittings-up, &c.

The signatures attached, their number, and from men of all creeds and ranks, and of the highest character, show the most pressing, and general wish, hitherto made to make the best use of the system of education which for twenty-five years every government in Ireland has promoted and supported in the most steady and liberal manner.

Your obedient servant,

T. G. PORTER.

Secretaries, National Education
Commissioners.

We, the undersigned residents of the town of Enniskillen and county Fermanagh, request the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland to establish a head or district school here, both for its local use to the children of the town, and as an example of the best advantages of the National system to the 140 National schools in this county:—

J. G. PORTER, Belleisle.
HUGH COWLAND, T.C., Enniskillen.
W. A. HARRADAY, Hollycassidy Mills.
JOHN MENAHAN, P.L., Carrageet.
G. E. JONES, Gorman, Enniskillen.
WM. R. ARMISTEAD, Enniskillen.
JOHN FEE, Stronmills.
R. BARRY, Carrageet.
JOHN MCRAE, Enniskillen.

Here follow the names of sixty-two of the principal inhabitants of Enniskillen and its neighbourhood.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES of the BOARD, dated
4 September, 1857.

Mr. Porter to be informed (with reference to his letter of the 28th August, '57) that the Commissioners are much gratified at receiving a memorial from so many respectable inhabitants of Enniskillen on the subject—that they have taken steps to build three additional model schools—viz., at Derry, N. T. Ards, and Enniscorthy; that they have applied to Parliament for the requisite funds to carry out the object, and that until the period shall have arrived for submitting to Parliament their estimate for the year 1858—9—it will not be in their power to make any appropriation in the number of this class of schools. But they have given instruction to the secretaries that this memorial shall be again laid before them at the proper time.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES of the BOARD, dated
20 November, 1857.

District Inspector to obtain information on the following points:—

I. The number of inhabitants in Enniskillen, of the different religious denominations.

II. The number of children likely to attend a district model school, if established.

III. The state of public opinion in Enniskillen and its neighbourhood, regarding the expediency of establishing the proposed school.

IV. The probability of obtaining an eligible site at a moderate rent.

Enniskillen, December 12, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, in reference to a memorial from the residents of this town and neighbourhood, praying for the establishment of a model school at Enniskillen,

I beg to state—1. That, according to the Census return, there were 8,949 inhabitants in Enniskillen in the year 1851, and the population has been increasing; of the above number about 2,000 are Roman Catholics, the remainder are Protestants—about 1,000 being of the Methodist connexion. Presbyterians are not numerous.

II. There is here the endowed school of Portora, which is principally devoted to the education of the sons of the gentry. To meet the wants of a mercantile education a branch school from Portora has been opened in town. This arrangement has not been at all satisfactory to the inhabitants, nor has it succeeded; and there is a want felt of a suitable provision for a good English education. The proposed school would be expected to supply this want, and from all the information I have been able to obtain, I believe such a school might open with about 100 pupils. This attendance might go on increasing until it would reach 300,—say 200 males, and 100 females.

III. The names appended to the memorial may well be taken as representing the state of public opinion in Enniskillen and its neighbourhood, regarding the expediency of establishing the proposed school. On these names of a respectable middle class, representing the different political and religious sections of the community; and I have much confidence in saying such a school would be very popular, and esteemed a great privilege.

IV. Three different sites have been brought under my consideration, which would be all more or less eligible.

1. In the south-east end of the town there is a tenement on the main street, 75 feet in front, and extending about 100 feet to the rear. The town Corporation are the proprietors in fee, but a lease of 75 years would be given by the occupying tenant on reasonable terms. The objection to this site is, that it is at the end of, rather than in, the town, which might prevent the regular attendance of many children. It is also in the neighbourhood of the public gas works.

2. In the centre of the town is a tenement 53 feet in front, and extending 105 ft. to the rear. The main street is on the front, and in the rear is one leading to the poor class of houses. These premises could be had on a lease renewable for ever—the present lease being respectively 17 and 15 years. The objection here is a cellar extending 10 feet across the front, the right of access to which is leased off.

3. A few perches from the above, and having the same desirable qualifications of proximity to the public thoroughfare, and ready access to the houses of the poorer class, is another tenement about 65 feet in front, 70 do. in the rear, and about 290 do. in depth. A lease in perpetuity could be had of this, and, I believe, on reasonable terms.

I beg to recommend the application to the favourable consideration of the Commissioners, and the site last described as being the most suitable.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JAMES BROWNE, District Inspector, No. 12.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES of the BOARD, dated February
26, 1858.

The Commissioners consider the plot of ground recommended as not at all of sufficient extent; and that,

as no other suitable site appears to be available, the question of establishing a district model school in Enniskillen be deferred for the present.

Belleisle, October 24, 1859.

SIR,—I beg to request the attention of the Commissioners to the well-signed memorial for a model National school in Enniskillen, which I had the honour to forward to them in August, 1857; also to their letter to me, September 14, 1857, and June 1, 1858, that this memorial would be again considered by them in this year, 1859, though their funds allotted to this special class of school for 1857 and 1858, had been already engaged for other places.

As to getting the best site I would suggest that the most prudent course would be, for the Board, by public advertisement in the local newspapers, stating the minimum one required, and within what distance of the town, to request tenders to be sent to your local Inspector.

Your obedient servant,

J. G. V. PORTER.

To the Secretaries, National Education
Commissioners.

ENNISKILLIN PROPOSED DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Office of National Education,
November 8, 1859.

SIR,—We have laid before the Commissioners of National Education your letter of the 24th ult., calling attention to a memorial forwarded to them by you some time ago, on behalf of the establishment of a district model school in the town of Enniskillen.*

We are directed to state that, when the Commissioners had had the memorial before them, they took into consideration, as you are aware, whether Sligo or Enniskillen should be selected as the most eligible locality for the erection of a district model school; you are also aware that, for various reasons, the Board decided in favour of Sligo.

We are further directed to inform you, that the Commissioners are not at present prepared to add to the number of district model schools; at the same time this decision is not to be understood as precluding them from considering the claims of Enniskillen at some future period.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

J. G. V. Porter, Esq.,
Belleisle, Enniskillen.

Belleisle, December 31, 1859.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you, to be laid before the Commissioners of National Education, another memorial from residents in the town of Enniskillen and county of Fermanagh, praying for the establishment of a model National school at Enniskillen, the numerous signatures to which, from men of all our different creeds, and chosen by public votes to fill our highest local civic offices, will fully show the general and reasonable desire for the establishment of this public institution, as soon as possible, at Enniskillen, and the great wish to that effect has not been changed since the former memorial in August, 1857.

I will merely take the liberty to add that if it is given to any town to claim one of these excellent institutions, from the liberal grant of Parliament, I think few towns in Ireland can put forward stronger reasons, either from its own wants, or from the great prospective advantage to the National system, likely to arise from this example in so central and stirring a town, the social and commercial capital of the north-west of Ireland, and where, hitherto, public opinion has been supposed to be adverse to your Board.

It will be a great pleasure to me if in any or by any trouble I can promote this good purpose.

Your obedient servant,

J. G. V. PORTER.

To the Secretary, National Education
Commissioners.

To the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION in
IRELAND.

THE MEMORIAL of the INHABITANTS of the TOWN of
ENNISKILLIN—

HUMBLY SHewETH—That we, the undersigned residents in the town of Enniskillen and county of Fermanagh, beg leave again, as in August, 1857, to request the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, to establish one of their model schools at Enniskillen, both for its local use to this town, with an active and industrious population of six thousand, and as an example of the best advantages of the National system, and which, therefore, in this central centre of this county will be of great use in helping to raise the standard of education in the numerous small schools (about 140) already under your Board in Fermanagh.

Enniskillen, November 23, 1859.

WILLIAM A. WILLOCK, D.D., Rector of
Clonsilla.

WILLIAM BLANDFORD, A.B., Ex-Sch.

DAVID WILKIN, Clerkman, &c.

WILLIAM ARMISTEAD, T.C.

JOHN DUNNAN.

WILLIAM BELL, Druggist.

HENRY MEE, Grocer.

NEHEMIAH LITTLE.

JOHN LITTLE.

JOHN KERR, &c.

Here follow the signatures of 144 of the leading gentry, merchants, traders, and others of Enniskillen.

Office of National Education,
January 31, 1860.

SIR,—We have had the honour of laying before the Commissioners of National Education your letter of the 31st ult., together with the accompanying memorial from certain residents in Enniskillen and county of Fermanagh, praying for the establishment of a district model school in that town.*

In reply we are directed to refer you to our last letter on this subject, dated 8th November last, in which you were informed that the Commissioners were not then prepared to add to the number of their district model schools, but that this decision was not to be understood as precluding them from considering the claims of Enniskillen at some future period.

The Commissioners further direct us to acquaint you, that they have no funds at their disposal which would enable them to accede to the prayer of the memorial, and erect a district model school at Enniskillen during the present year, but that should they determine upon adding to the number of these institutions at a future period, they will be happy to consider the claims of Enniskillen as well as those which may be put forward from other localities.

No pledge can, however, be given as to what the ultimate intentions of the Board may be with reference to this matter.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

J. G. V. Porter, Esq.,
Belleisle, Lisbellaw.

* Board's Minute, dated November 4, 1859.

† Board's Minute, January 12th, 1860.

Enniskillen
District
Model School.

PROPOSED MODEL SCHOOL AT ENNISKILLEN.

Belleisle, October 11, 1860.

SIR,—I beg to enclose to you a copy of my letter of September 22nd to Mr. Cardwell, and both of which please to send back to the Secretaries of the National Education Board, and his letter of October 24th, referring me to you for an answer, which I now ask.

Your obedient servant,

J. G. V. PORTER.

ENNISKILLEN MODEL NATIONAL SCHOOL.

Belleisle, Lisbellaw, September 24, 1860.

SIR,—So far back as 1857, and again in 1859, I had the honour to forward to the National Education Board a strong memorial from the Town Commissioners, residents, &c., of all creeds in Enniskillen for the establishment there of a model National school, both for the benefit of the children of a populous and rising town, and as a good example to the numerous small National schools (more than 140) scattered over this county (Fermanagh).

This most fair application has been twice postponed, owing to financial reasons, and to the Board's prior engagements to other towns, but Mr. Macdonnell, who knows all the circumstances of the case, and how useful a model school in so great and stirring a centre of public opinion as Enniskillen, would be to the National system under his care, has the kindness to tell me that the time has now come when its establishment may be included by you in your estimates for next year, and I trust you may enable me to give this favourable answer to the memorialists.

I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

J. G. V. PORTER.

Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P.

ENNISKILLEN PROPOSED DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Office of National Education,
November 2, 1860.

SIR,—We are directed to state that the Commissioners of National Education have resolved to apply to the Board of Public Works to include in their estimate for 1861—a sum towards the erection of a district model school in Enniskillen; but we are to add that no steps can be taken with regard to leasing a site, or to the preparation of the plans, until the Government shall have sanctioned the establishment of such schools, and the Parliament shall have voted the necessary funds during the ensuing session.*

We return the letters as requested.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

J. G. V. Porter, esq.,
Belleisle, Enniskillen.

24/9/61.

Enniskillen, September 24, 1861.

At a meeting of the Town Commissioners convened by summons to take into consideration some matters relative to the new National model school, for which a grant has been given by the Commissioners of National Education, a large number of the Town Commissioners, with the Chairman, were present,—the following resolution was proposed by Dr. Mahood, and seconded by Mr. James Graham,—

That the Town Commissioners of Enniskillen, feel themselves in duty bound to express their gratitude to the Commissioners of National Education for the very liberal spirit with which the Commissioners have met the requirements of this town and neighbourhood in granting a district school equal to the wants of the

people, and that the Town Commissioners will in every way co-operate with the Commissioners of National Education in obtaining a proper site for the proposed district school.

Passed unanimously.

W. CANNON, Chairman.

Town Hall, Enniskillen.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated February 14, 1862.

The Secretary informs the Commissioners that provision has been made in this year's estimate for the erection of a district model school in Enniskillen, and that instructions were sent that since forwarded to the Head and District Inspectors to proceed to visit such sites as may be deemed eligible in the town or immediate neighbourhood, and to make a full report as to the suitability of each, and the terms on which it may be offered.

ENNISKILLEN DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.—REPORT ON SITE.

Enniskillen, February 1, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of the 13th September last, relative to the site for the Enniskillen model school, we beg to submit this report.

In the course of our inquiry we have had from time to time four different sites brought under notice, two of which reports have already been sent forward by the Head Inspector. One being a site in the middle of the town, offered by Mr. R. Gaulty, the extent of which was utterly insufficient; the other a site offered by John Collins, esq., in reply to local advertisements. The letter containing this offer is dated October 21—it was sent forward to the office with a letter from the Head Inspector, dated January 17, in reply to the official letter then received—this site we cannot recommend.

It now remains to consider the eligibility of the two remaining sites, each of which has advantages which the other does not possess.

The first of these, and that one which we regard as the most advantageous, is on the road leading to Dublin, very near the railway station, and only five or five minutes' walk from that end of the town. A lease will be given in perpetuity by the Hon. Mr. Corry, at the yearly rent of ten pounds per statute acre. We append a portion of the correspondence with reference to the site. Mr. Corry's letter marked (1), and the letter making the offer and stating the conditions from his agent, Mr. Davis, marked (2).

Another site offered by the Town Commissioners of Enniskillen on the eminence known as Fort Hill. This would be more central, and the building would occupy a more commanding position, but there are drawbacks of a serious nature which lead us to the conclusion that the site on Mr. Corry's ground is to be preferred.

The space of ground available on the Fort Hill is limited in area, and the whole extent available is estimated at about one statute acre and a quarter. The rent proposed to be charged for this is £15 per annum.

But it is believed that a short Act of Parliament would be required in order to enable the Commissioners to give a lease in perpetuity, as their powers in this respect are limited by Charter.

Moreover, the difficulty of bringing building materials to this site would greatly increase the cost of the building, while the circumstance that a steep hill has to be ascended takes away considerably from the apparent advantage of a central position.

We append two resolutions on this subject, passed unanimously by the Town Commissioners, with the letters from the Chairman forwarded to the District Inspector. The last of these is dated January 24; they are marked (3) and (4) respectively.

Considering the legal and architectural difficulties connected with the Fort Hill site, and also taking into account the steep ascent and descent, with the prob-

* Board's Minute, dated October 26, 1860.

† Recommending sites.

bility of the space available being inadequate, we beg to recommend that the site on Mr. Corry's ground be selected, and that steps be taken as early as possible for having the works proceeded with.

A letter has been addressed to the District Inspector on the subject of the extent of accommodation which in the opinion of the writer (the Rev. Dr. Magee) should be provided. We beg to append the letter, which is marked (B).

We have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servants,

W. A. HUNTER, Head Inspector,
JAMES BROWN, District Inspector, No. 13.

The Secretaries, Education Office.

Charter Hill, September 21, 1861.

JAMES BROWN, esq.

Sir,—As I understand that the model school about to be built in Kinsickillen is calculated to accommodate not more than 250 pupils, I beg to draw your attention to the desirableness of building upon a somewhat larger scale.

The number of children on the rolls of the parochial school is 160, infant school 80—total, 240; of these, the average attendance might be calculated as 150 at least. It nearly amounts to that at present, although the parochial schools are only recently re-organized, and far from being as full as they might be.

The number of Roman Catholic inhabitants of Kinsickillen being equal to that of the Protestants, gives 150 more for them—total 300.

To these must be added all those boys, sons of shopkeepers and others, now attending Portora Royal School as day boys, but whose parents all contemplate sending them to the model school.

Say for these 40, and you have a total of at least 340 pupils who may reasonably be expected to enter the model school at once. But allowing a margin of 40 for possible access in my calculation, and you have at least 380 pupils nearly for the model school on the day of its completion.

This, however leaves out of consideration the pupils who would certainly be attracted from the neighbouring country districts, and allows nothing, too, for the growth of population and the increase of the town—an increase which the very existence of a good model school would tend in some degree to promote.

I am convinced, therefore, that if the proposed model school be built for only 250 scholars, that in a very short time it will be found too small for the requirements of the place, and the Commissioners would then be called on to enlarge it at a much greater cost than the necessary additions could now be made for in the course of the original buildings.

But there is another reason why it seems to us very important that ample room should be supplied from the first.

It is that there is a danger in all model schools of the children of the poorer class being crowded out by those of the middle class, and so a great State provision for the education of all being perverted into an exclusive privilege for those who least need State aid. I greatly fear that if the schools be not built on a tolerably liberal scale here, that this would be the certain result.

There being, I understand, a fixed ratio between the three grades of payments in the model school, I have no doubt that all the first and second-class graduates would be filled at once by the children of the shopkeepers, and even the better class, whose parents are keenly alive to the benefits of a good education.

The poorer class would, for many reasons, be slower to avail themselves of educational advantages, and their space would, most probably, be not filled-up at first, and would, therefore, be appropriated to the other two.

The result would be that the school would, from the first, assume the character of an exclusively middle-class seminary. The poor finding themselves, when

they did come, greatly in the minority, would gradually withdraw—if they did not find themselves almost entirely excluded almost from the first.

The practical result would be a great abuse of the money of the State—a school for the children of the middle classes—and none, or hardly any of the poorer classes (for whose benefit solely the State grant was usually intended) able to avail themselves of it. I confess I feel most keenly anxious that this evil should be prevented, and I am convinced it can only be so by building the school on a scale large enough to allow room for the poor to come in, as they will come more slowly than the others.

For all these reasons I am convinced that the scale of the proposed schools is too small, and that schools for 400 or 450 are absolutely necessary to the success of the effort about to be made to raise the standard of education in this place.

I do most earnestly hope for the success of that effort. No pains on my part shall be wanting to promote it; but I am convinced that the efficiency of the schools depends mainly upon their being built on a large and liberal scale, sufficiently so to provide for the wants of a place so important, and a population so intelligent and so eager for education as that of Kinsickillen.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
N. C. MACKEN.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the Board, dated February 14, 1862.

Ordered, that the Commissioners take three statute acres of Mr. Corry's land for the purpose of the intended model National school, at the yearly rent of £10 per statute acre, and on a lease in perpetuity, provided the Board of Works report that the plot is eligible for building purposes, and that the arrangement of the three acres, as to the extent of frontage, depth, &c., will render the soil suitable for the purposes of the school.

EXTRACT from MINUTES of the Board, dated March 14, 1862.

Read letter dated 12th March, 1862, from the Board of Works, transmitting copy of architect's report in regard to the three acres of land at Kinsickillen agreed to be taken from the Honorable Mr. Corry by Board's Order, 14th February, 1862, for the purpose of the intended district model National school in that town; and stating, with reference to the Secretaries' letter of the 15th February, 1862, asking to know his opinion as to its eligibility as a building site, and the manner in which the three acres should be placed so as to give the required frontage, &c., that having inspected the whole land offered by Mr. Corry for selection, he has chosen the part presenting the least number of difficulties, and which he has indicated in red ink on the Ordnance map accompanying his report, lying about the angle between the Castlecoole and Lisnasheen roads.

Ordered, that the Commissioners will take the plot indicated on the map, at the yearly rent of £10 per statute acre; and that application be made to Mr. Dunn, Mr. Corry's agent, to ascertain whether, in addition, the Board can obtain the ground included in the triangle formed by the plot marked in red, and the meeting of the Castlecoole and Lisnasheen roads, on the side next Kinsickillen, at the same rent of £10 the statute acre; and if so, he is to be requested to send up an accurate map of the whole, showing the exact quantity of ground in both plots, with the dimensions and boundaries.

EXTRACT from MINUTES of the Board, dated 23 May, 1862.

Read letter dated 25th March, 1862, from W. A. Dunn, esq., stating in reply to Board's order of the 14th March, that Mr. Corry is willing to give the additional land for the Kinsickillen Model School which is included in the triangle formed by the plot marked

Kinsickillen
District
Model School.

Ennisville
District
Model School.

in red, and the meeting of the Castlecoole and Linsheen roads, at a rent of £10 per statute acre, but on condition that steps be taken to secure proper drainage as pointed out in Mr. Dane's letter; and also, that the Commissioners shall make a road from the Dublin road to the Castlecoole road.

Read also letter from the Board of Works dated the 7th May, 1863, stating in reply to inquiry as to the advisability of agreeing to the above conditions and the probable cost of the drainage and road, that they see no objection to the condition that steps be taken to secure proper drainage through the school land, for the lands adjoining now provided for by the existing open drains, which should be covered in at a cost of about £200. But that as regards the proposed road they see no reason why the expense should be borne by the Commissioners of National Education, for the following amongst other reasons, viz., that by making a gate on the school land boundary, all purposes would be answered so far as regards the convenience of those attending the schools.

Ordered, that the Commissioners will agree to the condition regarding the drainage as set forth above, but they decline to be at the expense of making the proposed road, as it is not required for the purpose of the projected model school.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTE of the Board dated
30 June, 1863.

Read letter dated 30th May, 1863, from W. A. Dane, esq., agent to the Honorable H. Corry, proprietor of the ground proposed to be taken for the Ennisville Model School, stating in reply to the Board's order of the 22nd May, that he is satisfied to abandon the project of making a road from the Dublin to the Castlecoole road, the drainage of the adjoining land to be carried into effect as already agreed to.

Ordered, that the Commissioners will now take from the Honorable Mr. Corry the entire of the ground comprising the portion agreed on by Board's order of the 14th March, and the additional plot included in the triangle between the Castlecoole and Linsheen roads, as referred to in that minute; the whole site containing six acres three rods and twenty-three perches English measure, as shown on the map and survey

went in Mr. Dane's letter on a lease in perpetuity, at a rent of £10 per acre.

Ordered also, that the map be sent to Messrs. Gault and Dwyer, with instructions to consultations with Mr. Dane, with a view to preparing the lease of the plot for execution (if approved), with as little delay as possible.

Received 16th May, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of
NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND.

THE MEMORIAL of the INHABITANTS of the TOWNS of
ENNISVILLE and its neighbourhood—

SHOWN, that memorialists beg to draw the attention of the Board of Commissioners of Education to the great delay which has taken place in the erection of the National model school in this town, and to the disappointment and injury which has been suffered in consequence thereof, and most earnestly request that immediate steps will be taken to have the building erected.

And your memorialists will ever pray—

ROBERT GORDON, G.E.O.
JOHN COLLINS.
HUGH COFFLAND.
Wm. LOWRY, T.C.
CHAS. HUTTON, T.C. and R.M.
W. CARSON, Esq.-G.E.O.
JAMES DUFFELL.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, T.C.
THOS. PLUNKETT.
WM. ANTHUR.

Here follow the names of nineteen of the gentry, merchants, and clergy of the district.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTE of the Board dated
16 May, 1863.

Ordered, that a communication be addressed to the Board of Works, requesting them with the receipt of the foregoing memorial from the inhabitants of Ennisville, comprising of the delay which has taken place in the erection of model National school in that town.

Galway Dis-
trict Model
School.

GALWAY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

5,869, X.

MY DEAR MACDONNELL,—I send you a letter from the active and intelligent M.P. for Galway. I will candidly tell you that I counselled the application, and I hope it will be favourably received on Thursday. I think the capital of the west is entitled to a model school.

Yours truly,

(Signed), THOMAS RUSSELL.

Right Honorable A. Macdonnell.

Knockbane, Galway,
September 3, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR,—Knowing the deep interest you feel for the improvements of this country in general, I wish through you to bring under the consideration of the Board of Commissioners of National Education, of which you are a member, the subject of the establishment of a district model school at Galway.

Finding a great anxiety to exist amongst all classes in the locality for the establishment of such an institution, I now consider it my duty, as one of the representatives of the town of Galway, to submit our claims

to the favourable consideration of the Commissioners, and fully acquainted as you are with the requirements of this district, I feel I cannot place its advocacy in more appropriate or able hands.

There can be no difficulty in providing a suitable site, as many such offer in the neighbourhood of the new college, and it will afford me great pleasure to aid in every way that the Commissioners may think my services of use in promoting the most desirable object.

Pray pardon the liberty I take in thus troubling you, and soliciting your kind advocacy in our behalf.

I am, my dear sir, yours most truly,

A. O'FLAHERTY, M.P.

Sir Thomas N. Redington.

Education Office,
September 11, 1849.

SIR,—Your letter of the 3rd instant, addressed to Sir Thomas Redington, with reference to the establishment of a district model school at Galway, having been laid before the Commissioners of National Education, we are directed to reply as follows:—

* Board's Minute, dated September 4, 1849.

The Commissioners, out of the parliamentary grant for the present year, have funds for the erection of only two district model schools, and the site of one has already been fixed upon and the lease executed.

The Commissioners will be happy to consider your application, for which we send the towns on which it is to be made.

You will please to state the precise situation of the ground upon which you propose the buildings should be erected and the nature of the lease, bearing in mind that, as the expenditure will be considerable, the Commissioners will require a long term of years.

As the Commissioners won't require more than eleven acres of land in addition to the ground necessary for the buildings, the rent should be merely nominal.

The propriety of establishing an agricultural department must be a matter for further consideration.

As soon as you return to us the forms of application, duly filled, we shall direct the Inspector of the district to visit and report, and when all the circumstances of the case are fully before them, the Commissioners will lose no time in coming to a decision.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed),

MAURICE CROSS,

JAMES KEHAY,

A. O'Fisherty, esq., M.P., Knockina, Galway.

Galway, February 14, 1850.

GENTLEMEN.—We arrived here on Monday and proceeded at once to make inquiries in accordance with the instructions we received on the 26th ultimo regarding the sites that might be proposed for the erection of a district model school in the town of Galway, and have been engaged in this business until the present day.

The gentlemen for whom we were favoured with letters of introduction by Sir Thomas N. Rindley, K.C.B., received us in the kindest manner, and gave us every information in their power.

The first site, marked No. 1, on the accompanying map, opposite the College gate, and adjoining the canal which is now in progress under the Board of Works, is much too low, and would not be in any way a desirable building site, as many difficulties would attend the providing of proper sewages.

The next plot of ground pointed out to us (No. 2) would be very eligible as a building site, but the school, if erected on it, would be almost completely masked by the College, behind which the plot lies, and from which it is separated by the Commons-road; and we conceive its great proximity to this establishment would render it rather objectionable in consequence of the noise of the children during play hours.

The field belongs to M. J. Blake, esq., M.P., who, we were informed by Mr. Binkley, would in all likelihood be willing to leave the necessary complement of land to the Commissioners at a fair yearly rent, or to sell it to them on the same terms as he obtained for the workhouse site, his tenure having been free-simple.

Adjoining this field of Mr. Blake, and upon the same line of road, is one (No. 3) belonging to Mr. Dudley Pesse, which, in consequence of the swampy nature of the ground, could not be recommended to the Commissioners for building site.

We examined another field (No. 4) offered by Mr. Thomas Pesse, near Norwood, less objectionable for building, but too far from the town to admit of its being considered as suitable for a district model school.

The Rev. Mr. Darcy drew our attention to a field (No. 5) on the Slantallow-road, the property of Lord Fitzgerald, although in many respects eligible as a building site, and one which might recommend itself to the Commissioners, in case none better could be obtained, yet we are of opinion that the approach to it is very objectionable, and such as would be very likely to prevent the visits of many persons to the schools; at the same time we beg leave to state that we were informed many of the workhouse children in the

neighbourhood, which forms the chief objection to the plot, will in all probability be removed before long.

On the east side of the town we have inspected several fields, none of which we think desirable. They are too distant from the town, or without convenient or easy approaches, and in many instances not suitable as building sites.

After a close inspection of the town and its immediate vicinity, and after consulting with various parties well acquainted with the localities, we have come to the conclusion that the plot of ground marked No. 6, 7, and 8, adjoining the workhouse premises, and which is the property of the Rev. Mr. Macdonagh, is the most eligible site for the proposed district model school.

It is within a moderate distance of the centre of the town, (not half a statute mile from the church of Saint Nicholas), and easily accessible from the populous parts of Galway, by the Presentation-road from Dominick-street and the West-bridge, and by the Newcastle-road from the Beggar-bridges.

It is on a high dry bank, with a genuine substratum. It contains about two Irish acres, and there is reason to suppose that water can be drained at a moderate depth.

As regards the drainage, though there is a good fall, some difficulty may be experienced in discharging the sewers, as the canal now in progress cuts off all communication with the river; however, we conceive that at the worst the inconvenience can be remedied by a properly formed cess-pool, which would not require to be cleaned out more than once in two years.

The only other objection that would be urged against the site, is its proximity to the temporary burial ground for the paupers, which lies within the workhouse premises, and close to the wall that separates them from the proposed site.

But it would appear from Mr. Kirwan's note, which we enclose, and his opinion on this point has been confirmed by Mr. O'Fisherty, that the guardians are about to change the burying ground and remove it entirely from the workhouse, and that no more interments will be permitted in the present spot.

We do not consider that this objection should weigh with the Commissioners as the extent of ground proposed will enable the buildings to be erected in such a position that in point of fact no inconvenience could under any circumstances arise.

Besides, we are given to understand that it is in contemplation to make a new road along the boundary wall, which if executed would separate completely the workhouse premises from the model school site.

The Rev. Mr. Darcy, trustee and agent for the Rev. Mr. Macdonagh, has written to him to inform him of all the circumstances connected with these fields, and of the intention of the Commissioners regarding the model school, and has requested him to state with as little delay as possible, the terms upon which he would let the plot to the Board.

As to the title there can be no difficulty, as it has been satisfactorily made out in the case of the Queen's College, which has been built upon the same property.

We have much pleasure in adding that every facility was afforded us in our inquiries by the gentlemen for whom we had letters of introduction, as well as by other local parties of all denominations with whom we communicated.

They all expressed their readiness to co-operate with the Commissioners and promote their views in the establishment of a district model school, and we feel persuaded that not only have they a great desire to see such an establishment erected in the town of Galway, but will take a lively interest in its welfare when once in operation.

We have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed),

FREDERICK DARLEY, Architect.

EDWARD BUTLER, Head Inspector
National Schools.

To the Secretaries, Education Office.

P.S.—The plan referred to in this letter is not ready, and will be forwarded with the least possible delay.

Galway District Model School.

Galway District Model School.

LETTER from the REV. RICHARD KIRWAN to EDWARD BUTLER, Esq., Head Inspector of National Schools.

Fort Eyre, Galway, February, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—I feel that I should not be acting fairly by you, if I did not mention a circumstance which quite changed my opinion yesterday, namely, that the present burial ground of the workhouse is very close to the field (Mr. Macashan's) which we thought would be such a desirable site for the model school; but the Board of Guardians is considering to obtain a burial ground for the interment of the paupers at a greater distance from the workhouse, and they have a committee formed to carry out their intentions.

I trust, therefore, that the reasonable objection which might be stated against the site from its proximity to the burial ground may very shortly be removed, and I will call the attention of the Board of Guardians at their next meeting to the circumstance, and urge them to take immediate steps to provide another place of interment for the paupers.

I beg to assure you that my services are at your command, should you require them, in any matter connected with the model school; and a letter addressed to me at Fort Eyre, Galway, shall have my immediate attention.

Dear sir, yours truly,

RICHARD KIRWAN.

—Butler, esq., &c., &c.

1,250, Y.

Galway, February 19, 1850.

SIR,—I have had a letter from Mr. Macashan respecting the site for the proposed model school selected by Messrs. Darley and Butler, containing two acres and a rood, or thereabouts; and I am authorized to say the Commissioners can have it for such terms as may be agreed on, at the sensible rent of ten pounds sterling.

I beg to add, that when it is considered that the ground which bounds the plot in question on the north, was taken at £12 per acre, and a site between it and the river, deemed by Mr. Darley very much inferior, produced £15 10s., that Mr. Skilling, the Professor of Agriculture in the Queen's College, valued the ground at from £8 to £10 per acre, and that in point of fact it is building ground, very likely to be

set within a short term at such, for a rent calculated on a frontage per the running foot, and that it is besides situated to be the very best site to be had here for the model school, that Mr. Macashan must be considered as really working some motive for the sake of the object, in offering the ground at the price.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed),

JOHN D'ARCY.

The Secretary, National Board of Education.

Education Office, March 4, 1850.

SIR,—The Commissioners of National Education have had before them your letter of the 10th ult., offering a site for the erection of the district model school at Galway. They have also had before them a report on the site in question from their architect, and one of the Inspectors, with a letter from A. O'Finerty, esq., Chairman of the Board of Guardians, stating that in future the ground adjoining the proposed site, is not to be used as a place of interment.*

The Commissioners now direct me to state that they are willing to take the ground referred to, consisting of two acres, one rood, and twenty-three perches, high, at the rate of £8 per acre, on a lease of 999 years.

The favour of an early reply is requested.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed),

MAURICE CROSS,

JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

Rev. John D'Arcy, Galway.

Galway, March 12, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—In reference to your letter of the 4th inst., proposing to take the site selected for the district model school by Mr. Darley, consisting of two acres, one rood, and twenty-three perches, at £8 per acre, on a lease of 999 years, I am authorized by Major-General Macashan, to whom I submitted the proposition, to say that he accepts it, and that you can have possession of the ground on the terms.

I remain, gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed),

JOHN D'ARCY.

The Secretary, Education Office.

Kilkenny District Model School.

KILKENNY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

7,941, X.

Assembly Rooms, Tholoz, Kilkenny,
November 24, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—As Mayor of Kilkenny, I have been instructed to communicate with you with a view to obtaining information for the Corporation of Kilkenny upon the subject of National education, in as far as relates to the establishment of model schools.

The Corporation were desirous to have a model school established in this town or its neighbourhood, and having offered a piece of ground for that purpose, had further adopted a memorial to the Commissioners of National Education, praying for such a model school. But the Corporation having since learned, through the Dean of Ossory, that it was within the power of the Board to establish also an agricultural model school, which would be also one for the purposes of National education, both being united under one name, and that what was required for such a school was a suitable piece of ground, extending to fifteen or twenty acres, at a rent of fifty or sixty shillings an acre, and a lease to the Commissioners.

Now, inasmuch as such a school would be infinitely more valuable than what they first contemplated when

they asked merely a "National model school," I am directed to ask of you all the particulars in relation to both, and whether Kilkenny would stand a chance of such a model agricultural school, and what are the steps necessary to be taken to obtain it from the Commissioners.

Your reply at your earliest convenience will greatly oblige the Corporation, and, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed),

ROBERT CASE, Mayor of Kilkenny.

7,941, X.

Education Office, December 7, 1849.

SIR,—We are to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ult., and have to acquaint you, in reply, that the Commissioners of National Education have funds for the erection of only two district model schools during the present year. The site for one is already fixed in the county Kildare, and the lease executed. The other will most probably be built in a western county.

With regard to model agricultural schools, we are to state that the Commissioners having incurred liabilities

to a considerable amount for the building of such schools, they are reluctantly compelled to discontinue asking grants for schools of that description until the buildings, towards the erection of which aid has been already granted, shall have been completed, and the schools in operation. We shall, however, take a note of your application.

We are, &c.,

(Signed),

MAURICE CROSS,

JAMES KELLY.

R. Cane, esq., Mayor, Kilkenny.

Kilkenny, December 27, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—I have laid your letter of the 7th inst. before the Borough Council, and, inasmuch as it holds no near prospect of a model agricultural school for this district, I am directed to forward to you for presentation to the Education Board the accompanying memorial for a model National school. The memorial has been adopted since September last, but was held over in the hope that we might succeed in obtaining a model agricultural school.

You will please to lay it before the next Board, and to inform me of the result.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

ROBERT CANE, Mayor of Kilkenny.

To Maurice Cross and Jas. Kelly, esqrs., &c.

£767/X.—B.O., 3/1/50.

Education Office, 7 January, 1850.

SIR,—We have laid before the Commissioners of National Education your letter of the 27th ultimo, enclosing a memorial from the Mayor and Town Council of the borough of Kilkenny, praying the National Board to establish a district model school in Kilkenny.*

We are now directed to request you will state, for the information of the Commissioners, the precise nature of the site which can be granted for such a purpose, the quantity of ground, and the particulars as to lease, rent (if any), &c., &c.

We have the honour to remain, sir, your very obedient servants,

(Signed),

MAURICE CROSS,
JAMES KELLY,

} Secretaries

Robert Cane, esq., Mayor, Kilkenny.

To the COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

THE MEMORIAL of the MAYOR and TOWN COUNCIL of the BOROUGH of KILKENNY in Council assembled,

SHUNTH,—That three years back a deputation of the citizens of Kilkenny held communication with the Commissioners of National Education on the subject of having a district model school under the authority and in connexion with the Commissioners, established at Kilkenny, and that every consideration was then kindly promised for the application.

That since that application was preferred seven model schools have been erected or are in progress of erection. And that memorialists have learned from the Commissioners' letter of the 15th of August to the Mayor of Kilkenny, that two others are to be built in the course of the present year. One of these in the county of Kildare, and the site of the second not determined on.

That when application was first made on the part of Kilkenny, it might have been difficult to comply with the preliminary conditions required by the Commissioners, but that now no difficulty in that respect exists, as the Corporation has now power to appropriate the necessary land for the purpose.

That inasmuch as four of the schools in progress are

situated in the north, two almost in the neighbourhood of Dublin, one in the extreme south, and one much further south than Kilkenny; the central position of the latter place putting out of view all other pretensions, renders it geographically adapted in an eminent degree for the diffusion of the great benefit derivable from such an establishment.

That the Town Council of Kilkenny, anxious for the progress of National education, and anxious to secure its advantages to their locality, deem it an act of duty to urge on the Commissioners the claims and the fitness of Kilkenny for selection as a site for the second model school now to be erected. And the Council most earnestly pray that such may be the decision of the Commissioners.

Dated at Kilkenny, under the common seal,

the 13th day of September, 1849.

(Signed), ROBERT CANE, Mayor.

1,476, Y.

Kilkenny, February 28, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—By a resolution of the Town Council of the borough of Kilkenny, adopted at a meeting of that body held on Tuesday, the 29th inst., I have been empowered to reply to your letter £767, X., of date January 7th, and to offer such a site for the erection of a district model school at Kilkenny, as will, I have no doubt, prove an imposition to be eminently fit for the purpose.

The Corporation of Kilkenny could not sooner give a satisfactory reply, as the property on which the site is offered was not fully in possession until the present time.

I am authorised to offer for the erection of the above building, I now I need 32 perches and 28 yards at a place called the Lake, overlooking the river Nore, in an elevated and healthy situation, and commanding a pleasant prospect, at a nominal rent, and for such term as the Corporation is empowered by law to grant; and I am instructed to say that the Corporation will take any steps that may be deemed necessary to insure a proper and satisfactory tenure of the land hereby proposed to be given.

I have the honour &c.,

(Signed),

MICHAEL BANNIN,

Mayor of Kilkenny.

To the COMMISSIONERS
of National Education.

1,476, Y.—B.O. 1/3/50.

Education Office,

March 14, 1850.

SIR,—We have had the honour to lay before the Commissioners of National Education your letter of the 28th ultimo, on the subject of the erecting of a district model school at Kilkenny on a site the property of the Corporation of that city.†

We are now directed to state, that the funds for such purposes at the disposal of the Commissioners, including the grant which may be made during the years 1850 and 1851, will not be more than sufficient to complete the district model schools now in progress, and to build two in addition, the sites for which have been already determined upon.

The application is therefore held over for consideration during the year commencing let April, 1851, provided the Commissioners shall have funds placed at their disposal by Parliament for the erection of district model schools.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed),

MAURICE CROSS,

JAMES KELLY,

} Secretaries.

To Michael Bannin, esq.,

Mayor, Kilkenny.

† Date of Board's Minute, 7th March, 1850.

Kilkenney
District
Model School.

1,437/51.

Kilkenney, February 14, 1851.

SIR,—I beg leave to inform you that I will let you have 100 feet front opposite the Kilkenney Railway Station, by the present depth, which is 394 feet, for £20 per annum, you paying all rates, taxes, &c. I am ready to give you immediate possession, and any lease you require. I shall feel obliged by an early reply, for, from the situation of the ground, I have had several applications from persons to build on it.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN NEWPORT CHERRY.

The Secretary, Education Office,
Marlborough-street, Dublin.

1,014/51.

Freshford, March 5, 1851.

GENTLEMEN,—On the part of Mr. Hampden Hely, I beg to propose to let to the Commissioners of the National Board of Education two fields situated at each side of the Ormonde-road, adjoining the city of Kilkenney, containing 4A. 3a. 23r. Irish plantation measure, at the rate of £40 sterling per year, for a term of 61 years, provided Mr. Hely can make arrangements for granting so long a term, or if the whole would be considered too much land, as a site for a model school, I would further propose to let the field situated on the right hand of the road, leading to Cullinan, and adjoining the ground of the Roman Catholic College, by itself, containing about two Irish acres, at the rate of £16 per acre annually, to be subject to survey.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

PATRICK WATERS.

Maurice Cross and James Kelly, esqrs.,
Secretaries.

2,426/51.

Kilkenney, March 26, 1851.

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby propose to let, for building thereon a model school-house, a piece of ground (situate at Windgate, on the Dublin-road), containing in front 150 feet, and in depth 286 feet, at £15 per year rent. I can give a lease of fifty years; my landlord can give a lease for ever. The site was pointed out by Mr. Darcy to Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Darley. Should more land be required for a model farm, it can be had at a short distance.

I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

THOMAS HART.

To the Commissioners of Education,
Dublin.

1,014/51.

Education Office, April 2, 1851.

SIR,—The Commissioners of National Education having had before them your letter of the 5th ult., are of opinion that the rent demanded for the land proposed by you for a district model school at Kilkenney is much too high.*

They wish to know whether, in the event of their deciding on the site, containing about two Irish acres, adjoining the ground of the Roman Catholic College, you would be disposed to set the land in question at a rent not exceeding £5 per acre?

An early reply is requested.

We are, &c.,

(Signed) MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

Thomas Wright, esq., Freshford.

* Date of Board's Minute, March 27, 1851.

2,742/51.

Fonkbreath Castle, Freshford, April 8, 1851.

SIR,—In reply to your letter offering £5 per acre for two acres or thereabouts of the field adjoining the new Roman Catholic College, at Kilkenney, as a site for a model school intended to be built in the vicinity of the above city, I beg to say that I could not, in justice to Mr. Hely, accept your offer, but as I am well aware of Mr. Hely's wish to do all in his power to accommodate the Board of Education and the public in this matter, I am now instructed to say that if you extend the proposal to the fields at both sides of the road, he will be inclined to accept £5 per acre for the whole, but if you are only inclined to take the field adjoining the College grounds, being much the most valuable, he could not consent to take less than £7 10s. per acre for the same.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS WRIGHT.

Maurice Cross and James Kelly, esqrs.,
Secretaries, Commissioners of Education.

2,742/51.

Education Office, April 28, 1851.

SIR,—We are directed by the Commissioners of National Education to acquaint you, that they have postponed their decision upon your proposal of the 8th inst., with reference to the land for a district model school at Kilkenney, until they shall have received further information on the subject from one of the Head Inspectors, to whom the matter has been referred.†

We are, &c.,

(Signed) MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

Thomas Wright, esq., Freshford.

8,662/51.

Lakeriew, Kilkenney, November 13, 1851.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that I will let you have that portion of my property adjoining John-street, and having a well-enclosed rear of three and a half statute acres, together with a frontage of three hundred and ten feet, directly opposite the railway terminus, at the annual rent of 500 pounds, giving a lease for ever, and immediate possession.

I beg leave to observe that the premises are situated in the most rising and improved part of Kilkenney.

I have offered the Board these premises at a considerably lower rent than has ever been set on them by competent valuers (original documents I have in my possession), as I am desirous of having the school erected at this improving side of the city.

I shall feel obliged by as early a reply as you can with convenience give, having received proposals for a portion of the ground for building on.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN N. CHERRY.

To the Secretary of
the Board of Education.

8,673/51.

Kilkenney, November 7, 1851.

SIR,—I propose to set my ground at Ormonde-road, in this city, to the National Board of Education, at the yearly rent of twenty-five pounds, and can give a lease of five hundred years, if necessary.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

PATRICK WATERS.

Maurice Cross, esq.,
Secretary of National Board.

† Date of Board's Minute, April 17, 1851.

8,075/51.

Education Office,
December 9, 1851.

Sir,—The Commissioners of National Education having had before them a favourable report from the Head Inspector and the Architect on the ground offered by you for the purposes of a district model school at Kilkenny,* we are directed to state that the Commissioners have already agreed to take sites at Limerick, Waterford, and elsewhere, containing more than double the quantity of land you offer for a rent not exceeding what you ask for one English acre.

As another site contiguous to your land has been offered at a rent equally moderate with the sites of Limerick, &c., the Commissioners request you will inform them whether you are disposed to make any and what reduction in the rent of the plot on the Grand-road.

The Commissioners are of opinion that the buildings to be executed by them, on which a large sum will be expended, will materially improve the adjacent property.

Your answer is requested before the meeting of the Board on Friday next.

We are, &c.,
(Signed), MAURICE CROSS,
JAMES KELLY.

Patrick Waters, esq., Kilkenny.

8,671/51. Kilkenny, December 10, 1851.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, and to assure you the rent I named in my letter of the 7th of November is lower than I ever contemplated paying with my ground far, as I stated to you verbally here. I could have got £20 per annum a few years ago for it. I think you will agree with me that it is not to be classed, in point of building value, with an ordinary field out of the town, such as you allude to, and which, so far as a school is concerned, would be a most inconvenient distance for children in bad weather. My ground, as you are aware, has a considerable frontage, is situate in the healthiest and clearest part of this town, and enclosed all round with high walls.

It is of great advantage to me as a garden and pleasure ground, the loss of which I would feel, particularly as it has been in my family for about forty years, and cost a great deal of money from that time.

I therefore beg respectfully to say that I am not disposed to make any reduction in the offer I make;

And am your obedient servant,

PATRICK WATERS.

Maurice Cross, James Kelly, esqs.,
Secretaries to National Education, Dublin.

8,671/51. Education Office,
December 30, 1851.

Sir,—We are directed by the Commissioners of National Education to apologise for not having given an earlier reply to your letter of the 10th instant;† but they were not in a position to come to a decision on your proposal until they had consulted a negotia-

tion with Mr. Smithwick regarding land for a model farm which is intended to be connected with the literary school.

We are now, however, to acquaint you that the Commissioners agree to take the site offered by you on the terms specified in your note of the 7th November, 1851, namely, at a rent of £35 per annum on a lease of 500 years.

The Messrs. Gault and Dwyer, the Board's solicitors, shall be instructed to communicate with you on the subject of the lease.

We are, &c.,
(Signed), MAURICE CROSS,
JAMES KELLY.

Patrick Waters, esq., Kilkenny.

8,671/51. Education Office, December 30, 1851.

Sir,—We are to acquaint you that the Commissioners of National Education have agreed to take the ground offered by P. Waters, esq., as a site for a district model school at Kilkenny.

We are to apologise for the delay in making this communication, but it was only at a meeting of the Board yesterday that the Commissioners were in a position to decide on the matter.

We are, &c.,
(Signed), MAURICE CROSS,
JAMES KELLY.

John N. Greene, esq., Lake View, Kilkenny.

8,671/51. Education Office, December 31, 1851.

GENTLEMEN,—The Commissioners of National Education being about to establish a district model school in the city of Kilkenny, have agreed to take, for the purposes of the literary department, from Patrick Waters, esq., Kilkenny, a plot of ground on the Grand-road, at the yearly rent of £20, on a lease of five hundred years.†

You will therefore lose no time in communicating with Mr. Waters, and obtaining all the necessary information for preparing the lease.

The Commissioners have also agreed to take land from R. Smithwick, esq., Kilkenny, for the purpose of a model farm; and as soon as we receive from the Agricultural Inspector a report of the exact quantity of land required, we shall write to you on the subject of a lease.

We are, &c.,
(Signed), MAURICE CROSS,
JAMES KELLY.

Messrs. Gault and Dwyer,
Moorborough-street.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated August 27, 1852.

The Commissioners affirm their corporate seal to the counterpart lease of the Kilkenny District Model School premises, forwarded to them by Messrs. Gault and Dwyer for execution; and the Secretary is directed to give instructions to the architect for the preparation of the necessary plans of the school buildings.

LIMERICK DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Education Office, February 25, 1851.

My Lord,—This letter will be presented to your lordship by Thomas Kirkpatrick, esq., M.P., Inspector of Agricultural Schools under the Board of National Education.

The Commissioners have resolved to erect two district model schools during the present year, and are desirous that one of them should be built in Limerick.

Understanding that your lordship is interested in this matter, the Commissioners will feel obliged if you can point out to Dr. Kirkpatrick any suitable plot of ground within the city, in as central a situation as possible, and containing at least one statute acre.

Kilkenny -
District
Model School.Limerick Dis-
trict Model
School.

Dr. Kirkpatrick can then examine the site and ascertain upon what terms it is to be obtained, and report the result of his inquiries to the Board.

We have the honour, &c.,
(Signed), MAURICE CROSS,
JAMES KELLY.

The Right Rev. the Lord
Bishop of Limerick, &c., &c.,
The Palace, Limerick.

Palace, Limerick, February 26, 1851.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge your communication of the 25th. In conjunction with

† Board's Minute of 29th December, 1851.

* Board's Minute of 5th December, 1851.

Limerick District Model School.

Archdeacon Keatinge, Dr. Kirkpatrick, and Mr Darley, I this day went to look at a suitable site for the district model school, and three having presented themselves to our notice, I beg to refer you to Mr. Darley or Dr. Kirkpatrick as to their eligibility.

The Archdeacon and myself will make inquiries as to the tenure and rent, and send you the result of an inquiry. You may assure the Commissioners that no exertions shall be wanting on our part to assist the Board in carrying out this kind intention.

I have only to add, that I hail with delight the prospect of having a good model school here, as a measure which will not only prove beneficial to the country around, but tend to remove those prejudices and objections which are so foolishly entertained.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
WILLIAM LIMERICK.

Palace, Limerick, March 20, 1851.

SIR,—In reference to your letter of the 25th of February, intimating the intention of the Commissioners of National Education to erect a model school in this district, provided a suitable plot of ground can be obtained, I have much pleasure in forwarding to the Board the accompanying map, from which it can be seen that a suitable site can be had at a fair value, already seen and approved of by Dr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Darley.

The plot in question (No. 2), containing one acre and eleven perches, the property of the Rev. Joseph Gabbett, can be had on a lease of life renewable for ever, at a rent of £10 per acre per annum, and should the Board wish for a large quantity of land, the field adjoining (No. 3), containing two rods and thirty-six perches, belonging to his son, Miss Fitzgerald, can be had on the same terms. The Board will be informed by Dr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Darley that the locality is an eligible one; near to the city, and on one of our most public and frequented walks.

A good school-house thus situated would have a handsome appearance, and its publicity would greatly tend to recommend the institution to notice and approbation.

In making this selection I have been cordially assisted by Archdeacon Keatinge, whose long acquaintance with the city and its requirements gives great weight to his opinions and conclusions.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient and obliged servant,
WILLIAM LIMERICK.

Education Office, March 25, 1851.

My Loan,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's letter of the 20th instant enclosing tracing of a plot of ground offered as a site for a district model school in Limerick.

Since the date of our last communication to your lordship, the Commissioners have been considering the propriety of annexing an agricultural department to the district model school; and should they decide upon carrying this important object into effect, they will require at least twenty statute acres of land for farm purposes. The land should be of tolerably good quality, in the immediate vicinity of the site of the proposed literary department, at a moderate rent, and on a long term.

As the buildings for the accommodation of the resident pupils are proposed to be erected on the farm, the land should be at a short distance from the literary school, for the convenience of both teachers and pupils.

Perhaps your lordship will have the goodness to confer with Archdeacon Keatinge and with the parties to whom he alluded, in his letter on the subject of a model agricultural school in the neighbourhood of

Limerick, and to favour us with a reply at your earliest convenience.

We have the honour to be your lordship's most obedient servants,

M. CROSS, }
J. KELLY, } Secretaries

DISTRICT 31.

Limerick, March 25, 1851.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the establishment of a district model school at Limerick, and the correspondence on the subject, I beg to inform you that Archdeacon Keatinge having stated to me that it is likely the site of the proposed building is to be selected on next Board day, and as no site has been as yet mentioned but that on the Military road leading from Richmond-place (to be seen by reference to the Ordnance Survey map of the city), it has occurred to me that it may not be out of place to remark that if the establishment be erected on that site it is very doubtful whether the schools will be attended by even a moderate number of pupils, the immediate neighbourhood being already supplied with well-endowed schools.

Within five minutes' walk of the proposed site there are the following schools, at which I found present on the same day the number of pupils attended:—

1. Pearly-square female National school conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, 230. 2. Male school conducted by the Christian Brothers, 314. 3. Lenny's male school, a Protestant foundation supported by a legacy fund, 66. 4. Lenny's female school, 60. 5. Villiers's male school (Henry-street), a Protestant school supported by legacy of the late Mrs. Villiers, 51. 6. Villiers's female school, 30. Total of pupils, 707. All these schools are of a permanent character, and it is not likely that even the best conducted National school could successfully compete with them, if it were even desirable that it should. It is to be added that the site proposed to the Board consists of two acres, a portion of a lot of seven acres, five of which at the other side of the road and immediately opposite have been already leased to the Sisters of Charity for building thereon a very extensive new convent, which is to include an orphan asylum and school-rooms (four) for educating the poor, to which the nuns are bound by vow to devote themselves. They have paid £500 for Mr. Gabbett's interest in the ground, and I have seen the plans of the new buildings which are to be commenced very shortly.

The Rev. Mr. Moore, Rector of the Parish of St. Patrick, stopped me to-day in the street and introducing the subject of the district model school, and expressed it as his opinion that the proposed site was most ineligible if it be considered necessary to have a large attendance of pupils at this institution, stating that other sites can be easily obtained. He mentions, in particular, that sites of the most desirable character can be obtained at the opposite side of Limerick, either from a Mr. Harild, or one on the estate of Mr. Henry, for which the Duke of Leinster is trustee. In this neighbourhood there are but two schools, male and female, conducted by nuns and monks, and the population is of the humble class, whilst that about the Military road is the most respectable part of the city.

Under these circumstances I would beg most strongly to recommend that the selection of a site should not take place until further inquiry.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

H. CHAMBER, District Inspector.

To the SECRETARIES of the NATIONAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS.

Palace, Limerick, April 5, 1851.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 25th ult., inquiring whether a plot of land could be had in the vicinity of that land, which I marked

out and forwarded (by map) to the Board on suitable for a model school.

I have now to inform the Board that there is every probability that a farm of about thirty-one acres will shortly be sold under the Insinuated Estates Act, distant from the school-plot about a quarter of a mile, and apparently well suited for the purpose of an agricultural school or farm.

Herewith I beg to forward a sketch of the whole, and it will be seen that there is an easy and direct communication between the plots marked two and three, bordered in dark pink, and the farm denoted by a border of the same colour.

A memorial has been forwarded to his Excellency the Lord, Lieutenant from the gentry of the county and city of Limerick, for an appropriation of the "Reproduction Fund," at his Excellency's disposal, and should the prayer of the memorial be granted, part of the sum would go towards purchasing this small but well circumstanced estate, and should it at any time be thought desirable to enlarge the farm, I have no doubt that an addition might be rented or purchased of the land Cadogan (marked yellow) belonging to the Corporation of Limerick. I need not say what an inestimable blessing the two projected establishments, the educational and agricultural schools, would be to this part of the country, and I shall at all times give my most cordial co-operation. I am indebted to Archdeacon Keatings for the accompanying tracing.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

W. LIMERICK.

Education Office, April 8, 1851.

MR. LORD.—We are directed by the Commissioners of National Education to acquaint your Lordship that they have received from the Inspector of the district a communication in which he gives it as his opinion that if the proposed district model school be erected on the site which has been pointed (viz., the plot on the Military-road), it is very doubtful whether the school will be attended by even a moderate number of pupils, the neighbourhood being already supplied with well-endowed schools. The Inspector states that the following schools are all within five minutes walk of the proposed site, and are numerously attended, viz., Pery-square Female National school, Christian Brothers' boys' school, Lemmy's schools, Villier's schools. Total attendance 705 pupils. The Inspector observes that these schools are all of a permanent character, and that it is not likely the best conducted National school could successfully compete with them. The Inspector further observes that the site is a portion of a lot of seven acres of ground, five of which on the opposite side of the road are already leased to the Sisters of Mercy for an extensive convent, which will include four school-rooms.

The Inspector adds, that he thinks a very eligible site can be procured at the opposite side of Limerick, either from Mr. Harrell, or on the estate of Mr. Henry.

Having submitted to your Lordship the remarks of the Inspector, we are to request you will favour the Commissioners with your observations thereon.

We are also to acquaint your Lordship that the Commissioners have received a communication from Mr. Francis W. Russell in reference to the establishment of an extensive model agricultural school in the immediate vicinity of Limerick; this application which the Commissioners presume is the case in which Archdeacon Keatings is interested, they are disposed to consider favourably. The Commissioners, therefore, before they can come to any final decision respecting the literary department, are anxious to be informed whether sixty or eighty statute acres of land suitably circumstanced, can be obtained, and they will feel obliged by any information from your Lordship on this subject. We are in communication with Mr. Russell, Lieut.-General Sir Richard Bourke, on the subject.

Your Lordship's letter of the 3rd inst. has been received.

We have the honour to be, my Lord, your most obedient servants,

MAURICE CASES, } Secretaries.
JAMES KEATY, }

Channon, July 16, 1851.

GENTLEMEN.—We beg leave to submit for the consideration of the Commissioners the following report on the proposed sites for the district model schools intended to be erected in the city of Limerick.

On Saturday last we called on his lordship the Protestant bishop at his residence in the city, where we met, in addition to his lordship, Rev. Mr. Symon, Roman Catholic administrator of the parish in which the most eligible site is situated, and the Ven. Archdeacon Keatings (Protestant). Neither Mr. Darley nor Dr. Kirkpatrick attended. His lordship pointed out, on the Ordnance map of the city, four or five sites which had been proposed; some of these were condemned by the architect as being unfit to build on, and the others were ineligible on various grounds. Within the city there does not appear to be a sufficient unoccupied area as a site for a model school, which would combine the advantages of centrality, sanitary fitness, and stability of foundation. For several months past active inquiry has been made by careful personal observation of the city and suburbs, and only one site has been proposed that at all deserves to be considered. The clergyman named accompanied us to the site in question.

It consists of two rectangular fields under crop, lying on the south-western road leading to Tralee, Tintern, &c., and immediately between the military barrack and the road. It is on a considerable elevation, and is wholly unobjectionable as a site for a public building. It contains about two statute acres, and Rev. Mr. Gahleit, the proprietor, was taken very much pleased, at a rent of from £30 to £25 per annum. It is situated about one-fourth of a mile above the bend of the best street in the city, and of which it commands an entire view. Except immediately at the terminus of the railway there is no road or point of the city so frequented, or in which country gentlemen and strangers would be so likely to be attracted from the position alone to visit the model schools. The area is simple, vast moderate, title good, situation healthful and scenic, position public and open, and circumstances, as a building site, such as to command the approval of any architect.

We now beg to submit the question of the suitability for the special objects of a district model school. It is not central, or at all in the city, and the operative classes and humble traders, as well as the chief portion of the poor, live in the very opposite side of the town. No site, however, can be obtained which would have anything like geographical or social centrality, and, in point of fact, the question resolves itself into school or no school, as if this site be not adopted, there is no probability that a better one can be obtained. And although not central for the whole city, we have no doubt whatever that, erected on this site, the model schools would have an attendance of pupils three or four fold greater than that intended in the institution of this class already in operation, or at least greater than the numbers they were designed to accommodate. It is also to be noticed that it is in this direction (westward) the city is extending, and the opening of the new docks in the vicinity will draw a further tendency towards this point, and gradually lessen the want of centrality in the proposed site. A mixture of social grades in the pupils would also be more probable, as in the old or Irish quarter of the city the attendance would almost wholly consist of the unimproved poor. Respecting distance, the element of feeling of access greatly diminishes this, as from the fine wide street, and wide footpath, the quarter or even half-mile would be more readily passed over than a short street or narrow lane crowded with cars and

Limerick District Model School.

Limerick District Model School.

persons in the central part of the town. And all things considered, the proposed site is as central as that of the *Nevry* or of the *Clonmel* Model Schools.

An objection of another character has been urged against the proposed site—the number of National and other schools in the vicinity. Suffice it to say, that the managers of the *Lenny* schools (at least one of the principal of them), of the *Villiers* National school, and of the *Perryquerra* National school, all of which are in the vicinity, are desirous to have the model school in the proposed locality. It is true that the Sisters of Mercy are about to establish an orphanage, to which a National school will be attached in the vicinity of the model school site; this, however, can in no way affect the attendance at the model school. There is ample room, and ample school population for all; and as the experience of the *Clonmel* school has proved, the probability is that all the National and other public schools will rather derive strength than decay from the opening of the model school.

A further consideration, well deserving of notice, we beg to submit for the attention of the Commissioners. About two and a quarter statute miles from the proposed site, and immediately adjoining *Mangret Church*, a farm of 140 acres is to be sold by the *Limerick Estates Court* next month. One of us (Mr. Kavanagh) visited this farm, and there can be no doubt that it is admirably suited for the purpose of a model farm. *Bishop Higgins*, *Sir R. Bourke* (with whom we spoke on the subject), and the local gentry, propose to purchase this farm and establish a model agricultural school on it. They have the command *£400*, being a profit which the *Limerick Cattle Show* realized, and already they have applied to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for *£4,500* balance remaining of the *Limerick Reproductive Fund*, to devote it to the purchase of the land. From the favourable answer of His Excellency, they are sanguine of success; and as the proposed site for the district model school is on the road to *Mangret*, and between it and the city, the farm would be available, if they succeed, for the instruction on Saturdays, &c., of the pupil-teachers in agriculture, as in *Glanesvin* and *Dublin Model Schools*, the distance in *Limerick* being less.

With respect to the religious relations involved in the question of the success of a model school in *Limerick*, we beg to state they are all satisfactory. Archbishop Keatinge called on his lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, the Roman Catholic bishop, and his lordship expressed his entire concurrence in the proposed erection of the school, and his readiness to co-operate with the Protestant bishop in supporting it; and further, *Bishop Ryan* is parish priest of the annual parish of *St. Michael*, in which the site lies. Rev. Mr. Synan being his lordship's administrator. His lordship, *Bishop Higgins*, and Mr. Synan both called on Mr. Kavanagh to fully state their relation to the moral and religious management of the model school according to the rules of the Board, and both expressed their entire approbation of the information supplied. The Protestant rector of the parish is not favourable to the National system, but his bishop states that both the rector and his curate will attend, under his lordship's direction, to give religious instruction to the pupils of their communion. Rev. Mr. Wilson, the Presbyterian minister, was absent last week from *Limerick*. We are fully aware, however, that the model school will have his hearty and active support.

In conclusion, we beg leave to recommend that, considering all the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed site, that the Commissioners adopt it, and erect thereon the district model school. We also beg to suggest that accommodation be provided in it for 250 boys, 100 girls, and 100 infants, and that provision be made in the domestic establishment for 20 pupil-teachers and 2 resident masters. The Protestant bishop particularly urges the introduction of maritime instruction and drawing as school branches; and the Chamber of Commerce purposes forwarding a

memorial to the Board, praying the adoption of both subjects. We entirely concur in their views.

We have the honour to remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

JAMES W. KAVANAGH,
HENRY F. CLARKE.

The Secretaries, Education
Office, Dublin.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES of the BOARD, dated
October 2, 1851.

Read letter from the Rev. J. Gibbett, offering to let a field consisting of about one English acre, on which it is proposed to erect a district model school at *Limerick* at a rent of *£12* a year, clear of rates and taxes, and upon any lease which may be required.

Ordered, that the Rev. Mr. Gibbett be informed that the Commissioners understood from the report of their Inspector, that the site referred to in his letter contains about two English acres, and that he would let one of them at the rate of *£12*, and the other at the rate of *£10* a year; and that the Commissioners are willing to accept his offer on those terms.

Palace, *Limerick*, September 16, 1851.

DEAR SIR,—Herewith I forward a memorial from the gentry and inhabitants of the county and city of *Limerick*, for the establishment of a model school, and agricultural school and farm, which I will thank you to have the goodness to submit to the Committee of the National Education Board. You will perceive that it is unanimously and respectfully signed; but it would have been more so, had not many of our influential and leading persons been out of the country.

I can personally testify to the anxious desire which universally prevails in favour of these desirable objects; and should our memorial meet the approbation of the Board, I would respectfully suggest that it should be forwarded, with such approbation, to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Believe me, dear sir,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

WILLIAM LINGKINS.

Maurice Cross and James Kelly, esqs.

Memorial, 5,737/51.

To the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION in
IRELAND.

THE MEMORIAL of the OWNERS and OCCUPIERS of LAND, and of other Inhabitants of the County and City of *LIMERICK*—

Sheweth,—That your memorialists have been informed it is the intention of the Board of National Education in Ireland to establish a district model school in the city of *Limerick*.

That memorialists are of opinion it will conduce to the improvement of agriculture in their county to attach a model farm to the district school.

That they apprehend this useful object may be accomplished under the regulations of the Board for model farms, as set forth in the Sixteenth Report.

That the following brief outline of the arrangements required to be made is submitted by your memorialists, the consideration of the details can be entered upon if the outline is approved.

1st. That a sufficient quantity of land be purchased by trustees, for the county of *Limerick*, to be subsequently let to the Commissioners of National Education at a moderate rent. The rentcharge and half the poor-rate being paid by the trustees.

2nd. That a sum in aid of the cost of the required buildings, be paid to the Commissioners by the trustees.

3rd. That from the rent received by the trustees, payment be made to the Commissioners for the instruc-

sign and maintenance on the form of a certain number of yards from the county and city of Limerick, at the rate of £7 10s. for each.

4th. That on the approval of this arrangement by the Commissioners of Education being intimated to memorialists, they will immediately bring it under the notice of the Lord Lieutenant, with a request to His Excellency to obtain from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the appropriation to the foregoing objects of the sum of £4,300, now in the Treasury to the credit of the county Limerick, and applicable to the management and improvement of agriculture in the said county, under the provisions of the Irish Reproductive Loan Act, 11 & 12 Vic., c. 116, s. 2.

That your memorialists beg leave further to state that on a late occasion, when Mr. Secretary Cross, and others of the principal officers of your Board, were in Limerick on a tour of duty, they were pleased to inspect, adjacent to the city, a property suitable for a model farm, which it is expected may be obtained on fair terms; inspecting which they take the liberty of referring to those gentlemen.

JOHN CARRICK, President of the Agricultural Society.

DUNNAY (Earl).

ANSON, and STURRY, M.P. (Leeds).

MONTAGUE (Lord).

MUSKERRY (Lord).

WILLIAM LIMERICK (Lord Bishop).

CLARK (Lord).

MANN (Lord).

LINCOLN (Lord).

THOMAS McDONNELL, Mayor.

FRANK SPAIN, J.P., and President of the

Chambers of Commerce.

DAVID BOOTH.

WM. MONAGHAN, M.P.

A. L. KIMMAN, Dean of Limerick.

HENRY WATSON, Magistrate, City and Co.

Limerick.

WM. HOWLEY, J.P., &c.

PIERCE GEO. RADFORD, M.P.

W. FRANKLIN, Provincial Bank of Ireland.

MAR. BARRINGTON (Bart.)

STEPHEN RUCKER, J.P.

WM. GIBSON, J.P.

WM. J. GRANT, J.P.

T. P. VANDERLIND, J.P.

RICHARD RUSSELL.

R. MACMARTIN, Alderman.

WM. MAUNSELL, Rector of Kilsberry.

DANIEL CULLEN, T.C.

JOHN GARDNER, T.C.

JOHN S. PILGRIFF, T.C.

JOHN MURPHY, Solicitor.

JOHN PUPPARD, M.D., Bushy Park.

MR. KRATON, Auctioneer of Ardfort.

JOHN RYAN, B.C. Bishop, &c.

JAMES McMANUS.

JOHN O'BRIEN, M.P.

WYNNHAM GOULD, M.P.

RICHARD BOYD.

JAMES STRAN, R. C. Adam St. Michael's.

ALFRED W. TREVYNAN.

R. L. TYLER, Vicar of Mungret.

W. H. GARRATT.

HENRY VINCENY WATSON, J.P., Co. Limerick.

JOHN KELLY, D.C.

G. M. DAWSON, J.P., Co. Limerick.

M. FURNESS, D.C.

GEO. FOSBERT, J.P., Co. Limerick.

ETHEL LLOYD.

JOHN BARRINGTON.

JOHN O'DONNELL, T.C.

PATRICK LYNN, T.C.

MARIE T. O'BRAUGHNEY, T.C.

ROBERT POTTER.

GRAHAM SHERIDAN, Clerk.

ANALYSIS of MEMORIAL 4,727/51.

Lords,	7
Congress, P. 16—R.C. 3,	19
Members of Parliament,	4
Members of Corporation,	10
Magistrates,	18
Gentry and others,	80
Total,	147

Limerick District Model School.

Education Office, September 17, 1851.

MY LORDS.—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's communication of the 16th instant, transmitting a memorial from the gentry and other inhabitants of the county and city of Limerick, requesting the establishment of a district model school with an agricultural department attached to that locality, and we are to inform your lordship, that having laid it before the Commissioners of National Education on yesterday, they have decided on taking it into consideration at a special meeting on Thursday next, when it will receive all the attention due to a memorial so numerously and influentially signed.

We have the honour to be your lordship's obedient servants,

MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Limerick,
the Palace, Limerick.

Copy of Dr. K.'s Report 6727. B.O. 2/10/51.

Education Office, October 11, 1851.

MY LORDS.—We have had the honour of laying before the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland your lordship's letter of the 15th ult.,* accompanied by a testimonial from the nobility, gentry, clergy, and other inhabitants of the county and city of Limerick, signed by seven noblemen, nineteen clergymen of various religious persuasions, four members of Parliament, ten members of the Corporation of Limerick, eighteen magistrates, and eighty-nine others, requesting the Commissioners will attach a model farm to the proposed district school at Limerick, that they will contribute towards the erection of suitable farm buildings thereon, and that they will undertake the management of such farm on the conditions set forth in their 16th report, and on certain other conditions specified in the memorial. We have also submitted to the Commissioners a report from Dr. Kirkpatrick, Agricultural Inspector, and from Frederick Darley, esq., architect to the Board, recommending a site adjacent to the city of Limerick, which the memorialists expect they can purchase on fair terms out of the sum of £4,300, now in the Treasury to the credit of the county, and applicable to the management and improvement of agriculture in that district, under the provision of the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Act, 11 & 12 Vic. sec. 11, cap. 116.

The Commissioners having fully considered the various documents submitted to them, direct us to acquaint your lordship, that if the trustees alluded to in the memorial succeed in obtaining the sum of £4,300 from the Treasury, and in purchasing the fee-simple of the land recommended by the Agricultural Inspector, the Commissioners will be prepared to pay a rent of £100 a year for the land referred to, which is to be held by the Commissioners in their corporate capacity on a lease for a sufficient term, to be made on the usual form, and containing a clause of surrender.

On receiving £2,500 out of the sum of £4,300, which the memorialists expect to obtain from the Treasury, the Commissioners will, in addition thereto, contribute £3,000 for the erection of farm buildings, residence for agricultural pupils, &c., and will adhere

* Board's Minutes, October 2, 1851.

Limerick District Model School.

would maintain the establishment on the conditions specified in their 16th Report, and provided that, from the rent for which the Commissioners will become responsible, the trustees will undertake to pay back to the Commissioners the same amount, namely £100 per annum towards the instruction and maintenance on the farm, of a certain number of youths from the county and city of Limerick, not exceeding twenty in number, at the rate of £7 10s for each.

The Commissioners deem it unnecessary, in the present stage of the correspondence, to enter into more minute details of the conditions upon which they will make the necessary grants, and undertake the management of the model farm in connection with the literary school about to be established in the city of Limerick. They will, however, be substantially in accordance with the regulations set forth in the 16th Report, pages 26 & 27.

The Commissioners are in communication with the Rev. Mr. Galbed, with respect to the site for the literary school in the city, of which a favourable report has been made by Mr. Kavanaugh, Head Inspector. They will be prepared at the proper time, to sanction their arrangements with respect to the establishment of a maritime department in connection with the literary school. It now remains for the land parties to make the necessary application to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, respecting the allocation of the funds. Should a copy of the memorial be required, we shall have much pleasure in forwarding it.

We have the honour to be your lordship's obedient servants,

(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Limerick.

Londonderry District Model School.

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Londonderry, December 2, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR,—I beg to send you a memorial addressed to the Commissioners of National Education for the establishment of a model school in this district. You will perceive attached to it the names of persons of various denominations, and had I thought it necessary, I could easily have procured a great number of additional signatures.

Begging that you will have the goodness to have the memorial presented to the Commissioners on an early day.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,
WILLIAM MCCURRY.

C. Graham, esq.

8014/54.

To the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION for IRELAND.

Londonderry, December, 1854.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, (believing that the institution of a model school is necessary in each district to the full development of the system of National Education) beg to call your attention to the fact that the city of Londonderry, though occupying an important and influential position in the north-west of Ireland, has hitherto been deprived of the advantages of such an institution. We, therefore, respectfully and earnestly request that you will, at your earliest convenience, adopt such measures as will secure the establishment of a district model school in this city.

R. A. FERGUSON, M.P.
W. GREEN, J.P.
S. FERGUSON, J.P., D.L.
P. GILMOTT, J.P.
SAM. McCLENNOCK, Gresham.
JAMES CRAWFORD, R.M., Minister, 2nd Derry.
ROBERT GRAY, Minister of Bert.

Here follow the signatures of forty-seven of the leading clergy, gentry, and other inhabitants.

8014/54.

Office of National Education, January 25, 1855.

SIR,—We have had the honour to lay before the Commissioners of National Education the memorial praying for the establishment of a district model school in the city of Londonderry.*

We are directed to acquiesce in the memorialists that the Commissioners approve of such a school being established in that locality, but they are not in a position to adopt any measures for the erection of the necessary buildings during the present year, even though a site in all respects satisfactory can be procured.

One of the Head Inspectors and the architect shall, however, be instructed to visit Derry, so soon as other duties will permit, in order to examine any sites which may be proposed.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,
(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

Rev. William McCURRY, Londonderry.

Head Inspector KILMAN's Letter, No. 4, 1855.

Belfast, May 1, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 31st January last, directing me to visit sites for the proposed model school at Derry. I beg to inform you that Mr. Dwyer and myself made arrangements to discharge this duty on the 24th ultimo. During our inspection of the site we were joined by the Rev. Mr. McCURRY who has taken a considerable interest in the establishment of the model school; and also by the Rev. Mr. Stirling, rector of Movilla, and Mr. Harbitt, treasurer to the owners of the property.

As I am given to understand that the Commissioners have already been made acquainted with the terms upon which the proposed site can be obtained, I need only here mention that, after carefully examining into its suitability as to drainage, supply of water, and position with regard to residence of the children who are likely to be heretofore pupils in the intended model school, I was perfectly satisfied that it is in almost every respect exactly the site on which the model school should be built. The situation is salubrious, in an elevated position, and within a very short distance of a populous part of the town. In addition, the town is increasing in the direction in question, which will bring the population immediately about the school.

I should mention that the old fever sheds of the County Infirmary, which at present are not in use nor likely to be in use again, unless during the prevalence of an epidemic, overlook a part of the proposed site; but these being fever sheds in the school-house can be so far removed from these sheds that no objection on this ground can be entertained.

In conclusion, I have no doubt that the proposed site is the best that could be procured for the purpose in Londonderry or its immediate neighbourhood, and I beg to urge on the Board the propriety of taking steps to secure it at once.

Mr. Harbitt, Londonderry, is the person with whom you should communicate on the matter.

There is no vested school within a considerable distance of the site; the nearest non-vested school is about 300 yards from it.

* Board's Minute, dated January 19, 1855.

Mr. Graham, District Inspector, who has taken great trouble in procuring this site, calculates that between boys, girls, and infants an average attendance of over 300 may be reasonably expected.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed), PATRICK J. KESSEY.

The Secretaries, Education Office, Dublin.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES of the BOARD, dated
May 4, 1858.

Read letter from Mr. P. J. KESSEY, Head Inspector, reporting favourably on the site proposed for the district model school in Derry, and stating that Mr. Darley, architect, concurs with him in thinking it the most eligible that can be procured.

Ordered, that the proposed site be approved, and that instructions be given to Messrs. Gault and Dwyer to prepare the lease on the terms specified in Mr. HADRIE's communication to the Inspector, viz., three statute acres, at a yearly rent of £55. Lease in perpetuity.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES of the BOARD, dated
May 25, 1858.

Read letter from Mr. G. GRAHAM, District Inspector, forwarding a map of the land recently taken as a site

for the Derry District Model School, and urging upon the Commissioners the propriety of including in the lease an additional half acre which is now available, and can be obtained for a rent of £5 per acre.

Read also, letter from the Lord Bishop of Derry, recommending that Mr. Graham's suggestion be adopted.

Ordered, that the additional land be taken at the rent stated, and that Messrs. Gault and Dwyer be directed to lose no time in preparing the lease of the entire plot, consisting of three and a half acres, including the portion now added.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES of the BOARD, dated
October 1, 1858.

Read letter dated 20th September, 1858, from the Bishop of Derry, calling attention to the fact that, although the Board have been under rent for the site for the model school at Derry since 1855, no steps have yet been taken towards the erection of the building; stating also, that the citizens of Derry feel much disappointed in consequence, and requesting that the Board of Works may be called on to proceed at once with the building.

Ordered, that a copy of the Bishop of Derry's letter be sent to the Board of Works, and that they be requested to state when the building of the model school will be commenced.

Londonberry
District Model
School.

LURGAN MINOR MODEL SCHOOL.

To the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Lurgan, August 2, 1858.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by Lord Lurgan to request that you will be so good as to take into your consideration the propriety of establishing one of your minor model schools in the town of Lurgan, the population of which is now almost 7,000.

It is a rapidly increasing and prosperous town, situated in the midst of a dense manufacturing population.

The only National model school at present here is one situated in a graveyard, and although well managed under the superintendence of an excellent parish priest, the Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, it is quite too small for the increasing population.

Lord Lurgan is of opinion that the school ought to be made sufficient to accommodate 500 children, and thinks it would have a beneficial effect on the National schools in the neighbourhood.

I enclose copies of the last two annual reports of the Town Commissioners, which will show you the progress of this town.

I have the honour to be your humble servant,

JOHN HANCOCK.

LURGAN PROPOSED MINOR MODEL SCHOOL.

Office of National Education,
August 14, 1858.

SIR,—We have laid before the Commissioners of National Education your letter of the 2nd instant, proposing the establishment of minor model schools in the town of Lurgan.

In reply we have to inform you that the Commissioners have no funds at their disposal during the present year for building any additional schools of this class, but that early in the ensuing year, and before sending in their estimate for the year 1859-60, the Commissioners will take into favourable consideration the application on behalf of the town of Lurgan. In

the meantime the Inspector of the district shall be directed to confer with you respecting a suitable site and other preliminary arrangements.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your very obedient servants,

MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

John Hancock, esq.,
Lord Lurgan's Office, Lurgan.

I.O. 6/5/58.

Education Office, August 15, 1858.

SIR,—An application has been made by Lord Lurgan, through John Hancock, esq., of Lurgan, to establish a minor model school in that town.*

The Commissioners of National Education having considered the matter, Mr. Hancock has been informed that they have no funds at their disposal during the present year for building any additional minor model schools; but that early in the ensuing year, and previous to sending in their annual estimate, they will take into favourable consideration Lord Lurgan's application.

In the meantime you are requested to confer with Mr. Hancock regarding a suitable site and other preliminary arrangements.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,
(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

To James Patterson, esq.

Brownlow House, Lurgan,
November 15, 1859.

SIR,—As of course you are well aware the Commissioners of National Education have agreed to give Lurgan a minor model school, which is no doubt much required, and will be very useful; but still I fear hardly adequate to the educational demands of this

Lurgan Minor
Model School.

* Board's Minute, dated August 6, 1858.

Lurgan Minor
Model School.

town, whose population has nearly doubled since the last Census in 1851; and when I tell you that the surrounding country is inhabited by a dense population of the manufacturing class, who are now becoming, I am glad to say, well aware of the importance of a good sound secular education, you will, I trust, coincide with me that a first class model school is requisite. Most of the schools on my estate are under the National Board, and as I think you are aware my father was a warm supporter of this system of education, which has now worked so admirably for many years, and will, I trust, for a long time to come, notwithstanding the vigorous assaults that is being made against it.

I have the honour to be, yours very truly,

LURGAN.

The Secretaries.

Browlow House, Lurgan,
November 24, 1853.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose a memorial from the inhabitants of Lurgan, which I shall feel obliged if you lay before the Commissioners of National Education at their next meeting. You will observe that it is signed by the clergy of all denominations, also by laymen of different politics.

I have the honour to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

LURGAN.

The Secretaries to the Commissioners
of National Education.

To the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION.

THE HUMBLE MEMORIAL of the INHABITANTS of the
TOWN of LURGAN and its neighbourhood—

HUMBLY SHOWN,—That your honourable Board has determined to erect a minor model school at Lurgan, and has selected an eligible site for the purpose in Browlow-terrace.

That your memorialists are anxious to have a district model school erected at Lurgan instead of a minor one (the site being eligible for either), and would beg leave respectfully to submit the following statements to your consideration, as affording sufficient grounds to justify your Board in giving a favourable answer to this memorial:—

1. The town of Lurgan is situated in the centre of the linen trade, is the capital of a poor law union, and the second town in point of size in the county Antrim. The rural population in its vicinity are more or less occupied in manufacturing calico, damask, and diaper.

2. The town is rapidly increasing its population, being nearly double what it was in 1831. There are upwards of fifty houses building here at present, and a circle round the town with a radius of two miles, gives a population of 23,000, while a four mile radius will give a population of 50,000.

3. The linen trade is gradually changing from hand-loom weaving to power-loom factories, the effect of which is to bring large masses of people together in towns.

4. The facilities afforded by Lord Lurgan granting perpetuity leases, together with the wealth and enterprise of the merchants in the town and neighbourhood, render it extremely probable that the town will continue to extend still more rapidly.

5. A manufacturing population requires and appreciates education more than an agricultural one, and would, therefore, be more likely to support a district model school.

6. The National system of education can be fairly tested here, as the population consists of different religious denominations, more than two-thirds being Protestants, and the remainder Roman Catholics.

7. The inhabitants of Lurgan have made great local exertions for the benefit of the working classes, they clothe 300 children attending a free school under Erasmus Smith's Endow, and they have recently erected a Mechanics' Institute at a cost of £3,000, for the scientific, literary, and material improvement of the operative classes, without distinction of creed or party.

Lurgan, 23rd November, 1853.

LURGAN, Browlow House.

THOMAS KNIGG, V.O., DUNMORE, Doctor, Shankill.
LOWRY E. BISHOP, Presbyterian Minister, Lurgan.
WILLIAM O'BRIEN, V.O., P.P., Lurgan.
JOHN ARMISTEAD, Wesleyan Minister.
J. W. GREER, A.P., Lurgan.
JOHN HANCOCK, A.P., Lurgan.
HUGH WATSON, Linen Merchant, Lurgan.
FRANCIS WATSON, " "
JAMES MALCOLM, " "
JOHN ROSS, " "
JOHN READING, " "
&c., &c.

The Palace, Holywood, December 6, 1853.

DEAR SIR,—I would feel obliged if you would bring before the Board of National Education my earnest hope that they will grant the petition of the memorial for Lurgan, District of DUNMORE, to build in this town a district model school. As Lurgan is situated in my diocese, I am well acquainted with the locality, and I know no place so judiciously situated for securing a flourishing and useful district model school. The signatures to this memorial will satisfy the Commissioners of the influential support such an institution would receive, and be a guarantee of its success.

I am, sir, yours very faithfully,

THOMAS DOWN AND CONNOR AND DOWNER.

M. CROSS, *cap.*

LURGAN DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Office of National Education,
December 14, 1853.

MY LORD,—Referring to the memorial transmitted by your lordship to this office, we are directed to acquaint you and the memorialists that the Commissioners of National Education have received several applications prior to the date of the memorial, calling for the establishment of district model schools in very suitable localities, and that these applications claim their earliest attention.

We are also to acquaint your lordship that no funds have been provided in the estimate for buildings, which would enable the Commissioners to comply with the prayer of the memorial.

If, however, it will meet the approval of your lordship and the persons who are locally interested, that the minor model school in Lurgan should afford a much larger amount of accommodation for pupils than is usual in that class of schools the Commissioners will be prepared to instruct the Board of Public Works to include in the estimate for 1854-55 a further sum, in addition to the sum provided in the estimate for 1853-54, to enable that Board to erect a building of larger dimensions than originally contemplated; and further the Commissioners will require the design of the building to be such as to admit of the erection of a training department, &c., for resident pupil teachers, so as to convert the institution, at some future period into a district model school, should the Commissioners deem such an arrangement expedient.

As the estimates for the year 1860-61 are in course of preparation an early reply is very desirable.

We have the honour to be your lordships very obedient servants,

MAURICE CROSS,
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

The Right Honorable Lord Lurgan,
Browlow House, Lurgan.

R.O. 9/13/50.

LURGAN MINOR MODEL SCHOOL.

Lurgan, December 21, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by Lord Lurgan to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., and to request that you will convey to the Commissioners the thanks of the memorialists for the favourable consideration which has been shown to them.

His lordship regrets that the Commissioners were not enabled at once to comply with the request of the memorialists of this rising town, but the memorialists will thankfully accept the terms offered by the Commissioners in the hope that ere long they will see the necessity of erecting a district model school at Lurgan.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

JOHN HANCOCK, Agent for Lord Lurgan.
The Secretaries of the National Board.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated May 30, 1860.

ORDERED,—1. That the Commissioners approve of the statement of the Chiefs of Inspection as to the accommodation, &c., to be provided in the proposed school—a teacher's residence not to be included, apartments for a caretaker being deemed sufficient for the present.

2. That the Commissioners will take two statute acres of the site on Browlow Terrace, approved of by Minute of the 4th of November last, on the terms

stated by Mr. Hancock, viz., £14 10s. per acre, with lease for 1,000 years, and that directions be given to have the lease prepared without delay.

3. That the Board of Works be requested to prepare the necessary plans in accordance with the views set forth in the memorandum of the Chiefs of Inspection; and that on their completion they be submitted to the Commissioners, and to Mr. Hancock, for his own and Lord Lurgan's inspection.

Lurgan Minor Model School.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF BOARD, dated September 14, 1860.

Read letter from E. Horanly, esq., Secretary to the Board of Works, transmitting the plans of the intended minor model school at Lurgan for the inspection of the Commissioners, and also forwarding a report thereon from the architect in which he estimates the expense of the buildings at about £4,800.

Ordered, that the plans as now submitted be approved—estimated cost, £4,800.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF BOARD, dated May 31, 1861.

The Secretary submits the new lease of the site for the Lurgan Minor Model School, and the Commissioners affix thereto their Corporate Seal in the presence of Messrs. James Kelly and Charles Robertson as subscribing witnesses.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated August 9, 1861.

Read letter from the Board of Works stating that they have accepted the tender of Messrs. Carolin and Kerr, 93, Leinster-road, Rathmines, county Dublin, for the erection of the Lurgan Minor Model School-house. Amount of tender, £5,351 13s. 3d.

MONAGHAN MINOR MODEL SCHOOL.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated August 8, 1860.

The Secretary submits the report of the Committee appointed by Minute of the Board of the 18th April last, to select the localities in which a limited number of ordinary National schools should be erected at the sole expense, and be conducted under the exclusive control, of the Commissioners (Monaghan included amongst the sites recommended).

Ordered that the Commissioners approve of the above.

Education Office, March 3, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I return herewith the papers relative to the site of the Monaghan Minor Model School.

I visited in company with Mr. Dadey, and we agreed upon a site, which will be very suitable as regards convenience of access from all parts of the town.

I beg leave to recommend that the Commissioners reconsider the case with the view of sanctioning the erection of a first class instead of a minor model in this locality.

In any event I think that school accommodation should be provided for 150 boys, 100 girls, and 100 infants, and that there should be a residence for the Head Master on the premises.

The population of Monaghan in 1851 was 3,464; the town has improved considerably since that time, and further progress may reasonably be expected.

Lord Rossmore's agent (R. Dolling, esq.) will undertake to obtain a lease of such portion as the Commissioners may require, for a term of ninety-nine years, at the annual rent of £5 per acre.

The extent of the site must depend upon the class of school to be erected; and the local parties are very desirous of having the matter arranged at the earliest convenient date.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed), W. A. HUNTER, Head Inspector.

To the Secretaries, Education Office.

Monaghan Minor Model School.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated March 13, 1857.

Read letter from Head Inspector reporting that, in conjunction with the Architect, he visited and agreed on a site for the intended model school at Monaghan, which he suggests should be a first class instead of a minor model National school, containing accommodation for 150 boys, 100 girls, and 100 infants, and also a residence for the Head Master.

The Head Inspector further reports that a lease can be procured of such portion of the ground as the Commissioners may require, and which is conveniently situated for access from all parts of the town, for a term of ninety-nine years, at an annual rent of £5 per acre.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated March 13, 1857.

Ordered, that Mr. Hunter's suggestion that the intended school at Monaghan should be a first class model school be declined, the Commissioners not having funds at their disposal this year for the establishment of a greater number of model National schools than those

*Monaghan
Minor Model
School*

already decided on, and for which they have estimated. And that a minor model National school be built on the plot proposed, containing the accommodation proposed by Mr. Hunter.

Ordered further, that the Secretaries be authorized to enter into negotiation for a suitable portion (containing at least one acre) of the land referred to, which the Commissioners agree to take on the tenure and at the rent named by Mr. Hunter.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated July 17, 1857.

Read letter 23, D., 14, from Mr. S. Browne, District Inspector, reporting that on the 13th inst. he visited, in company with Mr. Clarendon, Surveyor of Buildings under the Board of Works, the site of the proposed minor model school at Monaghan, and after practical examination found it quite suitable for building purposes, but that another site can be obtained about thirty perches nearer town, containing about one acre two rods and two perches, and in every respect most desirable.

Read also a letter from Henry Rodgers, esq., agent to James Hamilton, esq., owner of the plot in question, offering a lease of the whole of a rent of £12 per annum.

Ordered, that the Commissioners approve of the site belonging to Mr. Hamilton, subject to a satisfactory report being received from the officer of the Board of Works as regards the eligibility for building, and that Messrs. Gluck and Dwyer be instructed to make the preliminary inquiries as to title, &c., with a view to the preparation of the lease, which is to be for 999 years.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated July 24, 1857.

Read letter from the Board of Works transmitting a report from the Surveyor of Buildings approving of the site for the minor model school at Monaghan, and provisionally sanctioned by Minute passed at the last day of meeting.

Ordered, that the site referred to be now finally sanctioned, and that Messrs. Gluck and Dwyer be instructed to take measures for the preparation of the lease on the terms and tenure already specified.

*Newry District
Model School.*

NEWRY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

We, the undersigned clergyman and ministers and members of different religious denominations in the town of Newry, having heard that you are about to build some model schools in country towns in Ireland, beg most respectfully and earnestly to request that you will take into your consideration to erect and establish one of these in the town of Newry.

This town is one of the most important in the county of Down—a thoroughfare to every part of the north of Ireland, and affords one of the very best localities for giving a full specimen of the working of the National system of education in a neighbourhood in which there are many persons who have a prejudice against that system, because they do not see it in full operation.

Should you accede to this application, we shall be ready on our parts to assist in every way that we can in the establishment and management of the school, and will at once form a local committee for that purpose.

Newry, September 3, 1845.

*MICHAEL BLAKE, R.C. Bishop of Down.
DANIEL BAGOT, Vicar of Newry, &c.
JOHN BEVY, J.P., Schoolmaster of Newry.
JAMES SHIELDS, Presbyterian Minister, Newry.
SAMUEL PAVION, Bookster, Newry.
HENRY ALEXANDER, Presbyterian Minister, Newry.
S. C. BRADY, J.P. (late M.P. for Newry).
JOHN WHITE, J.P.
ROBERT CASEMENT, Clerk, A.M.
JOHN BRENNAN, R.C. Curate of Newry.
JOHN DODD, Presbyterian Minister, Newry.
DENNIS MAGUIRE, Newry.
ROBERT HAMILTON, Newry.
O. MAGUIRE, J.P.
ALEXANDER MACDONAGH, Merchant, Newry.
GEORGE SCOTT, Merchant, Newry.
J. MORRISON, M.D.
SAMUEL SMITH, Merchant, Newry.
JOSEPH LYLE, Merchant.
FRANCIS CARVILLE, Merchant.
CHARLES JENNINGS.
EDWARD LYONS, LL.D.
GEORGE HENDERSON, Editor *Newry Telegraph*.

WILLIAM STARKY, M.D.
MATTHEW GLENNY, Merchant.
EDMUND JONES, Merchant.
WILLIAM GLENNY, Merchant.
W. CONNOR, M.D.
WILLIAM H. CONNOR, Merchant.
JOHN HANCOCK, Merchant.
JAMES SHIELDS, Merchant.
ALEXANDER FOSTER, Merchant.
JAMES M. DARTY, Merchant.
THOMAS M'CLELLAND, Merchant.
WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK, Merchant.
JAMES M. GUNN, Merchant.
R. CULIN, Bank.
JAMES HENDERSON.
ROWAN M'NULTY, Merchant.
PATRICK M'FARLAN, Merchant.
WILLIAM B. GUNN, Merchant.
R. MAGUIRE, M.D.
JAMES SAVAGE, M.D.
THOMAS J. DUFF.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER DAVIS, M.D.
E. MEDULL, Merchant.
THOMAS A. KIDD, Merchant.
CORNELIUS DUFFY, Solicitor.
ROBERT GUNN, Merchant.
JAMES QUINN.
JOHN H. QUINN, Solicitor.
JAMES M. GUNN, Merchant.
FRANCIS JENNINGS.
ALEXANDER ARTHUR, Merchant.
JOHN DUFFY, Merchant.
JAMES KIDD, Merchant.
DAVID TODD, Merchant.
M. FIDAN, Merchant.
DAVID HARRIS, Merchant.
SMITHSON CONRY, J.P.
EDWARD GUNN.
DAVID GILLES, Merchant.
ROBERT GUNN, Merchant, Newry.
EDWARD GUNN, Merchant, Newry.
JOHN BRIDGE, 70, Hill-street, Newry.
JAMES M'NAGHAN, Merchant, Newry.
RICHARD DALLIS, Merchant, Newry.
J. MOORE.
STEVENSON MOORE, Merchant.
RICHARD GRIFFIN.
SAMUEL RATTIE.
JOHN O'HAGAN.
JAMES LYLE, Merchant, Newry.

ISAAC SMYTH, *Dominion, Newry*,
 THOMAS KIRBY, *Merchant*,
 NATHANIEL WEIR, *Solator, Newry*,
 JOHN MOORE, *Merchant, Newry*,
 ROBERT MURPHY, *Min. and Newry*,
 JOHN WOODS, *Surgeon*,
 DAVID KENNEDY,
 F. W. KIRBY,
 JAMES FOLAN, *Newry*,
 JAMES AMERY, *Merchant*,
 DAVID McBRIDE, *Merchant*,
 JOHN MOORE, *Merchant, Newry*,
 JOHN RICE, *Merchant, Newry*,
 FRANCIS WHITE, *Merchant, Newry*,
 ANDREW JENNINGS, *Merchant, Newry*,
 JOHN H. WALLACE, *Merchant, Newry*,
 THOMAS H. FLAHERTY, *Merchant*,
 HENRY THOMPSON, *Merchant*,
 WILLIAM HENRY, *District Registrar*,
 EDWARD AUGUSTINE MACHINDA,
 LELAND BARRETT,
 WILLIAM J. BLACKMAN,
 GEORGE BRADSHAW.

This application is signed by clergymen of all religious denominations—by five magistrates—by gentlemen residents in the town—by the principal merchants, and by the leading persons of the constituency of Newry. If I had applied to lower class signatures it would have been signed by hundreds.

DANIEL BAGOT.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated
 25 September, 1845.

With reference to memorial of 5 September, 1845, Memoranda to be informed that when the whole question regarding the establishment of district model schools shall have been fully matured, the Board will give every attention to their application.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated
 20 January, 1846.

Read letter, dated 28th January, 1846, from the Rev. Daniel Bagot, addressed to the Resident Commissioner, with reference to the establishment of a model school at Newry, and recommending the site suggested by him, and favourably reported upon by the Superintendent of the district, at the yearly rent of £125, provided that a satisfactory lease in perpetuity be granted; and upon the further condition that the whole of the purchase-money of the ground be raised by local subscription.

Ordered, that the Rev. Mr. Bagot's proposal be accepted on the above conditions.

Copy of Letters to the Resident Commissioner,
 Newry, 4 February, 1846.

DEAR SIR,—I am sincerely obliged to the Commissioners for the letter I received yesterday, saying that they would take the ground in Newry which I recommended for a district model school; and I have now the pleasure to state that in two hours on Monday and in three hours this day I got the sum of £190 in this town towards buying the interest in the lease of the ground, and I have now no doubt whatever of arranging the matter in a very few days—in this way, that I shall get the written consent of the owner of the ground to a certain sum for his interest in the lease and send that sum to you, so that you may take the lease in the regular way; and I hope the building may be commenced this spring.

I write this note to-night, because I think that the Board may be gratified at having so strong a proof before them to-morrow of this—that the entire of the middle and substantial classes in the country are in favour of your system.

I know of no more important step that has ever been taken since the establishment of the National system, than the erection of this model school in this important

northern town—the best in which you could place a good specimen of the principles and working of that system. It will be “a temple to liberty of conscience.”

I am, sir, your faithful and obedient servant,
 DANIEL BAGOT, Vicar-Gen. of Newry.

Newry, 25 June, 1846.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your gratifying communication about the model school in Newry, I beg to say that there have been difficulties connected with the obtaining the ground I had formerly thought of, but Mr. Dickenson, who has property, is willing to lease to me very eligible ground for the purpose. I have heard that it was the intention of the Board to send down a gentleman from Dublin to inspect my proposed site.

It would be most desirable, in my opinion, that this should be done; and if so, if the gentleman who comes will come straight to my house I will go with him, show him the ground, and give him every necessary information.

I am, gentlemen, your faithful servant,
 DANIEL BAGOT, Vicar of Newry.

The Secretaries, Education Office.

Colemore, June 30, 1846.

GENTLEMEN,—Yesterday I carefully examined both the sites in Newry proposed for the district model school, namely, that in Catherine-street, originally selected for the purpose, and accepted by the Board, and the new one lately proposed by the Rev. Mr. Bagot, under the impression that the original one cannot be obtained.

Of these, the first mentioned is, in all respects, the better. It consists of nearly an Irish acre, very high ground overlooking the town, with a front in Catherine-street, in shape nearly square, and entirely enclosed by a stone wall ten feet high, which could not be built at an expense of less than £80. It is in the Armagh quarter of the town, not too near any school, remote from the National schools at present in Newry, close to a population in great want of such a school, and not more than fifteen minutes' walk from the most distant part of Newry. The situation is healthy, there are two corn mills near it, one of them formerly a distillery; these, however, cannot be in any way injurious. There are no sewers, but one can easily be constructed across Catherine-street, to an open sewer at the opposite side, which runs down by the canal, and thence into the river and the sea.

The new site is a portion of some land with a front in Cecil-street, a new, or rather intended street, running at the rear of the original site, and separated from it by a narrow field. This land lies very low, and the school-house would be scarcely seen in it. The railroad from Newry to Enniskillen is to run immediately in the rear of it, and the terminus will be in the vicinity of both sites. The original site is, as I have stated, far superior. The difficulty in obtaining it, to which Mr. Bagot alluded, was a hesitation in giving it up on the part of the immediate owner, Mrs. Curdrie, of Waterford. This has now been obtained, as her consent has been obtained in writing. Mr. Bagot is also under the impression that the Board will not pay a higher annual rent than £125 10s. In this instance, the rent, including fees, is £18 7s. 6d., and it cannot be paid down, as the nature of the grantor's leading powers (William Isaac Curry, of Ivy Lodge, esq., who is only tenant for life, the property being entailed) renders it necessary to set the lands at the rent which they are worth at the time.

A local contribution to the amount of £150 has been promised, and partly paid. I saw the names of the contributors as entered by each individual.

Mr. Bagot proposed to devote the interest of this sum to the payment of the rent; but that amount, with the £125 10s. to be paid by the Board, would not liquidate the entire, nor do I think the contributors

Newry District Model School.

would agree to it, as their object was to collect a sum for the purpose of beautifying the proposed building.

Even if the Board have come to the resolution of not paying a higher annual rent than £12 10s., I would strongly recommend them to depart from it in this instance, as the property is well worth the rent asked, without considering the enclosing wall, which, at the usual rate of 3s. 6d. a perch, could not, I conceive, be built under £80.

The new site, which, as I have stated, is not so good, is denser. The depth of it is about 180 feet to enclose, therefore, half an acre, the front could not be less than 200 feet. The price is 1s. 8d. per foot, and the rent would, therefore, be for about half an acre of an inferior site unenclosed £16 12s. 6d. annually, while a better site, double the extent, enclosed with a wall ten feet high, can be obtained at an annual rent of £18 7s. 6d., an increase of only £1 14s. 2d. Moreover, the contributions were obtained with a view to the original site, and might not be available for the new one.

As the original site has been already approved of by all parties, and accepted by the Board, and as it can evidently be obtained as readily as the new one, I do not deem it necessary to send a formal report upon the latter; and I trust the particulars I have stated will be sufficient to induce the Commissioners to accept the former, at proposed rent.

Both these sites are in the Armagh portion of the town of Newry, and consequently not in district 6, but in district 10.

This I do not consider an objection, as I think it would be an improvement to arrange that the former district should embrace the whole of the parish of Newry, that is, the Armagh portion of the town, in which at present there are not any National schools.

I remain, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
(Signed), THOMAS J. ROBERTSON.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated July 17, 1856.

Read report of the Head Inspector on the site proposed by the Rev. D. Bagot for the erection of a model school at Newry.

Ordered, that the Commissioners approve of the

site originally selected by him in Catherine-street; and understanding that the school will be supported by persons of all denominations and in such a populous town, they have agreed to pay the increased rent of £18 7s. 6d. per annum, instead of the £12 10s. at first proposed, subject, however, to the opinion of the law officer of the Board, that a good and satisfactory title can be produced; and that Mr. Bagot be requested to furnish a full abstract of title.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT UPON THE NEWRY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by EDWARD DUFFELL, Esq., A.M., Head Inspector of NATIONAL SCHOOLS, dated June, 1856.

The first stone was laid on the 24th of January, 1855, by the late Earl of Gosford, in presence of a large concourse of persons from the surrounding country, among whom were clergymen of all religious persuasions, and many of the leading gentry and magistrates of the town and neighbourhood.

This ceremony was preceded by a meeting in the public room of the savings-bank, at which Lord Gosford presided, and where resolutions (see Appendix A) were passed favourable to the system of National education, and commending of the objects for which the Commissioners were establishing the district model schools. The resolutions were introduced to the meeting by the Right Hon. Dr. Blake, Roman Catholic Bishop of Down; Rev. D. Bagot, Vicar of Newry; Rev. J. Moore, Presbyterian Minister of the General Assembly; Rev. H. Alexander, Presbyterian Minister of the Remonstrant Synod; Christopher Fortescue, Esq., M.P.; and Denis Caulfield Howe, Esq.

EXTRACT FROM APPENDIX A, referred to above.

That we feel deeply grateful to the Commissioners of National Education for having resolved on building their first district model school in Newry; and we had the cordial unanimity with which ministers and members of every religious denomination here this day met to celebrate this event, as in itself one of the best results of the establishment of the National system, and as affording the best proof that it is the only one which has been as yet devised calculated to prove acceptable to persons of all parties and denominations in Ireland.

Newtownards District Model School.

NEWTOWNARDS DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated January 9, 1857.

Read letter, dated December 9, 1856, from the Rev. H. Moore, proposing Newtownards as a suitable locality for the establishment of a District Model National School, for which the Marquess of Londonderry will grant a site rent free.

Read also letter from Mr. A. T. Osborne, District Inspector, reporting in favour of the establishment of the school as proposed.

Ordered, that the Inspector be written to to confer with Lord Londonderry, with a view to select a suitable site; also, that his lordship be made acquainted with this decision of the Board, and be requested to appoint a convenient time for an interview with the Inspector.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated August 21, 1857.

Read letter from Mr. A. T. Osborne, District Inspector, sitting, with reference to the proposed District Model School at Newtownards, that the Marquess of Londonderry is prepared to grant, rent free, a site consisting of two statute acres, which has been already approved of by Mr. Darley, architect. Mr. Osborne adds, that if a greater quantity of land be required, it can be obtained from Lord Londonderry on equitable terms.

NEWTOWNARDS DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CH. DOWD.

Office of National Education,
August 29, 1857.

MY LORD.—We are directed by the Commissioners of National Education to convey to your lordship their best thanks for your liberal offer of two statute acres of land, rent free, for the site of the proposed District Model School at Newtownards; and to state that the Commissioners deem that quantity quite sufficient for the purpose.*

Directions shall be given to Messrs. Gault and Dwyer, the Board's solicitors, to put themselves in communication with your lordship's agent, Mr. Andrews, as to the preparation of the lease; and to the Board of Public Works to proceed with the erection of the buildings, according to the plans prepared by Mr. Darley, on the execution of the deed.

We have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient servants,

(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

The Most Noble the Marquess of Londonderry, Mount-stewart, Newtownards.

* Board's Minute, dated August 21, 1857.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated
October 16, 1857.

Read letter from Messrs. Gault and Dwyer, with reference to the lease of the Newtownards District Model School which is now in course of preparation, and stating that the solicitors of the Marquess of Londonderry, the grantor, have made some alterations in the draft deed, the most important of which are, that the lands shall be held "for the purposes of said Model School, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever;" and that the "building to be erected shall be used only as a District Model School."

Ordered, that the proposed amendments, &c., be agreed to, with the exception of those above quoted.—Messrs. Gault and Dwyer, however, to be informed that the Commissioners are willing that a clause shall be inserted to the effect, that the land shall be held "for the purposes of a Model or other National School, under the control of the Commissioners of National Education."

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated
4 December, 1857.

Read letter from the Messrs. Gault and Dwyer (solicitors to the Board) forwarding for the seal of the Commissioners the lease and counterpart of the site of the Newtownards District Model School.

The Commissioners approve of the deeds, and the corporate seal is affixed thereto.

Notice 7,264/58.

NEWTOWNARDS DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Office of National Education,
December 13, 1858.

Sir,—We enclose a "notice" of a projected line of railway which we apprehend has reference to the district model school about to be erected at Newtownards, and are to request that instructions may be issued to the proper officer to inquire and report how far the site of the buildings is likely to be affected if the projected line be carried out.

This should be done at once, in order to afford time for any further proceedings to be taken before it may be too late.

We are, &c.,

(Signed) MARTINE CHESA,
JAMES KELLY.

The Secretary, Board of Public
Works, Dublin.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated
1st April, '59.

Read letter 24th March, '59, from Secretary to Board of Works with reference to previous correspondence respecting an apprehended encroachment of the Belfast and County Down Railway Company on the site of the Newtownards District Model School, and enclosing a report from the Board's solicitor on the subject, from which it appears that the bill to extend the time for the construction of the line of railway affecting the site has been withdrawn by the Company, whose powers under the existing Act will expire on the 31st July next. The solicitor further expresses an opinion that in the event of the Company commencing operations before that date, the site of the model school will be lost to the Commissioners; but that in the meantime the District Inspector might be directed to watch the pro-

ceedings and report if any steps should be taken towards the construction of the line.

Ordered, that instructions be given to the District Inspector to the effect recommended, and that the Marquess of Londonderry be apprised of the cause of delay in commencing the works of the model school.

Newtownards
District
Model School.

Education Office, July 11, 1859.

Sir,—We are in receipt of a communication of the 5th instant from the Secretary to the Board of Works, enclosing a copy of a letter of the 1st instant from Mr. John Andrews, stating that the Belfast and County Down Railway extension line will occupy the centre site of the intended district model school at Newtownards, and offering another site for the proposed building.

You are requested to name as early a day as possible to meet the officer of the Board of Works with the view to the selection of another site for the school, allowing sufficient time to that gentleman to make his arrangements to meet you.

On your informing us of the day most convenient to you we will arrange the meeting.

We are, &c.,

(Signed) M. CHESA.
J. KELLY.

A. T. OSKOTTE, esq.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated
August 12, 1859.

Read letter, dated 5th August, 1859, from the Board of Works, forwarding copy of a report from the Surveyor of Buildings, who states, that in company with Mr. Andrews, agent to Lord Londonderry, and with the Local and District Inspectors, he carefully examined four new sites (as described) for the proposed Model School at Newtownards, and that he recommends the third of these as the best which, all circumstances considered, can be obtained.

The plot is situated at the west end of the town, at the end of Mill-street, is said to be well adapted for carrying out Mr. Dwyer's plan; abounds of good drainage, provides an abundant supply of good water, and has the advantage of commanding the best scenery in the locality.

Read also letters from the Local and District Inspectors concerning the foregoing recommendation, and stating that the Marquess of Londonderry will give the ground in perpetuity free of rent.

Ordered, that the Commissioners approve of the site referred to, containing in front and rear 375 feet respectively, and a depth from front to rear of 229 feet; and that the map be sent to Messrs. Gault and Dwyer, with instructions to lose no time in preparing the lease which is to be in perpetuity, &c., as above.

Ordered further, that the Board of Works be informed of this decision, and that the map has been sent to the solicitors to prepare the lease.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated
21 October, 1859.

Read letter from Messrs. Gault and Dwyer, forwarding for execution on the part of the Commissioners, the lease (in duplicate) of the site of the proposed District Model School at Newtownards.

The Commissioners approve of the deed, and the corporate seal is affixed thereto.

Newtown-
Stewart
Minor Model
School.

NEWTOWN-STEWART MINOR MODEL SCHOOL.

4,925/53.

We, the undersigned, being the proprietor and principal inhabitants of Newtown-Stewart, desire the establishment of a district model school in this neighbourhood, and respectfully press the subject upon the attention of the Commissioners of National Education.

Some of the reasons which we hope may have weight in inducing the Commissioners to accede to our request are as follow:—

I. The destitute condition of the town in respect to means of education. For a place whose population approaches 2,000, and which is surrounded by a populous neighbourhood, there exist in operation but one small male, and one small female school. These are in connection with the National system, and are not half of their class, but the statement that the extreme size of each school-room is sixteen feet by seventeen, and that neither is capable of accommodating above fifty, or at most sixty scholars, makes it manifest that they are utterly inadequate as an educational provision for the wants of the place.

II. The situation of the town as being the natural centre of a considerable district, and of ready communication with the rest of Ireland.

On this point it is unnecessary for us to speak, as the Commissioners have themselves recognised the advantages possessed by the town in these respects, having already selected it as the centre of one of their large districts, and appointed it the place of residence of their Inspector.

III. The prevalence in this neighbourhood of a cordial feeling among all religious denominations, and a general willingness to co-operate in carrying out the benefits of the establishment we seek.

In proof of this it will be sufficient to draw the attention of the Commissioners to two particulars:—

1. The Commissioners will find appended to this petition, the names of our only gentry, of all the clergy of all denominations, with one exception, that of the patron of the vested schools already referred to, and of all the leading inhabitants of the place.

2. The schools in the town as above alluded to, and those existing in the parish (and we believe in neighbouring parishes also), both those under the Board, and those of other societies, are not only attended by children of all denominations, and pretty much in the ratio these denominations bear to the population.

In this neighbourhood, therefore, if anywhere, united education is possible, and its benefits susceptible of easy and convenient illustration.

But of these and such like matters, which we would gladly urge in our own favour, the Commissioners alone are most competent to judge. In conclusion, therefore, we beg again to point their attention to our own weighty reason which we have placed first, anxiously hoping that it may plead with them towards our obtaining a liberal measure of that friendly interference we so much require.

(Signed),

JAMES MACIVON, Rector, Ardara Parish.
DAVID BAIRD, &c.
WILLIAM SCOTT, F.W.M.F.
ROBERT C. DOUGLAS, Presbyterian Minister.
JOHN ROGERS, Glenties, Newtown-Stewart.

Here follow the signatures of ninety-five principal inhabitants of the town.

4,925/53.—B.O. 17/53.

Education Office,
July 16, 1853.

SIR,—We have laid before the Commissioners of National Education the memorial forwarded by you.* The Commissioners are much gratified at receiving

a memorial, so unanimously and respectably signed by persons of various religious denominations residing in Newtown-Stewart, requesting that a district model school may be established in that locality, and they very much regret that it will not be in their power to comply with the application.

The Commissioners have resolved, that in future the district model schools shall be erected in very large and populous towns or congeries of towns; and we are further to observe, that the whole of the funds voted by Parliament for the establishment of district model schools, will be expended on the erection of those which are either in progress, or for which sites have already been procured.

The Commissioners, however, will be happy to grant aid either towards the establishment of an ordinary vested school, or towards the support of a non-vested school, provided all the circumstances of the case (whichever it may be) shall be deemed satisfactory when reported upon by the Inspector of the district.

In compliance with your request we enclose copy of the memorial (without the signatures), the original cannot be returned.

We have the honour, &c.

(Signed), MAURICE CARR, } Secretaries.
JAMES KILPATRICK, }

The Rev. James MacIvor,
Newtown-Stewart.

6,97/57.

University Club,
Jan. 20, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—As I understand that the Board contemplate the erection of minor model schools in the smaller towns, I beg respectfully to urge the claims of Newtown-Stewart to their early consideration.

The Board may recollect that a memorial, unanimously signed by the inhabitants, for a district model school, was forwarded to the Commissioners, some years since. At that time Newtown-Stewart was the centre of one of the Board's districts. It is not so any longer; so that whatever force our application may have derived from that circumstance is no longer applicable.

But all the other reasons urged in that paper are still in operation, I am sorry to say, with increasing force, so far as regards the need of such an institution. The children of the town are obliged to go one or two miles into the country to procure elementary education, and as to intermediate education, there are no means at all of procuring it within their reach.

I earnestly solicit that the Board will consider the case at once, remembling our poverty of application, and that they will with as little delay as possible, supply the deficiency under which we labour.

The proprietor of the town is willing to give a lease, for say length of time, of suitable ground; so that there will be no impediment in that respect.

Should the Board desire the introduction of a classical education into the school, I will gladly bind myself to supply it until numbers have been educated able to teach all that is requisite.

In order to show the Board that the harmony among our various and mixed denominations still continues, and that Newtown-Stewart is a most favourable locality for exhibiting united education, I beg to enclose a list of the attendance in all the schools in the town, and in a circle of two miles round it. The same is the case in the whole neighbourhood; but this is the circle which would be immediately affected by the school.

The Board will remember that this is one of the districts selected by them, as illustrating the vested education of the system when circumstances admitted.

This consideration will, doubtless, weigh with the Commissioners, as it does even with myself; but the

* Board's Minute, dated July 1, 1853.

great reason with us in our necessity, which, again, I respectfully and earnestly draw attention to and solicit its relief.

I remain, gentlemen, your faithful servant,

JAMES MACIVOR

To the Secretaries.

List of all the schools within a circuit of two miles round Newtown-Stewart, indicating mixed character of the attendance.

	Denom. of Parish.	Dissemination of People.			
		R.C.	R.C.	P.	B.
Newtown-Stewart—Male.	R.C.	11	43	47	3
Female.	R.C.	9	30	4	—
Breadham.	R.C.	56	23	22	6
Aldaghall.	P.	15	33	23	—
Killymore.	P.	20	5	23	—
Cash.	R.C.	32	36	19	—
Lahinsterry.	R.C.	41	17	29	—
Boyle.	R.C.	34	19	32	—
		170	191	183	9
Mayo High School.	R.C.	14	11	0	—
		184	202	183	9

697/37.—B.O. 31/1/87.

NEWTOWN-STEWART PROPOSED MINOR MODEL SCHOOL.

Office of National Education,
February 6, 1887.

SIR,—We have laid before the Commissioners of National Education your letter of the 24th ult.* with reference to the establishment of a minor model school in the above town.

We are now to inform you that the Commissioners approve of the establishment of a school of that description in Newtown-Stewart, provided a suitable site can be procured on a satisfactory lease and at a moderate rent.

The Inspector of the district shall be directed to make the necessary inquiries on these points, and to report the result to the Board.

We have the honour, &c.,

(Signed), MARGIE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

Rev. James MacIvor,
University Club, Stephen's-green.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the BOARD, dated 29 May, 1887.

Ordered, that the report of Mr. A. O'Callaghan, District Inspector, on the various sites proposed for a minor model school at Newtown-Stewart, be postponed to the next day of meeting.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 5 June, 1887.

Ordered, that the Secretary of the Board of Works be informed that the Commissioners have formed a favourable opinion of the site adjoining the parish church, and recommended by the District Inspector; but that before coming to a final decision they request that directions may be given to the clerk of works to visit the site referred to in company with the Inspector, and report as to its eligibility for building purposes, and also to state his opinion of the other sites which have been offered to the Board.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the BOARD, dated 24 July, 1887.

Read letter from Secretary to Board of Works forwarding a report from Mr. Clarendon, surveyor of buildings, to the effect that having visited and examined the various sites offered for a minor model school at Newtown-Stewart, he is of opinion that the site adjoining the church-yard is the most eligible, and that although its proximity to the latter is not far from objection, it is counterbalanced by the many advantages it possesses as regards centrality of situation and suitability for building purposes.

Ordered, that the Commissioners approve of the site in question, and of which they understand the proprietor, Mr. Reid, is willing to grant a lease of 99 years at a nominal rent; that the thanks of the Board be returned to that gentleman for his liberal offer, and Messrs. Geale and Dwyer be directed to make the usual preliminary inquiries with a view to the preparation of the necessary legal documents.

Newtown-Stewart
Minor Model School

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the BOARD, dated 23 October, 1887.

*Read letter from Messrs. Geale and Dwyer reporting that Mr. Baird, the proprietor of the site of the intended minor model school at Newtown-Stewart, declines to give a lease of it at a nominal rent, as the Commissioners were at first led to suppose was his intention, and that he expects a rent of £3 per annum for the plot, and also requires a clause to be inserted in the lease to the effect that the ground shall be used for, and as a school only, and not be hereafter applied to any other use.

Ordered, that Messrs. Geale and Dwyer be informed that the Commissioners will pay a rent of £3 a year for the entire plot on lease for 99 years, and that they also agree to the introduction of a covenant similar to that mentioned in the case of the Newtown District Model School on the last day of meeting, viz., that the land shall be held for the purposes of a model or other National school under the control of the Commissioners of National Education.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated March 13, 1888.

Read letter from Mr. A. O'Callaghan, District Inspector, dated 11th March, specifying the extent of accommodation, which, in his opinion, should be provided in the minor model school about to be erected at Newtown-Stewart.

Ordered, that the Board of Works be requested to prepare plans of a building, to consist of two school-rooms, each capable of accommodating 100 children—the girls' school-room to be fitted up with a gallery, and otherwise adapted for the instruction of such infant children as may attend.

The plans should also include a commodious classroom, with gallery, the necessary offices, play-ground, enclosing-wall, &c., but a residence for the teacher is not deemed necessary.

The Secretary of the Board of Works is to be further informed that it is the desire of the Commissioners that the plans should be prepared with a due regard to economy, and that the building itself should be as plain and unassuming in appearance as may be consistent with the objects for which it is intended; also, that the Commissioners request the plans may be submitted for their approval, accompanied by an estimate of the probable cost of the building.

* Board's Minute, dated January 31, 1887.

Newtown-
Stewart Minor
Model School.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated March 18, 1858.

Read letter from Messrs. Gault and Dwyer, forwarding for execution on the part of the Board, the lease (in duplicate) of the site of the Newtown-Stewart Minor Model School.

The Commissioners approve of the deed, and their corporate seal is affixed thereto.

EXTRACT from MINUTES of BOARD, dated October 1, 1858.

Read letter, No. 48, from Dr. Patton, Head Inspector, regarding the plans for the Newtown-Stewart Minor Model School, and stating that the only alteration he recommends is a change of the prices of the infant school, as marked on the plan in pencil. Also enclosing a letter addressed to him by the Rev. Dr. MacFie, on the 1st September, stating that the architect

whom he has consulted still adheres to his former opinion, that the school can be well and handsomely built for £750 without the infant school, or about £1,000 with it.

Ordered, that the plans be now approved, and that the attention of the Board of Works be directed to the change in the prices recommended. Also, that the statement contained in Dr. MacFie's letter to the Head Inspector be brought under their notice.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the BOARD, dated February 4, 1859.

Read letter from Secretary to Board of Works, stating that the Board have accepted the tender of Mr. Wm. Mullen, of Omagh, for the erection of the Newtown-Stewart Minor Model School—amount £133 16s. 6d.

Omagh Minor
Model School.

OMAGH MINOR MODEL SCHOOL.

£,112/55. £,402/55.

To the Right Honorable and Honorable the Commissioners of NATIONAL EDUCATION in IRELAND.

THE MEMORIAL of the COMMISSIONERS of the TOWNS of OMAGH, in the county of TYRONE—

SHOWETH, that Omagh occupies an important position as the Assize town of an extensive and wealthy county, and the centre of a wide and improving agricultural district, comprising a circle of market towns of minor importance.

That memorialists, as the legitimate guardians of the general interests of the town, view with deep regret the disadvantages under which it labours in comparison with other towns of the same class, from the want of any suitable well organized school for the education and training of the middle and lower classes of the community, and as a consequence of such educational destitution, memorialists can, from personal experience, testify to the great difficulty of procuring in the town or district the services of intelligent, qualified young men in the capacity of clerks, and the higher classes of mechanics.

That the want above stated is more strongly felt each succeeding year, as the town increases in population, and advances in commercial prosperity, and as the industrial resources of the district are gradually developed.

That in consideration of the premises, memorialists respectfully solicit your honorable Board to supply the want so justly lamented, by extending to this locality a portion of the aids liberally placed at your disposal by a paternal Government for the purpose of improving the education, and of consequence advancing the prosperity, and promoting the peace, order, and happiness of the county, and memorialists are persuaded that these objects would to some extent be attained by the establishment at Omagh of a district model school, which would afford a useful, solid education to the sons of small farmers, traders, and artisans, and would also serve to train efficient teachers for the minor schools throughout the district.

Memorialists therefore pray your honorable Board to establish in or near the town of Omagh a district model school on a suitable scale; and for such favours memorialists and the community whom they represent will feel duly gratified.

Signed, on behalf and by direction of the Commissioners,

JOHN ANCOCK, Chairman.

To the Honorable the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION in IRELAND.

THE MEMORIAL of the GENTRY, CLERGY, MERCHANTS, and other inhabitants of the TOWNS of OMAGH, and of the adjacent district—

SHOWETH, that Omagh, the Assize town of the county of TYRONE, is the centre of an extensive agricultural district, and is not more than eight miles distant from any of the smaller towns, Newtownstewart, Gortin, Mountfield, Beragh, Skillybeggs, Benmore, Fintona, Ballynasally, Donmore, and Drumquin, and that the market held therein is one of the best in the north of Ireland.

That the population of the district comprises for the most part the middle and lower classes of farmers, who from want of means can only send their children for instruction to the National or other schools in their immediate neighbourhood.

That the teachers of the National schools in this district have not for the most part had sufficient experience in the improved system of teaching, are unable to impart to the children under their charge such a sound and advanced commercial education as would qualify them for the proper discharge of their future avocation, or as the progress of the times requires.

That there is no model school nearer than the town of Coleraine, which is distant fifty-two Irish miles from this town.

That the town of Omagh is the residence of Y. McEoy, esquire, your Inspector, and is one of the most central positions in Ulster for the establishment of a district model school of the first class. That such a school would, in the opinion of your memorialists, be very numerously attended by the children as well of the shopkeepers and artisans residing in the town of Omagh, as of the farmers in the vicinity; that much of the difficulty which has hitherto been experienced in procuring suitable teachers for the schools in the rural district would thereby in a short time be removed, that general education would be extended, a spirit of improvement be manifested, and the desire for education be more generally felt in a district which has not hitherto obtained to its proper extent the great advantages of a system of education which would embrace all classes.

Memorialists therefore pray your honorable Board

to establish in the town of Omagh a first class district model school.

JOHN B. CLAPHAM, Rector of Omagh or Drinnagh.

A. G. STUART, B.L. (R. F.T.C.D.) Omagh.

M. O'KANE, R.F., Omagh.

P. CAMPBELL, C.D., Omagh.

ROBERT DILLON, R.F., C.D.,

JAMES ANDERSON, J.P., Agent for Sir J. Strong. (Property near Omagh).

Here follow ninety-three names.

3,402/55.

OMAGH PROPOSED DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Education Office, January 4, 1856.

SIR,—We have had the honour of laying before the Commissioners of National Education the memorial of the Commissioners of the town of Omagh, praying for the establishment of a district model National school in that locality.

The Commissioners feel much gratified at receiving an application signed by so many influential persons of various religious denominations, and they are desirous to extend the benefits of the system of National education to Omagh and its vicinity.

The Commissioners, however, taking into consideration the limited number of the population of that town and neighbourhood—having other district model schools now in progress of erection—and having it in contemplation to establish such schools in localities where there is a much more numerous population, do not approve of establishing at Omagh a school which would combine all the advantages which schools of this class usually affect, and on the same extensive scale.

If a suitable site can be procured at Omagh, at a moderate rent, and on a satisfactory lease, the Commissioners will be prepared to erect and maintain, at their sole cost and to be under their exclusive management, a literary school for the accommodation of such number of children as may probably attend. The school to consist of three departments, viz.—for boys, girls, and infants. Provision would also be made for giving instruction in the evening to adults and others who could not attend during the day. The course of instruction will be similar to that of model schools, including elementary drawing, singing, &c.; and in the female department needlework.

The Commissioners do not contemplate a boarding establishment for resident pupil teachers, but a sufficient number of paid monitors would be appointed, who would afterwards be eligible for training in other schools under the Board.

If a suitable site can be obtained, and if the proposed arrangement meet the views of the Town Commissioners and the other memorialists, the District Inspector and the Clerk of Works shall be directed to visit, make the necessary inquiries, and report the result to the Board.

We have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed), MAURICE O'NEIL, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

JAMES ALLEN, esq., Chairman,
Town Commissioners, Omagh.

Omagh, February 27, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—I propose to let on lease for 999 years whatever quantity of the lands known as Lisnamallard Holme, from Omagh bridge to Lisnamallard cross roads, with a frontage not exceeding 300 feet, as may be required for the proposed district model school, and which may be selected for that purpose by the Commissioners, at the yearly rent of £10 per statute acre.

Should the Commissioners adopt the site pointed out this day by Mr. J. Blacker Buchanan to Mr. Birmingham, namely, a plot of the aforesaid land on

said Holme as Lisnamallard, now occupied as a boggyard, and on which two small houses occupied by Mr. J. Doherty and William Forbes are situated, I will lease said site for 999 years at £7 10s. per statute acre, on my being paid £20 for the materials of said houses, and for having same thrown down immediately. Opposite this last-mentioned site is a field containing about three statute acres, which I will lease for same term at £6 per statute acre, if the entire field be taken. As there are no intermediate interests to be dealt with, possession of any of those sites can be given at once.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

GEO. BUCHANAN.

To the Commissioners of
National Education.

P.S.—As I have received offers for portions of the ground proposed to be demised, for the purpose of building, I take the liberty of soliciting the Commissioners to inform me as soon as possible whether or not this proposal will be accepted, and if so, the particular portion and quantity of land which will be required for the site.

G. B.

Omagh, April 16, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—Agreeably to your instructions of the 2nd inst., I visited, in company with Mr. McIlroy, the District Inspector, the several sites proposed by Mr. Birmingham as marked in red on the map enclosed.

After careful consideration I beg to recommend the sites (F) marked on the map in blue ink as the best that could be selected. This site was originally offered by Mr. Buchanan, and is situated in Lisnamallard and Holme, between the sites marked (D) and (E) on the map. The site marked (E) is, in my opinion, much too near the river, and it is, in a sanitary point of view, as well as in other respects, unsuitable, while the sites marked (C) and (D) are too remote from the town. I do not recommend the sites marked (A) and (B) offered by Mr. O'Neil.

With reference to your inquiry regarding the number of children who would be likely to attend, I am of opinion, and the District Inspector agrees with me, that an attendance of 100 males, a like number of females, and about 80 infants may reasonably be expected.

As regards the accommodation required, I think that the school-rooms for boys and girls should each be, at least, forty feet by twenty feet, allowing eight square feet per child; the infant school-room should be in the same proportion. Two suitable class-rooms, one for boys and the other for girls, would likewise be requisite.

I am, gentlemen, &c.,

J. PATTEN, M.A.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 25th April, 1856.

Ordered, that this letter (Head Inspector Patten's) be referred to the sub-committee to report as to which of the sites proposed should be selected.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, 25th June, 1856.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE MINUTE OF THE BOARD OF the 25th April, the committee proceed to consider the question of the site to be selected for the intended literary school at Omagh under the exclusive control of the Board.

Ordered, that the Board take both the sites laid down at E and F on the maps, provided the ground included, containing in front 400 feet (to be measured from the river), depth from front to rear 218 feet, &c.,

* Board's Minute dated December 26, 1855.

be had on a lease for 999 years, at a rent of 20 guineas a year; and that inquiry be made of Mr. Buchanan, the landlord, if he will accept these terms.

Ordered further, that the house be built in the middle of the united plots.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 19 September, 1886.

Read letter of the 2nd September, 1886, from George Buchanan, esq., stating that he will accept the offer made to him by order of the Board of the 37th June, respecting the site for the intended minor model school at Omagh, namely, that the Board will take both the sites laid down at E and F on the maps, containing in total 600 feet (to be measured from the river), depth from front to rear 218 feet, Mr. Buchanan making a satisfactory lease of the same for 999 years, at a rent of £21 a year.

Ordered, that the Messrs. Gault and Dwyer be instructed to put themselves in communication with Mr. Scott, 36, Nelson-street, solicitor to Mr. Buchanan, with a view to the preparation of the lease of the plot without delay.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 20 February, 1887.

Read letter from Messrs. Gault and Dwyer submitting the lease and counterpart of the site of Omagh Minor Model School for the corporate seal of the Board.

The Commissioners affix their seal to these deeds in presence of the Secretary and Mr. Charles Robertson.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 5 June, 1887.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Board of Works submitting plans prepared under the direction of the architect of that Board for the proposed minor model school at Omagh, and also transmitting a copy of the architect's report on the subject, from which it appears that the probable cost of erecting the buildings will be about £1,830, viz.:-

	£	s.	d.
Boundary Walls,	840	0	0
School Buildings,	1,260	0	0
Fittings, Water Closets, &c.,	270	0	0
	£1,830	0	0

Ordered, that the plans be approved, and that the Board of Works be requested to take steps for the erection of the buildings.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 9th April, 1888.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Board of Works stating that the tenders received for the building of the Omagh Minor Model School, in accordance with the plans sanctioned by minute of the 5th June, 1887, were found to be so much beyond the funds available (the lowest proposal being £2,954 18s. 11½d.) that it was deemed desirable to have the plans modified by reducing a portion of the ornamental work and other matters, and submitting the altered plans for the approval of the Commissioners, accompanied by the opinion of the architect that the execution of same will not amount to a greater sum than about £2,200 or £2,300.

Ordered, that the Secretary to the Board of Works be informed that the Commissioners do not object to the plans now submitted, understanding that they afford all the accommodation required by the letter of the Secretaries of the 9th April, 1887, and that the Board of Works recommend the elevation.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated June 11, 1888.

Read letter from B. L. Horneby, esq., Secretary to the Board of Works, stating, for the information of

the Commissioners, that the tender of Mr. W. Scott for the erection of the Omagh Minor Model School has been accepted, amount £2,314 2s. 11½d., and that the usual deed of contract will be prepared without delay.

Omagh, February 9, 1860.

SIR,—As Secretary (hon.) of the meetings to establish a model school in Omagh, I venture again to trespass on your attention for the following reasons:—

Perhaps you are aware that the school has been opened and is found quite inadequate for the boys especially; and I am aware that it is the intention of very many persons during the spring to send their children to it.

In addition to this, the working of it gives so much satisfaction to the respectable farmers and others around, that they are very anxious to support it.

Under these circumstances it is the wish of the large majority of the inhabitants that it should be at once altered into a district model school, and that the expectations formed of its success should not be destroyed by the want of accommodation.

As I said all along, the children of the rich farmers will flock into it, and the establishment of such institutions on a comprehensive basis will do more to disperse opposition than all other means.

As the spring is coming on, perhaps I might venture to ask, whether it will be necessary to call a meeting for that purpose, or whether Mr. Hunter, your Head Inspector, who concurs (as I understand) thoroughly in the opinion already expressed, should consult the wishes of the inhabitants, and ascertain the prospects of a greatly increased attendance as soon as the severe weather is over?

An early reply, stating the views and intentions of the Commissioners, is hoped for, in order that the Town Commissioners and others may take prompt and suitable measures to bring their wishes fully before your Board.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD GREEN, Hon. Sec.

To the Secretaries of the National
Education.

1,352/50.

OMAGH MINOR SCHOOL.

Office of National Education,
March 5, 1890.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 9th ult., representing the necessity of altering the above school into a district model school, we are to inform you that we referred to the Head Inspector on the subject, and that the following is an extract from his report:—

"I beg to state that I believe it would be premature to enlarge the school at present, considering that there is accommodation for some twenty or thirty boys in addition to the numbers already on the rolls."

We are to observe that whenever it shall appear that the premises in question require to be enlarged, the Commissioners will take the necessary steps for the purpose.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KEELAY, }

Edward Green, esq., Omagh.

OMAGH MINOR MODEL SCHOOL.

Omagh, March 6, 1860.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 6th March, I beg to say that I visited the boys' school this day, and found 123 boys there; that the school itself is overcrowded, and, in the opinion of many intelligent persons, not suited for more than 100; when the classes are up there is no passage past the desks for anyone, and that the general feeling is that no more should be admitted to it. The boys' gallery is utterly insufficient

for the purpose. For this reason especially, and also because boys of small size are appointed as monitors, and consequently to teach others, much dissatisfaction is felt, and three or four children have been withdrawn.

Apparatus has been sent down, and no room can be had for it. I was aware that very many of the most respectable residents around impartial to send their children to the Omagh in the opening of the spring, that they might attend on it; but these owners have operated most strongly against it, and will tend to injure the great confidence in it. For the confirmation of these facts, I beg to refer you to Mr. Alexander, manager of the Provincial Bank here, Dr. Fleming, and such other people of influence as have sent their children to it.

I feel assured that a reasonable compliance with the wishes of the inhabitants will be attended with the most happy results, and that the attendance will be increased one-third more at least, provided your Board could be induced to convert it at once into a district model school, and appoint suitable assistants, and enlarge the premises, so that the instructions might be easily imparted.

At any time three or four of the inhabitants most likely to form a proper estimate on the subject will attend at the school, and point out the present defects.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD GREER.

I should also add that the numerous visitors to it are fully of the same opinion, and leave the school with the same impressions.

1,811/80.—B.O. 18/3/60.

OMAGH MINOR MODEL SCHOOL.

Office of National Education,
March 22, 1860.

SIR,—The Commissioners of National Education having had before them your letter of the 6th inst. and 2nd ult., and also a report from Head Inspector Hunter, as to the propriety of providing additional school accommodation at the above establishment, we are directed to acquaint you, that the Commissioners have not at present funds at their disposal to enable them to enlarge the Omagh Minor Model School.*

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

Edward Greer, esq., Omagh.

9,183/60.

Omagh, December 26, 1860.

SIR,—The enclosed memorial, which I have the honour to forward, was proposed by the Rev. J. Byrne, P.P.C., Rector of Cappagh, seconded by R. D. Coulson, J.P., and unanimously adopted at a numerously attended meeting of the gentry of this neighbourhood, on Friday last, immediately after the half-yearly examination was held at the Omagh Model School.

At the same time a vote of thanks to the Inspectors and teachers of the school for their zeal and efficiency, as evidenced by the distinguished answering of the pupils, was proposed, and unanimously adopted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

HANS FLEMING, M.D.

Maurice Cross, Secretary to the
Board of National Education.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The Memorial of the Clergy, Gentry, Merchants, and
Inhabitants of Omagh, and its vicinity—

HUMBLY SHOWN.—That the model school, lately
established at Omagh, has been singularly successful,

and has conferred upon the immediate neighbourhood
the greatest possible benefit.

That although but one year in operation, it shows
an average daily attendance of 244.

That it is steadily increasing, and that the accom-
modation provided will soon be wholly inadequate to
the wants of the pupils.

That your memorialists, sensible of the great benefit
already conferred on the community by the school,
and desirous as since the establishment of your
honourable Board, we have been comparatively with-
out the advantages enjoyed by many other localities,
and as this is the county town, and the centre of a
large and populous district, we trust that you will
speedily give effect to our wishes, and direct that it be
raised to the rank of a district model school.

J. W. STEWART, Esq., J.P., D.L.

FRANK ELLIS, J.P.

JOSEPH McKEOWN.

ROBERT V. DIXON, Esq., and J.P.

RICHARD COULSON, Esq.

JAMES BYRNE, Esq.

WILLIAM A. WHEE, Esq.

JAMES MAKE.

Have follow the names of seventy-six of the principal
inhabitants of Omagh and its vicinity.

B.O. 14/1/61.

OMAGH MINOR MODEL SCHOOLS.

Office of National Education,
January 22, 1861.

SIR,—We have laid before the Commissioners of
National Education the memorial forwarded by you
on the 20th ult., from the clergy, gentry, merchants,
and inhabitants, stating that the attendance at the
above school is steadily increasing, and that the ac-
commodation provided will soon be wholly inadequate
to the wants of the pupils, and praying the Commis-
sioners to raise the school to the rank of a district
model school.†

We are directed to say, in reply, that the Commis-
sioners have no funds at present at their disposal to
enable them to comply with the prayer of the memo-
rialists, and that the estimates for the year 1861-2
have already been prepared and sent forward to the
Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

We are further directed to state, that should the
school continue to flourish, the Commissioners will
have no objection to reconsider the subject referred to
in the memorial, when the estimates for the year
1862-3 are about to be prepared.

You will please communicate this decision to the
memorialists.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

Hans Fleming, esq., M.D., Omagh.

OMAGH MINOR MODEL SCHOOL.

Omagh, January 31, 1861.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter
of the 22nd inst., referring to the memorial forwarded
by me praying the Commissioners to raise the Omagh
school to the rank of a district model school. In reply
thereto I am directed to say that your memorialists
deeply regret the refusal of the Commissioners to comply
with the prayer of their memorial and they trust they
will not be deemed obtrusive in asking them to recon-
sider their decision for the following reasons.

Firstly, your memorialists consider the school ac-
commodation entirely inadequate to the wants of the
pupils; in the male department there are at present 136
boys and teachers occupying a space of 12,100 cubic feet,

* Date of Board's Minute, March 16, 1860.

† Board's Minute, dated January 14, 1861.

Omagh Minor Model School.

giving an average of about 84 cubic feet to each person. That this space is insufficient for the healthful accommodation of the pupils, cannot perhaps be better shown than by stating that, even in our workhouses, a minimum space of 200 cubic feet is allowed for each healthy inmate, and 500 feet for each sick or infirm inmate.

Secondly, there is good reason to believe that there will be a large increase in the attendance next summer, and if in the meantime no additional accommodation be provided, the very parents who consider the space allowed to each pupil already insufficient will be obliged from prudential motives to remove their children, to the great injury of the school.

Thirdly, your memorialists regard the present system of teaching by monitors as extremely defective, whereas a district model school could always supply a well organized and properly trained staff of pupil teachers.

Fourthly, the apartments provided for the master and his family are altogether inefficient and inconvenient, as your District Inspector can testify.

It may not perhaps be improper here to state that there cannot be any very great pecuniary or other difficulty in meeting all the exigencies of the present case. The apartments of the master, so ill adapted for the residence of a family, one at once, by a mere trifling outlay, be added to the general school accommodation; and a commodious house could be hired in the vicinity as a residence for the master and the pupil teachers till such time as a more suitable and convenient building could be erected.

Under these circumstances memorialists desire no again respectfully but strongly to urge the Commissioners to comply with the prayer of their memorial, feeling persuaded that any delay or postponement of the subject will have a most injurious effect on the growing prosperity of the school.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HANS FLEMING, M.D.

M. Cross, esq., J. Kelly, esq.,
Secretaries to the Board of National
Education.

OMAGH MINOR MODEL SCHOOL.

B.O.S., 2/31.

Education Office, February 12, 1861.

SIR,—We have laid before the Commissioners of National Education your letter of the 31st ult.* again urging on them the propriety of raising the above school to the rank of a "district model school," stating that any delay or postponement of that subject will have a most injurious effect on the growing prosperity of the school, and requesting, for various reasons set forth in your letter, that the Commissioners may reconsider the refusal contained in their former order, as communicated to you on the 22nd January. We are directed by the Commissioners to inform you, in reply, that for the reasons before assigned, they cannot alter the decision which they have already made.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

H. Fleming, esq., Omagh.

18, Middle Gardens-street,
December 5, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I will thank you to lay before the Commissioners the accompanying memorial from a number of the clergy and townspeople of Omagh, who feel very strongly that the school there was not originally made a regular district model school. Since I got the me-

morial to present, I have looked over the last agricultural and population statistics, from which you will find that the county of Tyrone, next to Cork (which is twice its size), is the largest net growing county in Ireland, and next to Down, is the largest flax producer; and is the fourth largest in extent of land under general cultivation. These facts should, I think, be a further strong ground for the Commissioners complying with the reasonable request in the memorial.

I remain, dear sir, yours very truly,

(Signed), JAMES GREEN, jun.

Maurice Cross, esq., National Education Office.

To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

The undersigned clergy, gentry, and inhabitants of the town and neighborhood of Omagh, county Tyrone, take the liberty of calling the attention of the Commissioners to the serious want of district model schools in the North Ulster counties of Donagh, Fermanagh, and Tyrone.

That although the Board has been over twenty-five years in operation, and these three counties have an area of 2,457,345 acres, and a population of 635,901, they have never yet had the benefit of a single district model school established therein, and only within the past two years have two minor model schools been opened.

That in the three north-eastern counties of Antrim, Down, and Londonderry, with an area of only 1,593,960 acres, and a population of 873,886, there are, we understand, six district model schools, long since in operation.

That owing to the non-existence of district model schools in this locality, the persons of the various National schools in the surrounding country, and in the numerous small towns and villages in the locality are deprived of the facility of obtaining, from time to time, efficient teachers, which they could most readily do, if there were, in convenient situations in this district, model schools, from the staff of pupil teachers in which they could at all times make a selection.

That we understand the minor model school here is now insufficient for the healthful accommodation of the pupils, and must be considerably enlarged; and that by converting the head master's apartments into classrooms of a very moderate outlay, and resiting for him and the pupil teachers under him a house and premises, as is done elsewhere, ample space would be obtained for its enlargement to the rank of a district model school.

That owing to none of the members of your honorable Board being directly connected with our district, or having a personal knowledge of its wants, we feel it labour under a serious disadvantage in comparison with the north-east of this province.

We would respectfully remind your honorable Board that, independently of our being entitled to equal educational advantages, our population is more in need of increased facilities than that of most other districts in Ireland.

That the town of Omagh is the centre town of a central and a very populous county, and is now the point of junction of two important lines of railway, and the centre of one of the most extensive agricultural districts in Ireland.

That the want felt by the general population of improved education cannot be better shown than by the alacrity with which their children resorted to the school here at its opening; and though it is not yet in operation two years, we believe we are justified in asserting that, with perhaps a single exception, it is now the best and most respectably attended school under your Board in Ireland.

We, therefore, trust that you will give directions

* Board's Minute, dated 26th February, 1861.

that the minor establishment here be forthwith enlarged into a district model school, for which we and the inhabitants of this district shall feel thankful.

(Signed),

JOHN B. CHAPMAN, Rector of Omagh.
JOSIAS MITCHELL, Presbyterian Minister,
Omagh.

R. V. DUNN, Rector of Clogherney.
FRANCIS ELLIS, &c.
JAMES BYRNE, Rector of Cappagh.
CHARLES SCOTT, &c., &c., &c.

Here follow the names of over fifty merchants, &c., &c.

B.O.—18/12/81.

OMAGH MINOR MODEL SCHOOL.

Education Office, December 18, 1881.

SIR,—Having laid before the Commissioners of National Education the memorial forwarded to us in your note of the 5th inst.,* praying the Board to enlarge the above school, and to maintain it in future as a district model school, we are directed to inform you that it is the intention of the Commissioners to provide increased accommodation at the Omagh Minor Model School, but they must decline to convert it into a "district" model school, as suggested.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

James Cross, esq., Middle Gardine-street.

Omagh Minor Model School.

PARSONSTOWN MINOR MODEL SCHOOL.

LETTER from Head Inspector DOCTOR NEWELL, dated 12 September, 1887, addressed to the Secretaries, is missing. The abstract of the letter entered in the books of this office, is as follows:—

"Parsonstown Minor Model School. Description of site selected by Head Inspector; suggestions, &c., as to the building."

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 9 October, 1887.

Ordered, that the Board of Works be requested to send the proper officer to visit and report on the new site above referred to.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE BOARD, dated 11 JUNE, 1888.

Read letter from Secretary to Board of Works, transmitting copy of a report by Mr. Astley, Surveyor of Buildings, on the site of the proposed minor model school at Parsonstown, made in accordance with the desire of the Commissioners as expressed in the minutes of the 9th of October, 1887.

Ordered.—1. That the site in question, consisting of two rods and twenty-six perches, be taken at a yearly rent of 24; or two beams of live woadable for ever.

2. That the Board of Works be requested to give directions for the preparation of the necessary plans of a school-house to accommodate 100 males, 100 females, and 70 infants; the male and female schools to have class-rooms attached, residence for master, porch of each school-room to be arranged as cup-rooms, suitable offices and play-ground to be provided.

3. That Messrs. Geale and Dwyer be requested to take the usual steps for the preparation of the lease.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 19 November, 1888.

Read letter from Edward Hearnby, esq., Secretary to the Board of Works, submitting the plans of the intended minor model school at Parsonstown, and stating that the cost of the building will probably be about £2,900.

Read also letter from William H. Newell, esq., LL.D., Head Inspector, expressing his approval of the plans which, he states, have also met with warm commendation from Lord and Lady Rose.

Ordered, that the Commissioners approve of the plans, and that the Board of Works be requested to make such preliminary arrangements for commencing the buildings as can be entered into, pending the execution of the lease.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 11 February, 1889.

Read letter from Messrs. Geale and Dwyer forwarding, for execution on the part of the Commissioners, the lease of the site of the minor model school at Parsonstown.

The Commissioners approve of the deeds, and the corporate seal is affixed thereto.

1,878/59.

Birn, March 23, 1889.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform the Commissioners of Education through you that the model schools about to be established in this town, must meet with all the opposition I can bring to bear against it. I find it unnecessary to state the reason for this opposition, as the Commissioners must, by this time, be well aware that no Catholic clergyman can allow the erection of any portion of his flock to be conducted and managed by any man or body of men over whom he has no control. I would, therefore, very respectfully suggest that till some such qualifications in the management of model schools be introduced as will leave to me the control I mentioned, you will suspend the erection of the school here. If not, your money is very certain to be uselessly expended.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN BRYAN, &c.

The Secretaries, Board of Education.

PARSONSTOWN MINOR MODEL SCHOOL.

1,878/59.

Office of National Education, April 2, 1889.

SIR,—Having laid before the Commissioners of National Education your letter of the 23rd ultimo, they direct us to inform you that they had completed their arrangements for the establishment of a minor model National school at Parsonstown long prior to the receipt of your communication.†

We have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient servants,

MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

Rev. John Egan, &c., Birn.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated May 6, 1889.

Read letter from Edward Hearnby, esq., Secretary to the Board of Works, intimating that the Board have accepted the tender of Mr. Edward Shackley for the erection of the Parsonstown minor model school. Amount, £1,914.

* Board's Minutes dated 12th December, 1881.

† Board's Minute, dated 26th March, 1889.

Sligo District
Model School

SLIGO DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

588, R. January, '47.

To the Right Honorable and Honorable the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION in IRELAND.

MR LORE and GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to send you the letter from the Town Council which I proposed at their meeting on Monday, relative to there being normal or model schools established here. I also enclose you the resolution on the subject, together with a copy of your Superintendent's letter. As there will be a meeting of the Town Council on next Monday, we would wish to know what extent of ground would be required for model farms and buildings, should you be disposed to establish both. May I hope to have the honour of a reply to this before a meeting of Council here on Monday next?

I have the honour to be, my lords and gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES TUCKER, M.D., F.R.C.

The Right Honorable and Honorable the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION in IRELAND.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Sligo, in council convened, perceive with pleasure from the application of your Superintendent for a site, that you have it in contemplation to erect a National model school for the province in the vicinity of Sligo. We beg to assure you that so useful a project meets our fullest approval, and shall receive from us all encouragement and co-operation in our power.

We trust that an institution on the most complete plan and the most extensive scale shall be established. From the great increase of trade in every department, and in the population of our town, we beg most respectfully but earnestly to recommend that a normal school, consisting of two departments, one for elementary and the other for scientific instruction, be established here; and that in connection with the latter a model farm be managed, so as to carry into practical operation the instruction afforded at an agricultural school, where lectures on agricultural chemistry and other subjects connected with husbandry might be delivered.

We would also beg leave to urge the great utility it would be to our town to have a middle class school in which lectures on natural philosophy in all its departments might be delivered, having a practical application to the mechanical arts, by explaining the principle upon which they depend.

In conclusion we hope ere long to see established here, under your management, an institution for the diffusion of scientific and industrial knowledge suited to the wants of the middle and working classes, and which would improve the social condition of the people, and tend to develop the industrial resources of the country. A benefit would thereby be conferred upon our town and county which would be ever remembered with gratitude and thanks to you, my lords and gentlemen, by us, the members of the Town Council of Sligo.

Given under my hand on behalf of the Council, and signed with the seal of the Corporation this 25th day of January, 1847.

ANDREW WALKER, Mayor.

Sligo, 9 January, 1847.

DEAR SIR,—I have to go this day to Enniskillen, and will therefore have to postpone meeting you at Drogheda.

But I would set from 50 to 100 acres of cliff near it to the Commissioners for a model farm, and give sixty-one years' lease, and I would also let three, in Fermanagh, near McGuire's-bridge, from 80 to 100 acres, and give a lease for ever for model schools.

Please write on this subject.

Yours truly,

W. KERNAGHAN.

— Robinson, esq.

At a special meeting of the Town Council of Sligo, held on Monday, the 25th January, 1847,

Andrew Walker, esq., Mayor, in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted. Proposed by Doctor Tucker, M.D., F.R.C.; seconded by Alderman Gallagher:

Resolved, that the letter from this Council now read be adopted and forwarded to the "Commissioners of National Education in Ireland," praying that a normal or model school be established here for the diffusion of elementary, industrial, and scientific knowledge suited to the wants of the middle and working classes.

ANDREW WALKER, Mayor.

To the Mayor and Town Council of Sligo, &c.

Sligo, 6 January, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been directed by the Commissioners of National Education to look out for an eligible site on which to erect a National model school for this province. Would you have the goodness to consider whether you can accommodate them with a plot of ground for that purpose at a reasonable rent, in the vicinity of Sligo?

I am, &c.,

(Signed), WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Superintendent of National Schools.

428, R.

To the Right Honorable and Honorable the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION.

8, Radcliffe-street, Sligo,
January 20, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acquaint you that a meeting of the Town Council and Commissioners of Sligo was convened last November, at which a memorial was unanimously adopted and forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, praying that a National model school for the province might be erected here. I have also to inform you that I presented to the Town Council the letter of your Inspector here, inquiring if a plot of ground could be had from the Corporation on which to erect a model school. Annexed is a copy of his letter on the subject. Permit me to inquire, for the information of the Corporation, what extent of ground would be required? I beg leave, most respectfully but earnestly, to recommend to the consideration of the Board the great advantage it would be to the town of Sligo and surrounding country to have established in its vicinity a complete model school on an extended scale, in which all the classes taught and lectures delivered at the parent establishment in Dublin, might be comprised, embracing an agricultural school and model farm, where lectures on agriculture, chemistry, natural philosophy, might also be delivered. The Corporation have sixteen acres of land, which might be had for so useful

an establishment. It is situate within one mile of the town. May I hope to have the honour to receive your reply to lay before the Town Council on the 1st of February, announcing that you are disposed to take ground, and to have erected a model school of this description near Sligo?

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES TUCKER, M.D., T.C.

To the Mayor and Town Council of Sligo.

Sligo, January 6, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been directed by the Commissioners of National Education, to look out for an eligible site on which to erect a National model school for this province. Would you have the goodness to consider whether you can accommodate them with a plot of ground for that purpose, of a reasonable rent, in the vicinity of Sligo?

I am, &c., &c.,

(Signed),

WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Superintendent of National Schools.

Phn 583, R.—B.O. 28/1/47.

Education Office, February 30, 1847.

SIR,—Having laid before the Commissioners of National Education the memorial of the Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of Sligo, we are directed to state that the Commissioners are of opinion that it would be most desirable to establish a National district model school in the town of Sligo.*

We therefore enclose a plan, showing how it is proposed to conduct such description of schools. It will be observed, that the plan does not embrace all the objects specified in the memorial—the Commissioners are not being at present authorized to include arrangements for the instruction of middle classes, which must be a matter for future consideration. The Commissioners now request to be informed whether a site, containing at least half an acre of ground, can be obtained in a central part of the town of Sligo, for what term, and at what rent.

According to the arrangements now proposed, it would not be practicable to attach a farm to the school; but if a site can be obtained in a rural district, and at a sufficient distance from the site of the district model school, the Commissioners will be happy to consider an application for aid towards establishing an agricultural model school.

The assistance to be granted towards such a school being £200 towards all the necessary buildings on an expenditure of at least £200.

The Commissioners will also train a teacher for an agricultural school.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed),

MAURICE CROWE, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

To James Tucker, Esq., M.D., Sligo.

914, R.

8, Radcliffe-street, Sligo,
February 10, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge your reply to the memorial of the Mayor and Corporation of Sligo, which I laid before the Mayor. The

Corporation could give half an acre of ground for a district model school, but at a distance of half a mile from town. The Corporation property is only sixteen acres, within one mile of the town; it would be well adapted for a model farm. This land is at present let to yearly tenants, at £5 an acre. With the permission of the Lords of the Treasury, a lease could be given for a long period. As it appears that the establishment of middle-class schools is a matter for the future consideration of the Commissioners, I trust that they will, ere long, be empowered to have one established here. As Galway got an academic college, Sligo, being a town of equal importance, ought to have some institution which would embrace all the objects specified in the memorial of the Corporation. The Corporation of Sligo could not expend £300 on a model farm, as they are not empowered to apply funds for such a purpose, however useful.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES TUCKER, M.D.

914, R.

Education Office, 20 February, 1847.

SIR,—Having laid before the Commissioners of National Education your letter of the 10th instant,† we are directed to state that, as the plot of ground to which it has reference is not in the town of Sligo, they do not consider it a suitable situation for the erection of a district model school.

We are, sir, &c., &c.,

(Signed),

MAURICE CROWE, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

James Tucker, Esq., M.D.,

8, Radcliffe-street, Sligo.

724/57.

Sligo, November 17, 1837.

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose a memorial from the leading inhabitants of Sligo and its neighbourhood, praying to have a district model school established in this town. I shall feel obliged by your having it laid before the Board, and letting me know the result as soon as possible.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

MORFAT JACKSON, Presbyterian Minister.

The Secretaries, Education Office, Dublin.

To the Honourable the Commissioners of Education
in IRELAND.

The memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Sligo, humbly sheweth—That memorialists are deeply interested in the advancement of education in this locality, that their attention has been for some time past directed to the model schools which your honorable Board has been erecting in many parts of Ireland, and which they feel convinced are of essential benefit to the interests of education wherever they have been established; that it appears to memorialists that Sligo is a most suitable position for one of these seminaries, that this will be apparent when it is considered that its population is about twelve thousand, that it is a seaport and county town, that it is steadily advancing in trade and importance, and will soon have the advantage of direct

Sligo District
Model School.

* Board's Minute, dated January 28, 1847.

† Board's Minute, dated 18th February, 1847.

Sligo District
Model School.

ready communication with the metropolis; that memorialists would beg to remind your honorable Board that in the province of Connaught there is but one of these schools established, while the other provinces of Ireland are in this respect much better provided for; that memorialists would beg further to remark that if a model school were erected in Sligo, it would be a training establishment for your teachers, and could not fail to excite a spirit of wholesome emulation amongst those of them in the adjacent districts.

Hoping that your honorable Board will take the matter into its favorable consideration as soon as possible, memorialists will ever pray.

(Signed),

JOHN M'GOWAN, Mayor.

WILLIAM PRINCE, Seafeld.
HENRY LYONS, J.P.
MORIS MORRIS, J.P.
ROBERT M'BRIDE, J.P.
JAMES TUCKER, M.D.
JAMES BALFOUR, Merchants.
J. SINGLAK, Merchant.
JAMES HERRIN, Presbyterian Minister.
W. C. MORRIS, B.M.
MURRAY JACKSON, A.M., Presbyterian Minister.
JAMES HARPER.
ROGER PARKER, J.P.

Here follow the names of thirty-three of the principal inhabitants of Sligo and vicinity.

7349/57.

Sligo, November 26, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I am requested to forward to you the accompanying document, agreed to by all the members of the Corporation (those of four Protestants excepted), who represented that body when the memorial relative to the National model school was adopted. And also the names of a few other Catholics, who signed the memorial addressed to you on the same subject, a few days ago, from this town, and who have not written individually to you to withdraw their approbation. The bishop and clergy are strongly opposed to the establishment of such a school, and they possess both the confidence and affection of the whole Catholic body, rich and poor, in town and in country.

Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

EDMOND RICHFORD, & CO.

The Commissioners of National Education.

Sligo, November 17, 1857.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned Catholics of the borough of Sligo, who affixed our names to memorials lately forwarded to you, praying for the establishment of a National model school in this town, having since ascertained that such schools being exempt from the control of local patrons and managers, by whom the ordinary National schools are governed, do not present sufficient safeguards for the faith and morals of the people who attend them, and are therefore disapproved of by our bishop and clergy, do hereby, for our own part, withdraw the request conveyed to the Commissioners, and promise of co-operation which such request might imply.

JOHN M'GOWAN, Mayor.
HENRY DORRIS, & CO.
PATRICK M'DONOV, & CO.
WILLIAM HUST, & CO.

P. PETER, & CO.
WM. PHILLIPS, & CO.
MICHAEL HUST, & CO.
JAMES O'CONNOR.

7350/57.—20/11/57.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

GENTLEMEN,—A memorial having been presented to me for my signature a few days since, applying for a

model school in this district, I affixed my name to it, taking it for granted that it would be conducted on the same principles as the present system now adopted in the National schools throughout Ireland, which has worked so well and has given satisfaction to the majority of the people. I have been since informed by the respectful Catholic prelate of the diocese, Right Rev. Dr. Gilfoyle, that the model schools are conducted on different principles, and that he will be obliged to withhold his sanction and co-operation from it, and prevent as far as will be in his power the attendance of Catholic children. This, indeed, would be a very unpleasant state of affairs and would excite much ill-will among the people. I have, therefore, most respectfully to request you will be so kind as to cancel my name from the memorial.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW WALKER.

7351/57.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE AND HONORABLE THE COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses in council convened, beg leave to support the memorial transmitted a few days since, soliciting you to establish a National district model school in Sligo.

We trust that an application so unanimously and respectfully signed by persons of all religious denominations, residing in Sligo and its vicinity, will be acceded to by you.

We beg to refer to our first application on this subject, laid before you in 1847, and to your reply thereto, addressed to Dr. Tucker, then a member of our council, in which you were pleased to say that it would be most desirable to establish a National district model school in the town of Sligo.

The memorial addressed to you on that occasion fully expresses our present sentiments and wishes on this all-important question.

We trust that in the event of such schools being established here, that your fundamental rule, viz., non-interference with the religious principles of the people, will be strictly observed, and that ample opportunities will be afforded to them for receiving religious instruction from the clergymen approved of by their parents, and therefore that the system of education will be acceptable to all, by a strict adherence to His Majesty's words in referring to this question in 1854, viz., "that parental authority, the right of conscience, and the religious liberties of all denominations of Christians be strictly observed."

From the importance of this subject, the trade of which in 1854 exceeded by one-third the united exports of Galway, Westport, and Ballina; whilst in 1856 our export and import trades united were over one million pounds sterling, and continue to increase, the revenue arising therefrom being in proportion. You are at once perceive that these facts stamp Sligo as the commercial capital of the West of Ireland, and establish our claim to the rank order of National education in your power to confer. Sligo seems suitably circumstanced for a maritime school, in addition to those set forth in our former memorial. If further arguments were necessary to urge the necessity for these free-class schools, we might refer to the raw resources of natural wealth which so richly abound within a radius of twenty miles around Sligo, and which only require industrial knowledge to direct that enterprise necessary to develop it, when these legislative enactments which have fixed Sligo as the terminus of two railroads are carried out, and which would connect Sligo directly with Dublin and England on the east, and with Belfast and Scotland on the north, we may then expect that this port will be regarded as the most eligible for a telegraphic and steam-packet station between the

Eastern and Western hemispheres, and doubtless will hereafter be adopted as such.

Dated at Sligo, this 16th day of November, 1857, and on behalf of the Corporation,
signed with its seal.

JOHN MCGOWAN, Mayor. (Seal)

7516/57.

Office of National Education,
December 8, 1857.

SIR,—We have laid before the Commissioners of National Education your letter of the 20th ult. enclosing a document signed by the Mayor and other members of the Corporation withdrawing their request for the establishment of a National model school in the town of Sligo.*

In reply we are now to state, for the information of the parties who have signed the document, that the Commissioners have postponed coming to any decision relative to the establishment of such a school until they shall have obtained on this information which the Head and District Inspectors have been directed to procure.

We are, Sir, &c., &c.,
(Signed), MAURICE CROFT, } Secretaries.
JAMES KNELL, }

E. Rochfort, esq., T.C., Sligo.

SLIGO PROPOSED DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Sligo, December 10, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., requesting information relative to the memorial recently forwarded to the Commissioners, praying to have a model school established in this town.

In reply, I beg to report as follows:—

1. By the Census returns for 1851 it appears that the population of Sligo in that year amounted to 11,200. Taking 12,000 as the population now, there are, of the inhabitants, 1,800 belonging to the Established Church, 3,500 Roman Catholics, 320 Presbyterians, and 430 belonging to other denominations. These figures are, of course, merely approximations to accuracy, but they may be regarded as very nearly correct.

2. As to the number of children likely to attend a model school, if established, I think an average attendance of from 150 to 200 might be safely calculated upon. Much of the success of the school would depend on a judicious selection of teachers, a task likely to prove somewhat difficult of accomplishment in consequence of the rivalry existing among the different religious bodies. This difficulty, however, once overcome, success, in my opinion, will be certain. There is every probability of a good attendance of pupils from the town, and I have no doubt that many children would attend from the country, as the rural schools in the neighbourhood are all of an inferior character.

3. One clergyman of the Established Church, the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church who reside in town, and some of the gentry are understood to be opposed to the establishment of the proposed school. On the other hand, the rector and curate of the parish in which the greater part of Sligo is situated are, at least, neutral, if not avowedly favourable; while some of the gentry, the Presbyterians, through whose means principally the memorial was got up, and a large number of the population, including both Protestants and Catholics, may be regarded as decidedly friendly to the project. So long ago as the year 1847 the Town Council of Sligo petitioned the Board for a model school, and the fact that a similar course has been taken a second time by that body, seems of itself to indicate pretty clearly the state of feeling which exists on the subject among the people whom they represent.

4. I have made some inquiries about sites, and I have no doubt that several places could be had about town on moderate terms which would answer very well. Lord Palmerston holds a good deal of property in the neighbourhood, and should any part of his land be considered suitable, I think it likely the Commissioners would be treated liberally.

In conclusion I beg to say, as my own opinion, that the establishment of a model school in Sligo would be most desirable; and believing that it would not only be serviceable to the town itself, but that it would greatly tend to commend the system of National education to parties in this neighbourhood who have hitherto stood aloof, while it would in many ways render incalculable benefit to the surrounding schools. I strongly recommend that the prayer of the memorial be acceded to.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WALKER ROGERS, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c.

Sligo, December 20, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., requesting information relative to the memorial recently forwarded to the Commissioners, praying to have a district model school established in this town. In reply, we beg to report as follows:—

1. By the Census returns for 1851, it appears that the population of Sligo in that year amounted to 11,200 persons. Taking 12,000 as the population now, there are 1,800 of the inhabitants connected with the Established Church, 3,500 Roman Catholics, 320 Presbyterians, and 430 belonging to other denominations. These figures are of course merely approximations to accuracy, but they may be regarded as very nearly correct.

2. As to the number of children likely to attend a model school, if established, we think an average attendance of from 150 to 200 might be safely calculated upon. Much of the success of the school would depend on a judicious selection of teachers, a task likely to prove somewhat difficult of accomplishment, in consequence of the rivalry existing among the different religious bodies. This difficulty, however, once overcome, success, in our opinion, would be certain. There is every probability of a good attendance of pupils from the town, and many children will, no doubt, attend from the country also, as the rural schools in the neighbourhood are all of an inferior character.

3. One clergyman of the Established Church, the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church who reside in town, and some of the gentry are understood to be opposed to the establishment of the proposed school. On the other hand, the rector and curate of the parish in which the greater part of Sligo is situated are neutral, if not avowedly favourable, while some of the gentry, the Presbyterians, through whose means principally the memorial was got up, and a large number of the population, including both Protestant and Roman Catholics, are decidedly friendly to the project. So long ago as the year 1847 the Town Council of Sligo petitioned the Board for a model school, and the fact that a similar course has been taken a second time by that body, seems of itself to indicate pretty clearly the state of feeling which exists on the subject among the people whom they represent.

4. Having made some inquiries about sites, we have no doubt that several places could be had about town which would answer very well. Lord Palmerston holds a good deal of property in the neighbourhood, and would be likely to treat the Commissioners liberally, should any part of his lands be considered suitable.

In conclusion, we beg to state as our own opinion, that the establishment of a model school in Sligo would

Sligo District
Model School.

Sligo District
Model School.

be most desirable, and believing that it would not only be serviceable to the town itself, but that it would greatly tend to commend the system of National education to parties in this neighbourhood who have hitherto stood aloof from it, while it would, in many ways, render inestimable benefits to the surrounding schools. We strongly recommend that the project of the memorial be accepted to.

We have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

JAMES PATTER, Head Inspector,
JOHN WALKER RODGERS, D.I.

The Secretaries.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 8 January, 1858.

Ordered, that the District Inspector be directed to make further inquiry and report if any sites in a central position in the town can be obtained, and if so, to describe them, and to state on what terms, &c., they can be had.

Sligo, February 8, 1858.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 14th ult., I beg to state that several suitable sites for a district model school can be had here. The descriptions of these, together with the particulars regarding each which you have directed me to furnish for the information of the Commissioners, will be found subjoined.

Site No. 1, the property of J. Craig, esq., Bank of Ireland, Cork, forms part of a field which is situated in front of the Mall, on the road from Sligo to Manorhamilton, and commands a beautiful view of the town and surrounding neighbourhood. The proprietor can give any length of lease. He proposes, as will be seen by his letter which I enclose, to let three rods—more can be had if necessary—with a frontage towards the street of one hundred feet, at a yearly rent of £20, or to sell for twenty-five years' purchase. As this, in my opinion, the best site about town, I beg to direct attention to the concluding sentence of Mr. Craig's letter, in which he states that his proposal will remain open to the Commissioners one month dating from the 30th ult.

Site No. 2, the property of Henry Lyons, esq., is situated in the west end of the town, in the neighbourhood of the shipping, and on the Finkill-road. The situation is healthful and the locality good in all respects. There is a frontage of more than one hundred feet. Three rods of ground can be had for five hundred years at £20 per annum rent. The terms of sale would be thirty years' purchase, or perhaps twenty if the Commissioners were determined to purchase.

Site No. 3, the property of Peter O'Connor, esq., is also in the west end of the town. Ground can be had here to almost any extent. Mr. O'Connor proposes to give three rods or thereabouts with a frontage towards George's-street of any one hundred feet for £15 per annum. The terms of sale would be twenty-five years' purchase, and the length of lease three hundred years.

Site No. 4, contains about one acre. It is bounded on the north by John's-street and on the south by Temple-street-road; it belongs to Mr. McCarty. There are several houses on it, one occupied by the owner and the others unoccupied. This plot of ground could not, I fear, be purchased by private means; but it will be sold, I am informed, in the Incumbered Estates Court in about a month from this date. It would answer remarkably well for a model school.

Site No. 5, the property of James Gilmour Ashmun, esq., Lower Gloucester-street, Dublin. This plot is situated in William's-street; any amount of ground can be had, and any length of lease. The neighbourhood is in some respects not good, but it is likely to improve. The proprietor is not disposed to sell, but

he is anxious to set the ground to the Commissioners. He declines stating what the annual rent would be until he sees me in Sligo. He is not likely to be here for a month from this date. The chief advantages connected with this site are—1, that it is central; and 2, that any amount of frontage can be given.

Site No. 6, the property of Mrs. William Munnell, Northampton-street, is bounded on the west by the Longy and on the north by Wash Garden-lane, and contains about an acre. There are some unoccupied houses on this plot. It cannot be let for a longer period than ninety years. The rent would be £30 per annum. I merely refer to it because it is the most central I have been able to discover in town; it possesses, however, few other advantages.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WALKER RODGERS, District Inspector.
The Secretaries, &c.

Bank of Ireland Office, Cork,
30 January, 1858.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 30th, I beg to say, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, that I would let on a long lease, three rods of the field at the part next the houses, with one hundred feet frontage to the Mall, at a yearly rent of twenty pounds; and the price of which would be twenty-five years' purchase. There are my terms; as I really have no wish to part with any portion of a field which I purchased for a special object. This offer to remain open to the Commissioners one month from the present date.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. CRAIG.

J. Walker Rodgers, esq., Sligo.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated 30 July, 1858.

Ordered, that the Inspector be directed to call on Mr. Craig, to inform him that the Commissioners are favourably impressed with the advantages of the site offered by him, and to ascertain the lowest terms at which he would grant a lease of one acre of ground—provided the Commissioners were disposed to take so much, instead of the three rods originally contemplated.

4052/58

Sligo, August 21, 1858.

SIR,—You will oblige me by laying the enclosed letter and printed address before the Commissioners at their next meeting.

I remain, sir, yours faithfully,

✠ J. GILLOUGH.

To the COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Sligo, August 21, 1858.

GENTLEMEN,—It was intimated to you some months ago, that the Catholic clergy and laity of Sligo were opposed to the establishment of a model school in this town. The Mayor and some other Catholic members of the Corporation had them, in ignorance of the nature of such schools, and of our opposition to them, joined some of their Protestant fellow-members in petitioning your Board to establish one in this borough; but immediately on learning our view and wishes, they addressed letters to you to retract their signatures, and disavow all connection with the project.

It appears that in despite of this declared opposition on the part of the whole Catholic community, and in compliance with the petition of a small section of Dissenters, you are still anxious, and apparently determined to erect a model National school in Sligo. Under these circumstances it is my duty as pastor of

* To the clergy of the province of Tuam, dated 16 August, 1858, from the Archbishops and Bishops of the province.

the great majority of the children for whom this school is destined, to declare formally to you that I am opposed to its erection; that, if it be erected, myself and clergy will use all our legitimate influence and authority in preventing our Catholic child from attending it; and that, moreover, such an act shall be regarded in this diocese, I might say throughout this entire bishopric, as a defiance of the Catholic clergy and episcopacy, as part of an insidious scheme to create dissension between them and their flocks; and as a proof of the sectarian character your Board is said to have assumed.

We have several well attended National schools, male and female, already in operation in this parish; the Catholic clergy of the diocese of Elphin have been sincerely anxious since the first introduction of the National education system, for the widest establishment of this ordinary National schools; they are at this moment engaged in the erection of a large number of school-houses which it was our intention to connect with the Board; but we will never accept schools over the teachers, and teaching of which we could exercise no immediate or effective control. And if the present system forces such schools upon us, it will become our duty to oppose and reject it as a system; and to labour in union with the entire Catholic body of Ireland to obtain from Parliament a system of universal education in accordance with our civil rights and religious interests.

This declaration I make to you, gentlemen, not in a spirit of factious opposition to your Board, nor of religious intolerance towards any class or section of my fellow-townsmen; I have no wish or intention to interfere with the educational projects of any denomination of Protestants in favour of their own members. I wish simply to state to you, in discharge of my duty, the feelings of the entire Catholic community of Sligo, and our determination to provide, according to our own religious principles, for the education of our own youth.

I hope, gentlemen, that instead of sowing the seed of religious dissension and dissipation, which would inevitably arise from the erection of a model school in this town, you will, with us, show an anxiety to prevent such evils; and that, instead of justifying, you will, as you may, effectually silence those accusations of anti-Catholic tendencies and designs which are now so widely preferred against the most numerous and influential section of your Board.

I beg to enclose a copy of the Synodal Address just issued by the prelates of this province, lately assembled at Tuam.

And remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

✱ L. GILLOUGH,

Coadjutor Bishop of Elphin and
Administrator of Sligo.

5383/58.

Cairnsfoot, Sligo,
September 7, 1858.

To the Right Honorable and Honorable Commissioners of NATIONAL EDUCATION, DUBLIN.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to state that at a meeting of the Town and Harbour Commissioners of Sligo, held yesterday, for the purpose of resolving tenders for contracts for lighting, watering, cleaning, &c., of the town for the ensuing year, as the oldest Commissioner there present I was called to the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting, as is usual, being read, and also the object of the day's meeting. In reference to the proceedings at the former meeting, at which a committee was appointed to memorial your honorable Board to establish a model school in Sligo, one of the members of that committee said that their duties had been anticipated by your honorable Board having decided on erecting and establishing the school; and that it was now the duty of the Commissioners and Town Council to express the

thanks of the people of Sligo for having granted their repeated prayers for a suitable school for the indigent classes in Sligo. The resolution was passed and the address signed by the secretary and forwarded to your honorable Board.

As chairman of that meeting, always anxious for good feeling and friendly intercourse between all classes of different political and religious opinions, I think it is my duty to state, that I fear the result of the school would not be such as we all wish unless the objections to which the Roman Catholic bishops have to some part of the management of these model schools, be remedied.

The advantage of having a suitable training school in Sligo is incalculable, giving the great opportunity to the youths of the working and indigent classes of the town and neighbourhood to be instructed as teachers of National schools, whose parents have not the means to send them to Dublin or elsewhere for that object, and even to those who may have means it would be great satisfaction to have their children educated at home. The want of good and efficient teachers, in many districts of the province, is manifest. I look upon the National school, where there is a good and efficient teacher, and where the managers or patrons take a lively interest in the school, and where frequently visited by the Inspectors, the greatest boon Ireland has had from the Legislature. The fruits are great in the decrease of crime, in peace, industry and prosperity of the youths who have been instructed in and those who are attending these schools. I trust your honorable Board will consider the wishes of the great bulk of the people, and be pleased to remove any cause of the fears which the Roman Catholic bishops now have to the management of the model schools, so without that removal the school here would not be attended with the success which is so desirable, but would lead to dissension and division amongst the community and dissidence amongst the people. My real fear for the establishment of such a school as will meet the wishes of the great bulk of the people, to which there cannot be an objection—such as the National schools—that I will give fifty pounds towards its being established, if your honorable Board have not sufficient funds at your disposal to do so.

I have the honour to be, my lords and gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

PETER O'CONNOR.

5380/58.

Town and Harbour Office,
Sligo, September 3, 1858.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to enclose copy of an address and of a letter which I despatched on Monday last, but as I understood the mail bags were stolen off the coach on that evening, I fear they may not have reached you. I hope the address will yet be in time to lay before the Board at their meeting on Friday.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GEORGE MOFFEY,

Secretary to Commissioners.

To the Secretaries of the Board
of National Education, Dublin.

Town and Harbour Office,
Sligo, September 6, 1858.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been directed to forward the enclosed address, which was this day unanimously adopted at a public meeting of the Town and Harbour Commissioners, with whom were appointed members of the Corporation of the borough.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GEORGE MOFFEY,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

To the Secretaries of the Board
of National Education, Dublin.

Sligo District
Model School

Sligo District
Model School.

To the Right Honorable and Honorable the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—We, the Commissioners of the Town and Harbour of Sligo, including the Corporation of the borough, beg on the part of the people of Sligo to offer you public thanks for having determined to establish a district model school in our town.

Although Sligo possesses great natural advantages, and in the words of Lord Palmerston is destined by nature to be one of the chief seaports in Ireland, we regret to say that it has hitherto been very much neglected, and in no respect more than in the educational wants of the industrial classes. The establishment of a model school would supply this great want, which is so much felt and deplored, and we look forward with confidence to the speedy carrying out of your resolution.

I have the honor to be, my lords and gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

GEORGE MORRIS,
Secretary to Commissioners.

Town and Harbour Office,
Sligo, September 4, 1858.

5387/58.

Independent Office, Sligo,
September 9, 1858.

MORRIS, KELLY AND CROSS.

GENTLEMEN,—I take the liberty of forwarding you a copy of my paper, containing some remarks relative to the proposed model school by your Board in this town, which I think it only right you should see. I would feel much obliged (if not contrary to the regulation of the Board) for a copy of the protest sent forward by some parties in this town against the erection of the school, the expense of which I shall remit you by return post, with thanks.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER GILLMER.

Sligo District Model School.

Office of National Education,
September 11, 1858.

SIR,—The Commissioners of National Education having resolved on establishing a district model National school in the town of Sligo, are prepared to take the ground offered by you for the purpose, and approved of by the Head and District Inspectors.

Before directing their solicitors to communicate with you, the Commissioners request you will acquaint these what is the longest lease you are prepared to give of the plot pointed out by the Inspectors, bearing in mind, that as the sum to be expended in the buildings is considerable, the Commissioners, in such cases, always require a long term of years.

The Commissioners propose to take four rods at the rent stated to the Inspector. They request to be informed what frontage (in feet) this site will afford. The favour of an immediate reply is requested.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,
MAURICE CROSS,
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.
J. Craig, esq., Bank of Ireland, Cork.

5388/58.—B.O. 10/9/58.

Sligo District Model School.

Office of National Education,
September 11, 1858.

SIR,—We have had the honour of lying before the Commissioners of National Education, at their last meeting, your letter of the 6th inst.,* forwarding a copy of an address from the Commissioners of the

Town and Harbour of Sligo, including the Corporation of the Borough, offering, on the part of the people of Sligo, their public thanks to the National Board for having determined to establish a district model school in that town, and stating that they look forward with confidence to the speedy carrying out of the Board's intention.

We are directed to inform you that the journal of this address has afforded the Commissioners much satisfaction; and that preliminary measures are in progress for the establishment of the school with as little delay as the circumstances of the case will permit—a very considerable sum having been voted by Parliament towards the establishment of a district model school in Sligo.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,
MAURICE CROSS,
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

G. Mestyn, esq., Secretary, Town
and Harbour Commissioners,
Town and Harbour Office, Sligo.

5387/58.—B.O. 10/9/58.

Office of National Education,
September 11, 1858.

SIR,—We have had the honour of lying before the Commissioners of National Education your letter of the 6th inst., with the copy of the *Sligo Independent*, which accompanied it, for which they feel much obliged.*

As regards your application to be furnished with a copy of the "printed" transmitted by certain parties at Sligo against the model school in that town, we are directed to inform you that such documents are considered confidential, and the Commissioners therefore regret being obliged to decline according to your request.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,
MAURICE CROSS,
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

Alex. Gillmer, esq.,
Independent Office, Sligo.

5333/58.—B.O. 10/9/58.

Sligo District Model School.

Office of National Education,
September 11, 1858.

SIR,—We have had the honour to lay before the Board of National Education your letter of the 6th instant, together with the copy of the address, to which you allude, from the Town and Harbour Commissioners of Sligo, thanking the Board for having resolved on building a district model school in that town.*

We have this day written to the Secretary of the Town Commissioners, informing him that preliminary measures are in progress for the establishment of the school, towards the building of which Parliament has already voted a considerable sum.

This school will be built and maintained at the sole cost of the State, and be under the exclusive control of the Commissioners of National Education, and conducted on the same principles as all other National schools of this class.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,
M. CROSS,
J. KELLY, } Secretaries.

Peter O'Connor, esq., Calmafoot, Sligo.

* Board's Minute, dated 10th September, 1858.

5042/58.—B.O. 10/9/58.

SLIGO DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Office of National Education,
September 11, 1858.

MY LOED.—We have had the honour of laying before the Commissioners of National Education, at their last meeting, your letter of the 31st ult., protesting, for various reasons assigned therein, against the establishment of a district model school in the town of Sligo, and forwarding us a copy of "Pastoral" from the "Archbishop and Bishop of Tuam."

We are directed to acquaint your lordship, in reply, that the Commissioners consider themselves obliged to erect a school for this class in that town; that they have applied to Parliament for the requisite funds; that a sum for the purpose has been included in the estimate for the current year; and that an eligible site has been offered for the buildings.

We are further directed to state, that having fully considered all the circumstances of the case, the Commissioners see no ground for departing from their original intention.

We have the honour to be, my lord,
Your obedient servants,

M. CROOK, }
J. KELLY, } Secretaries.

Right Rev. Dr. Gillespie, Sligo.

5445/58.

SLIGO DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Bank of Ireland Office,
Cork, September 15, 1858.

GENTLEMEN.—I have received your letter of the 11th instant, informing me that the Commissioners of National Education are prepared to take the ground offered by me in the town of Sligo as a site for a district model National school, and which had been approved of by the Head and District Inspector, also requesting to know the length of lease I would give; and the frontage, four rods, which they propose to take.

I will give a lease for 500 years, or a longer term, if the Commissioners desire it.

The frontage agreed on for three rods was 100 feet; consequently for four rods it will be 134 feet, or one-third more.

The rent named for three rods was £90 a year, and for four rods £26 13s. 4d., or in proportion to the quantities of land.

I request the Commissioners will be pleased to refer their solicitors to me at their earliest convenience.

Sligo District
Model School.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

J. CRAIG.

To Maurice Cross and James Kelly, esqs.

5445/58.

SLIGO DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Office of National Education,
September 25, 1858.

SIR.—We are to inform you that the Commissioners of National Education agree to take the ground respecting which they have been in correspondence with you, for the purposes of a district model school in the town of Sligo; the plot to contain four rods, with a frontage of 134 feet, on a lease of 500 years, and at a rent of £26 13s. 4d. per annum.*

We shall direct the Solicitors of the Board of National Education, the Messrs. Gault and Dwyer, to put themselves in communication with you or your agent with a view to the preparation of the lease with the least possible delay.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

M. CROOK, }
J. KELLY, } Secretaries.

J. Craig, esq., Bank of Ireland, Cork.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated June 10, 1859.

Read letter of the 1st June, 1859, from Messrs. Gault and Dwyer, forwarding the lease (in duplicate) of the site of the Sligo District Model School for execution on the part of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners approve of the deed and their corporate seal is affixed thereto.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, dated January 3, 1860.

Read letter from the secretary to the Board of Works intimating that the tender of Mr. Thomas Keighan, builder, of Sligo, has been accepted for the erection of the Sligo District Model School, the amount being £9,417 8s. 7d.

TRIM DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Trim District
Model School.

4301, Q.

Trim, January 24, 1846.

MY DEAR MR. CORDELLIS.—I was sure that you would feel some interest about your old friends in Trim, and will be anxious that we should not be unnecessarily disappointed.

The Charter school, as you rightly remember, was built on an acre of ground granted to the Incorporated Society about the year 1745, by the Corporation, notwithstanding the law of 1703. That law was then in the prime of life, about forty years old, it cannot have grown stronger as it has grown older.†

Ever yours,

R. BUTLER.

5042 P.

Trim, April 30, 1846.

DEAR SIR.—A "Society committee" for the relief of the distressed labourers of this locality has just been formed, of which we have been appointed members. The great object of this Committee is to devise some useful works, which will both give employment to the poor, and will redound to the benefit of the public. With this view our associates in this good cause have imposed on us the duty of using, now especially, our best efforts to erect a public school on a very extensive scale, and in connexion with the National Education Board. We can procure from our Corporation at a nominal rent (say one shilling per annum), a very beautiful site, comprising nearly two statute acres, at

* Board's Minute, dated 10th September, 1858.

† Board's Minute, dated 17th September, 1858.

‡ See Board's Minute, dated 2nd October, 1846.

Trim District
Model School.

the outlet of the town, and as near to its centre as the present National school, which would require to be four times larger than it is to accommodate sufficiently the children of this populous district. On the new site a large school, an infant male and female schools, or one of those model schools which the National Education Board are anxious to establish throughout the country, could be erected. For either we can give every immediate necessary facility; we can also procure subscriptions to the amount of two hundred pounds, furthermore, if the Board will only give a plan and specification of the intended building, or will direct us to prepare such for their approval, we can find a builder who will undertake the work at once, and will wait for their portion of the payment until the Parliamentary grant of 1847, or if necessary 1848. Our great object in this case is the relief of our starving poor. The expenditure during the summer of seven or eight hundred pounds amongst labourers and tradesmen of various descriptions will contribute much to alleviate their distress. We require nothing more from the National Education Board than to defray the building to be erected, and to give the necessary guarantee for their payment to the contractor at a future specified period. Please consult some of the members, and, if you desire it, we will have the honour of waiting on the Board to explain details, &c., on any day you may appoint. Trusting in your best exertions in behalf of the poor of Ireland, and that you will promote our meritorious undertaking—

We have the honour to be, dear sir, your obedient servants,

JOHN O'CONNELL, P.P.
R. BUTLER, Vic.

John R. Corbally, esq., q.c., &c., &c.
19, Lower Baggot street, Dublin.

EXTRACT from BOARD'S MINUTES, dated 2 May, 1846.

"Further transmit copy of letter (2042, P.) to Superintendent, and let him report on all the circumstances of this important case without delay."

2042, P.—B.O. 2/5/46.

Education Office, 4 May, 1846.

GENTLEMEN.—Your letter of the 30th ult. is addressed to J. R. Corbally, esq., in reference to the building of a district model school near Trim having been laid before the Commissioners of National Education, we are directed to inform you that your application, with several others of an urgent nature for the establishment of such schools, is now under consideration; and also, that the Superintendent of the district shall be directed to examine into all the circumstances of the case, and report without delay.

We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

To Rev. John O'Connell and Rev. R. Butler, Trim.

District 19.

May 6, 1846.

GENTLEMEN.—On receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, enclosing the copy of a letter (2042, P.) from the Rev. J. O'Connell and Rev. R. Butler, I communicated with the two reverend gentlemen on the subject therein referred to, and beg to report what I have ascertained of the circumstances of the case.

The site mentioned in the letter, and of which I beg to enclose herewith a plan, taken from the Ordnance Map, is in the townland of Mandlins, parish of Trim, barony of Lower Moylenath, and county of Meath.

It contains two statute acres, and is on the leading road from Trim to Dublin, at the outlet of the town, and about 830 yards from the bridge which connects the two parts into which the town is divided by the Boyne; the present National school is distant about 670 yards from the same bridge.

The proposed plot of ground is part of the Commons of Trim, and belongs to the Town Commissioners. The present occupier holds it from a person to whom it was granted in the usual way, for his own life, by the late Corporation of Trim; but both occupier and grantor have agreed to surrender their interest to the Rev. Mr. O'Connell for the sum of £30, which he is prepared to pay there, should the application now made to the Commissioners of National Education be favourably entertained. A resolution to the effect that a lease of the site be made to the Commissioners of National Education at a nominal rent will be proposed to-morrow at the meeting of the Town Commissioners, and the two reverend gentlemen, who are Commissioners, have no doubt of its being carried. I beg further to state that the town of Trim is, in my opinion, the most eligible locality for the model school of this district, and that possibly in no other part of this district, or at no future period, could a more desirable spot be laid out on such advantageous terms.

The elementary schools to be connected with the model school could be so built as to afford sufficient accommodation to the large number of children who would attend, were more adequate means of instruction provided than are now available.

I am given to understand that the daily attendance would not be under 200 girls from seven years of age and upwards, and that if it were deemed advisable to annex an infant school, about 100 infants between three and seven years old might be expected to attend.

Should the Commissioners' decision be in favour of erecting elementary schools only, on the usual conditions for vested schools, and to postpone the erection of the model school, I am informed that £200 may be stated as the amount of local contribution which will be raised towards the payment of one-third of the expenses.

In either case, if the Commissioners come to a favourable decision on the application, the works may be begun without any delay, as the builder alluded to in the letter has stated to me that he is ready to undertake the work on the terms mentioned in that letter, and to commence as soon as he shall have been furnished with the necessary plan and specification. He was the contractor for the Trim Workhouse, and had the building of several National schools in the neighbourhood.

Thus one of the objects laid in view by the applicants would be effected, namely, the useful employment of the labourers and tradesmen of this locality during the summer months, and the consequent alleviation of much of the distress which is beginning to be very seriously felt in this neighbourhood. In conclusion, I have to inform you, that the person in whose occupation the site is, has it prepared for cutting potatoes, some of the sown being already on the spot, and that he consented about a week ago, at Mr. O'Connell's request, to delay the work until the decision of the Commissioners should be communicated. He now states that he cannot postpone beyond Monday next the planting of his potatoes, and that when that is done he will not be willing to give up possession of the field for the terms agreed upon.

Should the Board see fit to entertain the application made by Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Butler, on the decision being made known to them before Monday next, Mr. O'Connell would pay the £30, obtain immediate possession, and then secure for the Commissioners of National Education a most eligible site.

I have the honour to be, your obedient servants,
EDWARD BUTLER.

Messrs. Maurice Cross and James Kelly,
Secretaries.

District 19.

May 8, 1846.

GENTLEMEN.—I beg to enclose herewith a copy of a resolution adopted yesterday at a meeting of the Trim

Borough Commissioners. This resolution I got this evening from the Rev. Mr. O'Connell, who, at the same time, left no word that Mr. McKeon, the present occupier of the land, referred to in the resolution, and in my letter of the 6th instant, had further consented to wait until Tuesday next, but no longer. Mr. O'Connell requests that I should press this on the attention of the Commissioners.

As I did not return home this evening till after post hour, I shall forward this by the morning coach.

I have the honour to remain, your obedient servant,

(Signed), ED. BUTLER.

Messrs. Maurice Cross and James Kelly,
Secretaries.

At an adjourned meeting of the Trim Borough Commissioners, held in the Court-house on Thursday, May 7th, 1846, the following resolution was proposed by the Rev. Richard Butler, seconded by the Rev. John O'Connell, and carried unanimously:—

Resolved.—That the Trim Borough Commissioners grant, at one shilling per annum, to the Commissioners of National Education, such a lease as they may require, and we may be able to give, of the small field at the Mandlins, now in possession of Nicholas McKeon, containing about two statute acres, for the purpose of having erected thereon an extensive public school in connexion with the National Education Board.

A true copy.

(Signed), PHILIP REILLY, Town Clerk.
May 8, 1846.

3083, P.

Trim, July 6, 1846.

GENTLEMEN.—We have the honour to return the accompanying query-sheet, fully answered, respecting the plot of ground upon which it is proposed to erect a district model National school-house in this town.

We delayed replying to you earlier, that we might give you the names of the Borough Commissioners, the grantors, who have been only this day elected. I enclose a list of their names, signed by the Town Clerk.

In consequence of the delay in coming to a speedy arrangement at the commencement of this negotiation, the field has been planted with potatoes, and the tenant will therefore require a larger compensation. We have agreed with him and his horses, the only parties interested, except the Borough Commissioners, for the sum of £40 to be paid by the National Education Board for immediate possession.

We have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Yours obedient servants,

R. BUTLER, Vicar of Trim.

JOHN O'CONNELL, P.R. of Trim.

The Secretaries, &c., &c., &c.,

National Education Board, Dublin.

I certify that the following gentlemen have been elected Commissioners of the Borough of Trim for the three years next ensuing, from the 31st day of July inst., pursuant to the Act 9 Geo. IV., chap. 83—viz,

REV. RICHARD BUTLER, Vicar of Trim.

REV. JOHN O'CONNELL, P.R. of Trim.

HAMMOCK LIGHTFOOT, esq., Solicitor.

HUGH DUGAN, esq.

RICHARD FLOOD, esq.

PATRICK KENNEDY, esq.

MICHAEL ALLEN, esq.

BRYAN WATERS, esq.

G. D. HURWELL, esq.

WILLIAM CALDWELL, esq.

HENRY FROSER, esq.

PATRICK JONES, esq.

JOHN J. O'REILLY, esq., M.R.

(Signed), PHILIP O'REILLY, Town Clerk.

Trim, July 6, 1846.

VII.

B.O. 17/7/46.

Education Office, July 25, 1846.

Trim District
Model School.

SIR.—The Commissioners of National Education having had under consideration your letter of the 6th inst., in reference to the proposed site for the erection of a district model school at Trim, county Meath, we are directed to inform you that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, as stated by you, they have agreed to pay the sum of £40, provided that a satisfactory title can be shown, the lease executed, and all other necessary arrangements made to enable the Commissioners to take possession BEFORE THE CROP IS OUT OF THE GROUSE.

We are also to inform you, that the papers have been referred to the law adviser of the Board, to examine whether, under the provisions of the Municipal Corporation Act, the Borough Commissioners are empowered to make the lease proposed.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

Rev. J. O'Connell, Trim.

Education Office, August 10, 1846.

GENTLEMEN.—Having referred to the law adviser of the Commissioners of National Education, your answer to the lease queries of the Trim district model school premises—

We are to request that you will forward an abstract of title, showing how the title to the lands in question is now circumstanced.

We are, gentlemen, your very obedient servants,

(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

Rev. R. Butler and Rev. J. O'Connell, Trim.

3764, P.

Trim, August 20, 1846.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I beg to inform you that there are, I believe, no charter, deeds, or documents extant to prove by whom, when, how, or for what purpose the corporate lands of Trim were originally granted.

These lands have been held by the late Corporation from time immemorial, and have been transferred to the Borough Commissioners, established here under the 9 Geo. IV., cap. 83, by the 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 108, commonly called the "Irish Municipal Act."

The late Corporation, by an Act of Assembly, held on the 25th of September, 1837, conferred for his life, the lot of commons in question, on Luke Moore, a freeman, in strict accordance with their rules and customs.

Luke Moore then agreed to let, from year to year, the lot to Nicholas McKeon, the tenant at the time, and at present in possession, for the annual rent of £3.

Both parties have then agreed to transfer their respective rights to the Education Commissioners, and to give immediate possession of the lot, on the payment of the sums already committed to you. You are already aware of the resolution of the Borough Commissioners on this head.

I deem it right to apprise you that I have been appointed chairman of the current year, ending the 31st of July, 1847; and that Mr. James Kelly has been appointed a Commissioner in the room of the late Mr. Michael Allen, who died on the 18th ult.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN O'CONNELL, P.R.

The Secretaries, &c., Education Office.

P.S.—Rev. R. Butler is at present absent from home.

Y

Trim District
Model School. 4193/8.

Trim, September 17, 1846.

MY DEAR MR. CORBALLIS,—I received this morning a letter from the Secretary to the National Board, enclosing an opinion of their counsel that the Town Commissioners of Trim cannot make a valid lease of our portion of the concern to the Commissioners of National Education.

This opinion refers solely to a by-law of the late Corporation of the date of May 1705.

And having in view this by-law alone, I make no doubt but that it is not only a safe but a sound opinion.

But then it ought to have been submitted to your legal adviser, that the said by-law (if not positively rescinded, and I am not sure that it was not) was in many particulars practically derogated by the late Corporation; and that as to the power of granting leases, the power was denied, that power was exercised within the last twenty years by the Corporation by leasing part of the enclosures to the Crown; and the law adviser of the Crown was so well satisfied with the title that the Government has bid out some £3,000 in building barracks upon the ground so leased.

If the case had been fully stated to him, I cannot but think that the opinion of B. P. O'G. would have been different; and considering the benefit which we should derive from the labour in building the school, and the great advantage the school would be to our people, I do hope that this opinion will be received, and that the shadow of danger will not deprive us of a substantial good.

As for getting land from any other proprietor it is impossible, and if the Town Commissioners cannot make a sufficient title, the plan must be given up.

Ever yours,

R. BUTLER

EXTRACT FROM BOARD'S MINUTES, dated October 3, 1846, on (4303/8) letter from Rev. R. BUTLER.

Ordered, that the Rev. Mr. Butler be informed that the case has been again referred to the law adviser of the Board, and that he retains his opinion that the Trim Borough Commissioners cannot make a valid lease of the proposed ground. If, however, the parties propose to lay the case before the Attorney-General, the Commissioners will postpone coming to any decision on any other site that may be offered, till the result of such communication be known.

5004/8.

Trim, December 7, 1846.

MY DEAR MR. CORBALLIS,—I have just seen a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to an application from the Methodists of Trim, that the Lords of the Treasury would authorize the Town Commissioners to grant them a lease for 990 years, of a plot of ground to build a Methodist chapel. In his reply the Secretary states that their lordships would give their favourable consideration to the application if it came from the Town Commissioners by memorial to them.

If the Town Commissioners memorial the Lords of the Treasury for permission to grant the National Board a lease for 990 years, and obtain their consent, will the law advisers of the Board be satisfied, and shall we have a model school?

Yours in haste and aid,

J. B. Corballis, esq.

R. BUTLER.

EXTRACT FROM BOARD'S MINUTES, dated 31st December, 1846.

"Law adviser to be instructed to report whether, in his opinion, if the Town Commissioners of Trim make application to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, and they approve, that the said Commis-

sioners can then make a valid lease of the plot of ground at Trim for a district model school, and for what term; and,

"If the Town Commissioners, without any permission from the Treasury, could make a building lease for seventy-five years, under the Act, of the plot of ground referred to, for a district model school."

4397/47.

Trim, September 5, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,—The Trim Borough Commissioners will be ready at any time to receive, as far as they can, to such terms as the National Education Commissioners may require relative to the intended site for the model school.

The present tenants, Nicholas McKean and Luke Moore, his landlord, will, as was originally arranged, receive £30 each (total £40), for their respective interests in the fields.

We have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

R. BUTLER, Vicar of Trim.
JOHN O'CONNOR, T.P. of Trim.

The Secretaries, National Education Board.

"To the LORDS of HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, the MEMORIAL of the TRIM BOROUGH COMMISSIONERS, established in pursuance of the Act 9 Geo. IV., cap. 82.

SHOWN:—That your memorialists have been for some time in treaty with the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, respecting the site of a district model school intended to be erected in Trim; and for this purpose they have passed at a public meeting held on the 7th of May, 1846, a resolution, of which the following is a copy."

"Moved by the Rev. Mr. Butler, and seconded by Rev. Mr. O'Connell:

"Resolved,—That the Trim Borough Commissioners grant at one shilling per annum, to the Commissioners of National Education, such a lease as they may require, and we may be enabled to give, of the small field of the Manlins, now in possession of Nicholas McKean, containing about two statute acres, for the purpose of having erected thereon an extensive public school in connexion with the National Education Board.

"The foregoing is the resolution referred to in the accompanying document, from which it appears that your lordships' sanction is necessary to complete satisfactorily the arrangements now in progress respecting the erection of a district model school proposed to be erected at Trim.

"Your memorialists respectfully solicit your approval of this very necessary and meritorious undertaking, and, as in duty bound, will pray on behalf of the Trim Borough, specially convened on this 17th of September, 1847.

"R. BUTLER, Vicar of Trim.

"Philip Reilly, Town Clerk, Chairman of Commissioners."

4397, 8.—B.O. 10/5/47.

Education Office,
September 13, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,—The Commissioners of National Education having again taken into consideration the proposal to establish a district model school at Trim, direct us to state, that before coming to a final decision they must request the Trim Borough Commissioners to apply to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, for their lordships' sanction to the resolution of the 7th May, 1846, a copy of which you forwarded to us, with your note of the 5th inst.

We are directed to add that this course is the more necessary, as, in the event of the arrangement respecting the erection of the proposed model school being satis-

perfectly completed, the Commissioners of National Education contemplate an expenditure of not less than £2,500 on the buildings, &c.

We have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,
(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

The Rev. Messrs. R. Butler and
John O'Connell, Trim.

Paper attached to 5001/5.

Treasury Chambers,
September 28, 1847.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 17th inst. I am constrained by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that it will be proper to forward to my Lords copy of the terms and conditions which it will be proper to insert in the proposed lease to the Commissioners of National Education, therein referred to, also to state for what period it is proposed to be granted, and also to give notice of the application to this Board, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 3rd & 4th Vic., chap. 108, sec. 141.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. TRAVELLIER.

The Clerks of the Commissioners
of the Borough of Trim.

To the Lords of the TREASURY, &c., &c., &c.

THE MEMORIAL of the TRIM BOROUGH COMMISSIONERS, established in pursuance of the Act 9th Geo. IV., chap. 82—

Sheweth—That at a special meeting of the Trim Borough Commissioners, held on the 7th of May, 1844, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

“Moved by Rev. Richard Butler, and seconded by Rev. John O'Connell:

“Resolved—That the Trim Borough Commissioners grant, at one shilling per annum, to the Commissioners of National Education such a lease as they may require, and we may be enabled to give, of the small field at Maulina, now in possession of Nicholas McKean, containing about two statute acres, for the purpose of having erected thereon an extensive public school in connexion with the National Education Board.”

In pursuance of the foregoing, it is now resolved to grant a lease of seventy-five years from the 1st of November next of the small field at the Maulina, now in possession of Nicholas McKean, containing about two statute acres, at the yearly rent of one shilling, to the Commissioners of National Education, for the purpose of having erected thereon a model school, with all requisite buildings—the whole to exceed the value of two thousand pounds sterling.

Your memorialists solicit your lordships' sanction of the proposed grant to the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and your memorialists will pray.

In behalf of the Commissioners in monthly meeting assembled, this 4th October, 1847.

R. BUTLER, Chairman.

Philip Reilly, Town Clerk.

Trim, October 12, 1847.

MY LORDS,—In compliance with your instructions of the 28th ultimo, I send copies of the memorial and notice (the latter has been posted up) to your lordships.

Trusting your lordships will in due course give the necessary sanction.

I have the honour to remain,

Your lordships' obedient servant,

R. BUTLER.

The Lords of Her Majesty's
Treasury.

VUL

5,001, 8.

Trim, October 12, 1847.

Trim District
Model School.

GENTLEMEN,—Your last communication, together with a memorial (of which the accompanying is a copy) from the Trim Borough Commissioners has been forwarded to the Lords of the Treasury. I have received in reply the accompanying document, dated 28th September, 1847, which I submit to the consideration of Commissioners of National Education. I also beg to place before the National Education Commissioners copies of the other documents agreed to and forwarded to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, which I trust you will deem satisfactory.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN O'CONNELL, P.R.

The Secretaries, &c.,
National Education Board.

“NOTICE.”

The burgesses, rate-payers, and inhabitants of the borough of Trim, county Meath, Ireland, and all others whom it may concern, are hereby required to take notice that the Commissioners of the said Borough of Trim, established under the 9th Geo. IV., cap. 82, intend to recommend the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury to enable the said Commissioners to grant a lease of seventy-five years of the lot of common situate at the Maulina, and now in possession of Mr. Nicholas McKean, of Trim, Leinster, and containing two statute acres, or thereabouts, at the yearly rent of one shilling, to the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, for the purpose of erecting thereon a model training school with all the requisite buildings, the whole to exceed the value of two thousand pounds sterling; and that a copy of the said memorial, intended to be sent to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, shall be kept in the office of Mr. Philip Reilly of Trim, town clerk, for one calendar month from this date, and shall be freely open to the inspection of every burgess, rate-payer, and inhabitant of the borough of Trim and of all others whom it may concern, at all reasonable hours during same.

Given under my hand, this 14th day of October, 1847.

R. BUTLER, Chairman.

5001, 8. B.O. 11/11/47.

Education Office, November 15, 1847.

SIR,—Having laid before the Commissioners of National Education your letter of the 12th ultimo, enclosing copies of the correspondence with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury on the subject of the proposed district model school at Trim, we are directed to request you will state if the Trim Borough Commissioners will grant a lease “for ever” of the proposed site, inasmuch as the Commissioners of National Education must expend on the intended buildings (if the matter can be satisfactorily arranged) a sum of at least £2,500.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

To Rev. Jas. O'Connell, Trim.

5789, 8.

Trim, November 18, 1847.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 15th, requesting us to state if the Trim Borough Commissioners will grant a lease for ever of the proposed site for a model school, we have to state that we have no doubt but that the Commissioners would be willing to grant such lease if required.

At the same time we beg to state that a memorial has been presented to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury praying for their consent to a lease for seventy-five years, and that the forms required by the Treasury take so much time that we hope that the Commissioners of National Education will act upon the lease

Y 2

Trin District
Model School.

for seventy-five years as soon as the consent of the Lords of the Treasury has been obtained, and then secure the employment of a number of labourers at the present season, and bring the model school the sooner into operation.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

R BUTLER.
J. O'CONNELL.

The Secretaries to the
Commissioners of National Education.

5788. 5647, S. B.O.—25/11/47.

Education Office, 30 November, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,—The Commissioners of National Education have had under consideration your letters of the 18th and 25th instant, and they direct us to inform

you that, in order to prevent delay, they are willing to accept a lease for seventy-five years of that portion of the commons of Trin upon which it has been proposed to erect a district model school, and they have accordingly given directions to prepare the necessary lease. But it is upon the understanding that, within one year from the completion of the building, the Borough Commissioners of Trin will apply to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury for permission to grant a lease of the premises in perpetuity.

We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

(Signed), MATTHEW CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KEENE, }

The Rev. Messrs. R. Butler and J. O'Connell,
Trin.

Waterford
District
Model School.

5113/51.

To the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION in
IRELAND.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the city of Waterford and its vicinity, feeling an anxious desire to promote the general education of the poorer and middle classes on the principle of the National system administered by your Board, and finding you have opened district model schools in various large towns in Ireland, and understanding that it is your intention to establish other similar institutions in suitable localities in the several counties of Ireland, beg leave to submit to your consideration the claims of the city of Waterford as an important locality for the establishment of one of the proposed model schools.

The amount of the population and the extent of the city will, we trust, be considered by the Commissioners as constituting fair claims on behalf of Waterford as a suitable locality for one of those valuable institutions, while the circumstance of this city being the centre of a district assigned as the residence of one of your Inspectors, and the important and gratifying fact that there will be found in this city clergyman of the different religious persuasions, who will consider it a duty to attend to the separate religious instruction of the pupils of the different Churches in the principles of their respective creeds, and who, together with an influential body of the laity of all religious denominations, will be ready cordially to co-operate in carrying into effect the benevolent intentions of the Board, will, it is hoped, afford encouragement to the Commissioners to select the city of Waterford as a suitable locality for one of the district model schools.

Earnestly soliciting the attention of the Commissioners of National Education to the prayer of this memorial,

We have the honour to be, my lords and gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servants,

BURKESTOWN.

Waterford, 2nd July, 1851.

✠ NICHOLAS FORAN, R.D.

EDWARD N. HOARE, Dean of Waterford.

JOHN SHEERAN, R.P. of St. Patrick's.

JOHN POWER, Mayor of Waterford.

MICHAEL DOBBS, J.P.

JAMES KEATING, J.P.

STUART DE DRUCE.

HENRY WINTON BARNES, bart., M.P.

M. FLYNN, R.P., Trinity Wellin.

NICHOLAS CANTWELL, C.O., Travemore.

WM. McCLURG, A.M., Minister First Presby-
terian Congregation, Waterford.

PATRICK CUSACK, O.R.P.

JOSEPH BROOME, Ind. Freeholder.

EDWARD DALTON, Rector, Travemore.

WATERFORD DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL

W. J. KIRKLAND, Minister of the Gospel in

connection with the General Assembly of

Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

CHARLES HART, Rector of Whitechurch.

JOHN O'BRIEN, C.P., Kilsnow.

W. MARCHANT ARMAGH, President Chamber
of Commerce.

L. NEWTON.

EDWARD POWER, J.P.

J. W. KENTLEWELL, Cdt. R.A.

J. DUFF, Co. Higgins, J.P.

P. GARDNER, Captain, Staff Officer.

M. DOBBS, Jun., Sub-Sheriff.

JOSEPH MALCOLMSON, Portman.

JOHN MALCOLMSON, Merchant.

W. J. HILL, Doctor.

NICHOLAS MAHON POWER, M.P., J.P.

JAMES DELAHUNTY, Carver, and Borough

Townsmen.

EDWARD ROBERTS, Treasurer of the County.

LOUIS FORSTER.

SIR RICHARD KRANK. } See 5,488 from

SIR BENJAMIN MORRIS } Mr. J. A. BLAKE.

WALL.

J.M. ROBERTS, Major, R.E.M.S.

HENRY BRETT, County Surveyor.

EDWARD NUTTEVILLE BARNES, Solicitor.

JAMES DOBBS, Hotel-keeper.

Here follow the names of 376 gentlemen, merchants,
traders, &c.

5,488/51.

Waterford, July 23, 1851.

SIR,—I do myself the honour to inform you, as
secretary to the committee appointed to get up a me-
morial to the Commissioners of National Education
praying for the creation of a model school in this city,
that since the memorial was forwarded the following
noblemen and gentlemen have signified their desire to
have their names attached to it, and which I would
feel much obliged if you would have the kindness to do:

LORD BISHOPSCOTE,

LORD FORSTER.

SIR RICHARD KRANK, bart., Foreman to County

Grand Jury, Colonel of Waterford Militia.

SIR BENJAMIN MORRIS WALL.

I deem it also well to mention that the Grand Jury
of the city of Waterford lately passed a resolution pray-
ing that the Commissioners would take the memorial
into their favourable consideration, and I presume has
been forwarded to you.

I have the honour to remain, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. BLAKE.

To the Secretaries to the
Commissioners of National Education,
Dublin.

Education Office, 30 July, 1851.

SIR,—Having laid before the Commissioners of National Education your note of the 23rd instant, relative to the memorial which has been forwarded to them praying that a district model school may be established in Waterford, we are directed to inform you (as secretary to the committee appointed for the furtherance of that object) that the Commissioners have felt much satisfaction at receiving a memorial so unanimously and influentially signed by persons of various religious denominations for the purpose therein stated; and after full consideration they have resolved to comply with the prayer of the memorialists should they be able to procure a site in every respect suitable, on a satisfactory lease, and at a moderate rent.

We are, however, directed to add that as the Commissioners have not funds for the erection of more than two district model schools during the present year, and as they had selected Limerick and Kilkenny as suitable places for such schools, previous to the receipt of the memorial from Waterford, they regret that it will not be in their power to commence the school in the latter locality until next year, should Parliament then place the necessary funds at their disposal. But in the meantime the Commissioners will be prepared to receive proposals for an eligible site, and to make other preliminary arrangements.

We are to state, in conclusion, that the Commissioners have had much gratification in adding the names mentioned by you to the memorial, and we shall feel much obliged by you informing the parties in question.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed), MATTHEW CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY,

John Aloysius Blake, esq., Waterford.

5487/51.

City Court-house, Waterford,
July 27, 1851.

SIR,—Amazed I beg to hand you a copy of a resolution passed by the Grand Jury of the city of Waterford at Summer Assizes, 1851, and I shall feel obliged by your laying same before the Commissioners of National Education.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,
H. F. SANGHER,Secretary to the Grand Jury of
the City of Waterford.To the Secretary of the Commissioners
of National Education.County of the City of Waterford,
Summer Assizes, 1851.

A memorial, numerously signed by the inhabitants of the city of Waterford of all religious denominations, having been forwarded to the Commissioners of National Education, praying that one of the District Model Schools, in connection with the Board, may be established in this city, and a copy of the memorial having been laid before us, it is unanimously resolved:—

That we, the Grand Jury of the city of Waterford, desire to express our hearty concurrence with the prayer of the said memorial; and it is our anxious hope that the Board of National Education will select this city for the site of one of the intended District Model Schools, from the establishment of which so great benefit may be expected to result in the moral and intellectual improvement of the rising generation.

(Signed), MICHAEL DONERTY,
Foreman, for self and fellow-jurors.

8563/51.

Waterford, Dec. 5, 1851.

GENTLEMEN,—I take the liberty of sending you accompanied a newspaper containing a letter of mine on

the subject of National Education, in reply to one that lately appeared from the Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien. My object in sending you this letter is in order to prove to the Commissioners the unshaken feeling in favour of the establishment of a model school, on the part of the great body of the Roman Catholics of Waterford.

I may mention that the letter of the Right Rev. Dr. Parnis has produced no ill effects whatever against the system in the minds of the people, as we are well aware that his too yielding disposition gave way before the misrepresentations and unceasing efforts of the opponents of the cause of liberal education.

It gives me great pleasure, however, to be enabled to inform you that public feeling is completely against them, and that almost to a man everyone declares that they will send their children to the school when opened.

I understand that a counter-memorial will probably be forwarded to you in a few days, and in the event of its being done, we are prepared to show you that the manner in which names have been procured to it have been such, that you will be disposed to attach very little importance to a document of the kind; and I may mention that if the Commissioners deem it necessary to have any further proof of public feeling in favour of the establishment of the school, I, and the other promoters of the matter, are prepared to get up such a demonstration in its favour as will leave no doubt in the minds of anyone that the people are determined to have education.

I have the honour, gentlemen, to remain

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. BLAKE.

The Secretaries to the Commissioners
of National Education, Dublin.

8563/51.—B.O. 12/12/51.

Education Office,
December 17, 1851.

SIR,—We have laid before the Commissioners of National Education your letter of the 5th instant,* on the subject of the proposed District Model School at Waterford, together with the newspaper which accompanied it, and we are now to inform you that the Commissioners are much gratified with the perusal of these documents.

We have, &c.,

(Signed), MATTHEW CROSS,
JAMES KELLY.John Aloysius Blake, esq.,
Waterford.

8917/51.

Waterford, December 23, 1851.

GENTLEMEN,—I had the honour of receiving your letter of the 17th, and now beg to enclose you a copy of an address to the Roman Catholics of Waterford, purporting to be from the bishop and priests.

I have been requested by several of the Roman Catholic lay memorialists to write to you for the purpose of putting the Commissioners in possession of the fact that so far from that document being adopted unanimously by the clergymen assembled, that three of them (the two parish priests and the curate of one of the latter) protested against signing it up to the last moment, as being against their conviction and feelings to do so, and were only compelled to sign it on being threatened with immediate suspension. The bishop desiring them to refuse at their peril.

These clergymen still privately declared that their opinion in favour of the establishment of the model school continued unaltered, and, if they could do so, they would give the project all the assistance in their power.

* Board's Minute, dated 11th December, 1851.

Waterford
District
Model School

Waterford
District
Model School.

The Head of the Society of Priests also declared that he signed against his conviction, and that he did so merely for peace sake; and, to my own knowledge, several of the curates are in favour of it. It gives me much pleasure to be enabled to assure you that the popular feeling in favour of the school continues unaltered; and, I think, you will perceive by the newspapers that the promoters of the undertaking are determined to spare no effort to resist all attempts at being carried into submission. We are determined to place matters in their true light, and have no doubt that in the end we will overcome all opposition.

I have the honour, gentlemen, to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN ALOYSIUS BLAKE.

The Secretaries to the Commissioners
of National Education.

8917/51.

Education Office,
January 6, 1853.

SIR,—We are to inform you that your letter of the 22nd ult.* and the address by which it was accompanied, have been laid before the Commissioners of National Education, and that they are much gratified with the assurance you have given them that the popular feeling in favour of the establishment of a District Model School in Waterford remains unaltered.

We are, &c.,

(Signed), MAURICE CROSS,
JAMES KELLY.

John Aloysius Blake, esq.,
Waterford.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL
EDUCATION, dated 3 June, 1853.

Considered the following tenders for the erection
of the Waterford District Model School.

(Here follow the particulars of seven proposals.)

Ordered that Mr. O'Toole's proposal be accepted,
amount £5,575.

6632/55.

Waterford,
September 18, 1855.

DEAR SIR,—It affords me very great pleasure to be
the medium of communicating the annexed resolution

* Board's Minute, 29th December, 1851.

passed at the meeting held at the model school on the
occasion of its opening on the 10th inst., and I am
much gratified to be enabled to congratulate the
Commissioners on the prospect which exists of the
school proving successful.

I remain, dear sir, yours very truly,

JOHN A. BLAKE.

Maurice Cross, esq.,
Secretary to the Commissioners
of National Education Dublin.

Proposed by the Very Rev. Dean HERR, seconded
by the Hon. Colonel CURRY,—That the thanks of the
meeting are due to the Commissioners of National
Education for the admirable system of instruction which
they have established in Waterford, and also for the
large sum they had devoted to the erection of the
school as well as the promptitude with which they had
responded to the call made on them by the citizens of
Waterford.

(Signed), JOHN A. BLAKE, Mayor,
Chairman.

6632/55.

WATERFORD DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Education Office,
September 26, 1855.

SIR,—We have laid before the Commissioners of
National Education your letter of the 18th inst.,*
enclosing a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting
held in the above school-house on the occasion of the
opening of the school, conveying the thanks of the
meeting to the Commissioners for the admirable system
of education introduced into the town, &c.

We are directed, in reply, to express the gratification
of the Commissioners at the resolution; and we are to
add that it affords them much pleasure to find that
you continue to take so warm an interest in the
welfare of the institution.

We have the honour, &c.,

(Signed), MAURICE CROSS,
JAMES KELLY.

John Blake, esq., Mayor, &c.,
Waterford.

† Board's Minute of 21st September, 1855.

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PARAGRAPH 1 continued.—Name, Age, Residence Description, Date and Grade of First Appointment of present Members of the Instruction Staff, etc.

Name	Age	Entry into Instruction	Date and Grade of First Appointment		Appointed Instruction Grade	Position Occupied	First Appointment Date	Subsequent Appointments with Date and Grade		Subsequent Salary and Allowances		Present Position	Date of Appointment to Present Post	Salary at Date of Appointment to Present Post	
			Date	Grade				Date	Grade	Salary	Allowances			Position	Grade
B. B. B.	24	1898	1 Jan. 1898	First Teacher	—	Principal Teacher and Supervisor	1898	18 July 1898	1st. Chief of the Instruction Staff	200	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
C. F. C.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
D. F. D.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
E. F. E.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
F. F. F.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
G. F. G.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
H. F. H.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
I. F. I.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
J. F. J.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
K. F. K.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
L. F. L.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
M. F. M.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
N. F. N.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
O. F. O.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
P. F. P.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
Q. F. Q.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
R. F. R.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
S. F. S.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
T. F. T.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
U. F. U.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
V. F. V.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
W. F. W.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
X. F. X.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
Y. F. Y.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00
Z. F. Z.	24	1898	1898	1898	—	—	1898	1898	1898	1898	—	Headmaster, elementary and secondary schools, also acting as such.	1898	200	1.00

Entered in the Department of Education
and in the Department of Education

PARAGRAPH 2.—NUMBER, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, CLASSIFICATION, and SALARIES of the MEMBERS of the INSPECTION STAFF in each YEAR.

Year.	Number.	Classification.	Religious Denominations.				Salaries, &c.
			R.C.	R.C.	Pres.	Other	
1832	4	Inspectors,	3	2	—	—	£250 per annum.
1833	8	Do.	4	4	—	—	£200 per annum.
1834	8	Do.	4	4	—	—	
1835	8	Do.	4	4	—	—	
1836	8	Do.	4	4	—	—	
1837	8	Do.	4	4	—	—	£125 per annum; lodging allowance of £30 per annum, and 6s. per day when obliged to travel more than 20 miles from centre.
1838	25	Superintendents,	8	13	3	1	
1839	25	Do.	8	13	3	1	£250 per annum.
1840	25	Do.	8	13	3	1	
1841	25	Do.	8	13	3	1	
1842	25	Do.	8	13	3	1	
1843	25	Do.	8	13	3	1	£250 per annum.
1844	30	Do.	9	16	4	1	
1845	38	1 Head Inspector,	1	—	—	—	£250 per annum; 15s. per day personal allowance, and travelling expenses.
		32 District Inspectors,	9	17	5	1	£200 per annum.
1846	26	2 Head do.	1	1	—	—	Same as year 1845.
		24 District do.	8	16	7	1	£250 per annum; 15s. 6d. per day personal allowance, and travelling expenses.
		4 Head do.	1	2	1	—	£250 per annum.
1847	41	34 District do.	9	18	6	1	£250 per annum.
		3 Sub do.	—	3	1	—	£70 per annum, and travelling expenses.
		4 Head do.	1	2	1	—	Same as year 1847.
1848	39	32 District do.	8	17	6	1	
		3 Sub do.	—	2	1	—	Same as year 1847.
		4 Head do.	1	2	1	—	£250 per annum.
		28 District do.	7	17	8	1	When resident in Dublin, £70
1849	40	3 Sub do.	—	3	1	—	Acting as assistant to Inspector, . . . £160.
							When in charge of a District, . . . £250.
		4 Head do.	1	2	1	—	Same as year 1847.
1850	42	32 District do.	7	16	8	1	Do. 1849.
		3 Sub do.	1	4	1	—	Do. do.
		4 Head do.	1	2	1	—	Do. 1847.
1851	47	36 District do.	8	18	9	1	£205 per annum.
		7 Sub do.	2	4	1	—	Same as year 1849.
		4 Head do.	1	2	1	—	£200 per annum; and allowance same as year 1847.
1852	48	36 District do.	8	18	9	1	£275 per annum.
		3 Sub do.	2	3	1	—	Same as year 1849.
		6 Head do.	2	3	1	—	Do. 1852.
1853	50	38 District do.	7	19	11	1	Do. do.
		6 Sub do.	2	4	—	—	Do. 1850.
		6 Head do.	2	3	1	—	Do. 1852.
1854	60	49 District do.	10	28	15	1	Do. do.
		3 Sub do.	2	3	—	—	Do. 1853.
		6 Head do.	2	3	1	—	£400 per annum; personal allowance of 15s. 6d. or 1s. 4s. per day, according to duty discharged, and travelling expenses.
1855	82	12 1st Class District Inspectors,	2	6	5	1	£320 to £370, by £10 annually.
		38 2nd Class do. do.	9	19	10	—	£275 to £325, by £10 biennially.
		6 Sub do. do.	1	4	1	—	£200 to £250, by £10 annually.
		6 Head do. do.	2	3	1	—	
1856	62	12 1st Class do. do.	2	6	5	1	Same as year 1855.
		38 2nd Class do. do.	9	19	10	—	
		6 Sub do. do.	1	4	1	—	
		6 Head do. do.	2	3	1	—	
1857	61	12 1st Class do. do.	2	6	5	1	Same as year 1855.
		36 2nd Class do. do.	9	18	9	—	
		7 Sub do. do.	1	5	1	—	
		8 Head do. do.	2	3	1	—	
1858	60	12 1st Class do. do.	2	6	5	1	Same as year 1855.
		38 2nd Class do. do.	9	19	10	—	
		10 Sub do. do.	2	6	2	—	
		6 Head do. do.	2	3	1	—	
1859	63	12 1st Class do. do.	2	6	5	1	Same as year 1855.
		38 2nd Class do. do.	9	19	10	—	
		10 Sub do. do.	2	6	2	—	
		6 Head do. do.	2	3	1	—	
1860	64	12 1st Class do. do.	2	6	5	1	Same as year 1855.
		37 2nd Class do. do.	9	18	10	—	
		9 Sub do. do.	2	5	2	—	
		6 Head do. do.	2	3	1	—	
1861	63	14 1st Class do. do.	2	7	4	1	Same as year 1855.
		35 2nd Class do. do.	10	17	8	—	
		7 Sub do. do.	2	5	—	—	

PARAGRAPH 2 continued.—NUMBER, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, CLASSIFICATION, &c.

Year	Number	Classification	Religious Denomination				Salaries, &c.
			R.C.	A.C.	Pro.	Dis.	
1802	54	6 Head Inspectors, . . .	2	2	1	—	Same as year 1855.
		14 1st Class District, do.	2	7	4	1	
		34 2nd Class do. do.	9	16	9	—	
		10 Sub do. do.	3	6	1	—	
1863	64	6 Head do. do.	1	2	2	—	Same as year 1855.
		14 1st Class do. do.	8	7	3	1	
		35 2nd Class do. do.	9	17	9	—	
		9 Sub do. do.	2	7	—	—	
1864	55	6 Head do. do.	1	2	2	—	Same as year 1855, and allowance of 4s. and of 7s. for each school inspected over 4 and 20 miles, respectively.
		14 1st Class do. do.	8	7	3	1	
		35 2nd Class do. do.	9	17	9	—	
		10 Sub do. do.	2	7	1	—	
1865	46	6 Head do. do.	1	2	2	—	Same as year 1855, except personal allowance of 12s. 6s., which was increased to 15s. per day.
		14 1st Class do. do.	8	7	3	1	
		34 2nd Class do. do.	9	16	9	—	
		10 Sub do. do.	2	6	2	—	
1866	65	6 Head do. do.	1	2	2	—	Same as year 1855.
		14 1st Class do. do.	8	7	3	1	
		35 2nd Class do. do.	9	16	10	—	
		9 Sub do. do.	2	5	1	—	
1867	65	6 Head do. do.	1	2	2	—	Same as year 1855.
		14 1st Class do. do.	8	7	3	1	
		34 2nd Class do. do.	7	15	11	—	
		9 Sub do. do.	2	5	—	—	

PARAGRAPH 3.—DATE OF INTRODUCTION OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR INSPECTORSHIPS; SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

16th DECEMBER, 1859.

Ordered: That at the next meeting of the Board, the Commissioners take into consideration the propriety of submitting, in cases of all future vacancies in the office of District or Sub-Inspector, the names of at least four eligible candidates to be examined under the direction of the Civil Service Commissioners, in a programme of subjects to be determined upon by the Board.

20th JANUARY, 1860.

In accordance with the terms of minute of the 15th ultimo, the Commissioners consider the propriety of submitting, in cases of all future vacancies in the office of District or Sub-Inspector, the names of at least four eligible candidates to be examined under the direction of the Civil Service Commissioners, in a programme of subjects to be determined upon by the Board. Ordered: That the Commissioners approve of this arrangement.

COURSE OF EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES FOR INSPECTORSHIPS UNDER THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND.

OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS		No. of Marks for each subject		OPTIONAL COURSE		No. of Marks for each subject	
1. English—				1. Language, Literature, and History of Greece and Rome, . . .		1,000	
Consisting of English Compositions, . . .		500		2. " " " of France, . . .		400	
" Spelling, Grammar, and Language, . . .		200		3. " " " of Germany, . . .		400	
" Literature: Bacon's Essays, some of				4. " " " of Italy, . . .		400	
Edward Burke's Works (Thoughts on				None.—No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than one Modern Language.			
cause of present dissensions, Speeches on							
Economic Reform, American Trans-				2. Logic (Whately, MIL—Books I, II, III, and V.), . . .		400	
action, and on association with America,				3. History and Philosophy of Education, . . .		400	
and Address to the Knights of Christ				4. Political Economy, Smith's Wealth of Nations—Books			
before going to India, Two or three				I, II, III, and V; Mill's Essay on Population, . . .			
pages of Shakespeare (Othello,				science, and J. S. Mill (Books I, II, III, and V.), . . .		400	
Macbeth, and Julius Caesar), and parts				5. Higher Mathematics (Theory of Equations, Differentiated			
of Milton's Comus, L'Allegre, Parnaso-				and Integral Calculus, . . .		400	
ra, and I, II, IV Books of Paradise				6. Natural Science—			
Lost, and Pope (Essay on Criticism,				(a) Chemistry, (b) Heat, (c) Electricity (d) Magneti-			
Essay on Criticism, Macaulay's Essays,				sm, (f) treated of in Bacon's Essays, and Essays,			
and Selections of Horace, . . .		400		(g) Astronomy (h) Physiology, with prin-			
Selections of Horace, . . .				ciples of physiology (i) Geology, (j) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(k) Zoology (l) Botany (m) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(n) Zoology (o) Botany (p) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(q) Zoology (r) Botany (s) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(t) Zoology (u) Botany (v) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(w) Zoology (x) Botany (y) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(z) Zoology (aa) Botany (ab) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ac) Zoology (ad) Botany (ae) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(af) Zoology (ag) Botany (ah) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ai) Zoology (aj) Botany (ak) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(al) Zoology (am) Botany (an) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ao) Zoology (ap) Botany (aq) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ar) Zoology (as) Botany (at) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(au) Zoology (av) Botany (aw) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ax) Zoology (ay) Botany (az) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ba) Zoology (bb) Botany (bc) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(bd) Zoology (be) Botany (bd) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(bf) Zoology (bg) Botany (bf) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(bh) Zoology (bi) Botany (bh) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(bj) Zoology (bk) Botany (bj) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(bl) Zoology (bm) Botany (bl) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(bn) Zoology (bo) Botany (bn) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(bp) Zoology (bq) Botany (bp) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(br) Zoology (bs) Botany (br) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(bt) Zoology (bu) Botany (bt) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(bv) Zoology (bw) Botany (bv) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(bx) Zoology (by) Botany (bx) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(bz) Zoology (ca) Botany (bz) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(cb) Zoology (cc) Botany (cb) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(cd) Zoology (ce) Botany (cd) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(cf) Zoology (cg) Botany (cf) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ch) Zoology (ci) Botany (ch) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(cj) Zoology (ck) Botany (cj) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(cl) Zoology (cm) Botany (cl) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(cn) Zoology (co) Botany (cn) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(cp) Zoology (cq) Botany (cp) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(cr) Zoology (cs) Botany (cr) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ct) Zoology (cu) Botany (ct) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(cv) Zoology (cw) Botany (cv) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(cx) Zoology (cy) Botany (cx) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(cz) Zoology (da) Botany (cz) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(db) Zoology (dc) Botany (db) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(de) Zoology (dd) Botany (de) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(df) Zoology (de) Botany (df) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(dg) Zoology (df) Botany (dg) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(dh) Zoology (dg) Botany (dh) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(di) Zoology (dh) Botany (di) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(dj) Zoology (di) Botany (dj) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(dk) Zoology (dj) Botany (dk) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(dl) Zoology (dk) Botany (dl) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(dm) Zoology (dl) Botany (dm) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(dn) Zoology (dm) Botany (dn) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(do) Zoology (dn) Botany (do) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(dp) Zoology (do) Botany (dp) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(dq) Zoology (dp) Botany (dq) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(dr) Zoology (dq) Botany (dr) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ds) Zoology (dr) Botany (ds) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(dt) Zoology (ds) Botany (dt) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(du) Zoology (dt) Botany (du) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(dv) Zoology (du) Botany (dv) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(dw) Zoology (dv) Botany (dw) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(dx) Zoology (dw) Botany (dx) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(dy) Zoology (dx) Botany (dy) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(dz) Zoology (dy) Botany (dz) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ea) Zoology (dz) Botany (ea) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(eb) Zoology (ea) Botany (eb) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ec) Zoology (eb) Botany (ec) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ed) Zoology (ec) Botany (ed) Zoology, . . .			
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Selections of Horace, . . .				(eg) Zoology (ef) Botany (eg) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(eh) Zoology (eg) Botany (eh) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ei) Zoology (eh) Botany (ei) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ej) Zoology (ei) Botany (ej) Zoology, . . .			
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Selections of Horace, . . .				(el) Zoology (ek) Botany (el) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(em) Zoology (el) Botany (em) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(en) Zoology (em) Botany (en) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(eo) Zoology (en) Botany (eo) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ep) Zoology (eo) Botany (ep) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(eq) Zoology (ep) Botany (eq) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(er) Zoology (eq) Botany (er) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(es) Zoology (er) Botany (es) Zoology, . . .			
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Selections of Horace, . . .				(ey) Zoology (ex) Botany (ey) Zoology, . . .			
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Selections of Horace, . . .				(fa) Zoology (ez) Botany (fa) Zoology, . . .			
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Selections of Horace, . . .				(fv) Zoology (fu) Botany (fv) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(fw) Zoology (fv) Botany (fw) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(fx) Zoology (fw) Botany (fx) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(fy) Zoology (fx) Botany (fy) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(fz) Zoology (fy) Botany (fz) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ga) Zoology (fz) Botany (ga) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(gb) Zoology (ga) Botany (gb) Zoology, . . .			
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Selections of Horace, . . .				(gf) Zoology (ge) Botany (gf) Zoology, . . .			
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Selections of Horace, . . .				(gi) Zoology (gh) Botany (gi) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(gj) Zoology (gi) Botany (gj) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(gk) Zoology (gj) Botany (gk) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(gl) Zoology (gk) Botany (gl) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(gm) Zoology (gl) Botany (gm) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(gn) Zoology (gm) Botany (gn) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(go) Zoology (gn) Botany (go) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(gp) Zoology (go) Botany (gp) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(gq) Zoology (gp) Botany (gq) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(gr) Zoology (gq) Botany (gr) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(gs) Zoology (gr) Botany (gs) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(gt) Zoology (gs) Botany (gt) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(gu) Zoology (gt) Botany (gu) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(gv) Zoology (gu) Botany (gv) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(gw) Zoology (gv) Botany (gw) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(gx) Zoology (gw) Botany (gx) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(gy) Zoology (gx) Botany (gy) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(gz) Zoology (gy) Botany (gz) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ha) Zoology (gz) Botany (ha) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(hb) Zoology (ha) Botany (hb) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(hc) Zoology (hb) Botany (hc) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(hd) Zoology (hc) Botany (hd) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(he) Zoology (hd) Botany (he) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(hf) Zoology (he) Botany (hf) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(hg) Zoology (hf) Botany (hg) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(hh) Zoology (hg) Botany (hh) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(hi) Zoology (hh) Botany (hi) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(hj) Zoology (hi) Botany (hj) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(hk) Zoology (hj) Botany (hk) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(hl) Zoology (hk) Botany (hl) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(hm) Zoology (hl) Botany (hm) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(hn) Zoology (hm) Botany (hn) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ho) Zoology (hn) Botany (ho) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(hp) Zoology (ho) Botany (hp) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(hq) Zoology (hp) Botany (hq) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(hr) Zoology (hq) Botany (hr) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(hs) Zoology (hr) Botany (hs) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ht) Zoology (hs) Botany (ht) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(hu) Zoology (ht) Botany (hu) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(hv) Zoology (hu) Botany (hv) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(hw) Zoology (hv) Botany (hw) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(hx) Zoology (hw) Botany (hx) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(hy) Zoology (hx) Botany (hy) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(hz) Zoology (hy) Botany (hz) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ia) Zoology (hz) Botany (ia) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ib) Zoology (ia) Botany (ib) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ic) Zoology (ib) Botany (ic) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(id) Zoology (ic) Botany (id) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ie) Zoology (id) Botany (ie) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(if) Zoology (ie) Botany (if) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ig) Zoology (if) Botany (ig) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ih) Zoology (ig) Botany (ih) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ii) Zoology (ih) Botany (ii) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ij) Zoology (ii) Botany (ij) Zoology, . . .			
Selections of Horace, . . .				(ik) Zoology (ij) Botany (ik) Zoology, . . .			
Selections							

PARAGRAPH 4.—List, specifying NAMES, NAMES, and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION of the INSPECTORS under the BOARD since its foundation, with the DATE of APPOINTMENT, PROMOTION, and TERMINATION of SERVICE.

No.	Name of Inspector.	Religious Denomination.	Date of		Office in which Promoted.	Date of Termination of Service.	Observations.
			Appointment as Inspector.	Promotion.			
1	Baker, R.	R.C.	21 May, 1835.	2 April, 1835.	Professor of English Literature, Training Department.	—	Died 12 July, 1865.
2	Hamill, H.	R.C.	Do.	1 October, 1834.	Assistant in the Computing Department.	June, 1835.	Dead.
3	Robertson, T. J.	R.C.	Do.	1 April, 1835.	Assistant to Superintendent-General.	28 June, 1835.	Do.
4	Moorey, J. F.	R.C.	Do.	2 July, 1837.	Head Inspector	—	Do.
5	Dunn, G.	R.C.	1 September, 1835.	—	—	21 March, 1835.	Resigned.
6	Flax, T.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Dead.
7	Kelly, J.	R.C.	Do.	1 April, 1835.	Assistant to Superintendent-General.	—	Do.
8	Shelton, J.	R.C.	Do.	2 June, 1835.	Secretary.	—	Do.
9	Donnellan, M.	R.C.	1 April, 1834.	—	—	21 October, 1835.	Do.
10	McDonnell, W.	R.C.	10 September, 1835.	1 April, 1835.	1st Class Inspector.	Resigned 21 Feb., 1835.	Do.
11	Donnell, H.	R.C.	1 October, 1835.	6 December, 1835.	Secretary.	9 May, 1835.	Do.
12	Aylward, W. E.	R.C.	1 February, 1835.	—	—	July, 1837.	Do.
13	Dunn, F. P.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	20 May, 1835.	Do.
14	Bulley, G.	Pres.	Do.	—	—	21 May, 1835.	Do.
15	Baker, R.	R.C.	Do.	1 July, 1835.	Head Inspector.	—	Resigned 21 December, 1835. Appointed Professor in Training Department from 1 January, 1836.
16	Birmingham, E. W.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	31 December, 1835.	Do.
17	Burford, J.	R.C.	Do.	1 April, 1835.	1st Class Inspector.	—	Do.
18	Glavin, H.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	21 October, 1837.	Suspended 21 January, 1838; Reinstated 16 August, 1838.
19	Cole, M.	R.C.	Do.	1 April, 1835.	1st Class Inspector.	—	Do.
20	Do, J.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	20 April, 1835.	Do.
21	Edwards, J. H.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	1 March, 1835.	Do.
22	McCreedy, W.	Pres.	Do.	1 April, 1835. 1 January, 1836. 12 June, 1835.	Head Inspector. Chief of Inspection. Secretary.	20 January, 1835.	Dead.
23	McDonnell, A.	Pres.	Do.	—	—	21 December, 1835.	Do.
24	Hales, J.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	21 January, 1835.	Do.
25	McDonnell, J.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	20 April, 1835.	Do.
26	Do, G.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	21 September, 1835.	Do.
27	Smith, R.	Dis.	Do.	1 April, 1835.	1st Class Inspector.	—	Do.
28	O'Connell, F. F.	R.C.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Suspended from 1 January, 1837, to 1 April, 1837.
29	Fallen, J.	R.C.	Do.	1 February, 1835.	Head Inspector.	21 October, 1835.	Do.
30	Quinn, T.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	20 June, 1835.	Do.
31	Savage, W.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	—	Dismissed 21 August, 1835. Appointed Chief of Inspection 20 April, 1835. Reinstated 16 August, 1835.
32	Shelton, T.	R.C.	Do.	1 February, 1835.	Head Inspector.	—	Do.
33	Shelton, James.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	21 December, 1835.	Do.
34	Graham, C.	R.C.	1 March, 1835.	1 April, 1835.	1st Class Inspector.	—	Do.
35	McDonnell, M.	R.C.	1 April, 1835.	—	—	20 June, 1835.	Do.
36	Do, J.	R.C.	20 May, 1835.	—	—	21 December, 1835.	Dead.
37	Smith, W. H.	R.C.	1 December, 1835.	1 February, 1835. 21 June, 1835. 2 February, 1835.	Head Inspector. Chief of Inspection. Secretary.	—	Do.
38	Levor, M.	R.C.	1 February, 1835.	1 April, 1835.	1st Class Inspector.	—	Do.

PARAGRAPH 4 continued.—List, specifying NUMBER, NAMES, &c.

No.	Name of Inspector.	Religion Communications	Date of		Office to which Promoted.	Date of Appointment of Succeeding.	Observations
			Appointment as Inspector.	Termination.			
35	Spencer-Smith, A.	Pres.	1 February, 1911.	—	—	21 October, 1910.	
36	Stokely, D.	Pres.	1 June, 1915.	—	—	27 April, 1914.	Dead.
37	Stewart, J. B.	R.C.	1 September, 1915.	—	—	2 March, 1917.	Do.
38	Stid, G.	Pres.	1 November, 1913.	—	—	31 May, 1916.	
39	Lyons, W.	R.C.	1 December, 1913.	—	—	August, 1913.	
44	Taylor, J. R.	R.C.	1 September, 1914.	1 April, 1919.	1st Class Inspector.	29 December, 1919.	Do.
45	Garbo, H. P.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	30 April, 1917.	Deposed to rank of Sub-Inspector from 1 December, 1917. Dismissed in January, 1920. Appointed Literary Assistant in revision of school books, 21 March, 1920. Dead.
46	Corrigan, T.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	20 March, 1919.	Dead.
47	Sherr, E. S.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	20 August, 1919.	
48	Seamus, A. J.	Pres.	Do.	1 April, 1915.	1st Class Inspector.	—	Deposed to 2nd class from 1 March, 1920.
49	Kearney, J. W.	R.C.	1 January, 1915.	1 April, 1917.	Head Inspector.	6 February, 1919.	Deposed to rank of District Inspector, from 1 January, 1920.
50	Robinson, W.	Pres.	Do.	—	—	20 September, 1919.	
51	Harvey, W. A.	Pres.	1 March, 1915.	1 April, 1917. 1 September, 1919. 13 January, 1920.	1st Class Inspector. Head Inspector. Chief of Inspections.	— — —	
52	Flanagan, J. G.	R.C.	1 July, 1915.	1 April, 1915. 1 April, 1917.	1st Class Inspector. Head Inspector.	— —	
53	Drury, H. S.	R.C.	1 March, 1917.	—	—	—	
54	Davis, A.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	20 April, 1914.	Dead.
55	O'Connor, A. T.	Pres.	Do.	1 April, 1915.	1st Class Inspector.	—	
56	Wood, E. W.	R.C.	1 April, 1917.	—	—	31 July, 1917.	Dismissed.
57	Clarke, E. S.	R.C.	1 June, 1917.	1 February, 1919.	Lecturer on Science.	9 April, 1920.	Dead.
58	Hamill, W.	R.C.	1 October, 1917.	—	—	31 October, 1919.	Do.
59	Hibber, N.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	20 April, 1919.	Deposed to rank of Sub-Inspector from 1 March, 1921.
60	Barlow, J.	R.C.	1 November, 1917.	—	—	20 February, 1919.	Head Teacher of Central Model School from 1 May, 1919, to 31 October, 1919. Dead.
61	McLachlan, J.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	31 January, 1920.	
62	McKay, J.	R.C.	Do.	1 September, 1919. 1 April, 1920.	District Inspector. 1st Class Inspector.	— —	
63	McKay, T.	Pres.	Do.	1 September, 1919. 1 October, 1919.	District Inspector. 1st Class Inspector.	— —	
64	Kearney, P. J.	R.C.	1 May, 1918.	1 February, 1920. 1 January, 1921. 1 April, 1920.	Assistant to Professor. Head Inspector. Chief of Inspections.	— — —	Head Teacher of Central Model School from 1 November, 1919, to 2 February, 1921.
65	Mann, J.	R.C.	1 September, 1918.	—	—	19 May, 1919.	Dead.
66	Palmer, J.	Pres.	1 May, 1919.	1 October, 1919. 6 November, 1920.	1st Class Inspector. Head Inspector.	— —	
67	Shelley, E.	R.C.	Do.	1 July, 1919.	District Inspector.	—	Head Teacher of Central Model School from 1 February, 1920, to 31 December, 1921. Dismissed 14 November, 1921.
68	Herrill, J.	Pres.	1 September, 1920.	1 January, 1921. 1 April, 1920.	Assistant to Professor. 1st Class Inspector.	— —	
69	Lane, J. G.	R.C.	Do.	1 February, 1920. 27 July, 1921.	District Inspector. 1st Class Inspector.	— —	
70	Adair, E.	R.C.	1 May, 1920.	1 November, 1920. 6 December, 1920.	Do. 1st Class Inspector.	— —	
71	Cooper, E. A.	R.C.	Do.	1 February, 1920. 17 July, 1921.	District Inspector. 1st Class Inspector.	— —	
72	MacGowan, E.	R.C.	Do.	1 May, 1920.	District Inspector.	—	
73	Garfield, J.	Pres.	1 November, 1920.	—	—	21 July, 1921.	
74	O'Galligan, G. B.	R.C.	1 July, 1921.	1 March, 1922.	2nd Class Inspector.	—	
75	Hodgson, J. W.	Pres.	1 November, 1921.	—	—	—	
76	McGowan, J.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	—	

PARAGRAPH 4 continued.—List, specifying NUMBER, NAMES, &c.

No.	Name of Inspector	Religious Denomination	Date of		Office to which Transferred	Date of Termination of Service	Remarks
			Appointment as Inspector	Termination			
77	O'Callaghan, A.	R.C.	1 November, 1913.	12 November, 1913. 6 November, 1915.	1st Class Inspector, Head Inspector.	—	
78	Macneil, T.	R.C.	Do.	15 July, 1911.	1st Class Inspector.	—	
79	Robinson, H.	R.C.	1 December, 1913.	1 January, 1915.	District Inspector.	—	Depressed to rank of Sub- Inspector from 1 August, 1915, to 1 February, 1917.
80	Sherrin, J. E.	R.C.	1 January, 1915.	1 November, 1914. 1 January, 1916.	Do. Head Inspector.	—	
81	O'Sullivan, H.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	June, 1917.	Dead.
82	Kerrighan, J. A.	R.C.	1 July, 1911.	—	—	1st October, 1914.	Do.
83	Doyle, S.	Pres.	1 March, 1913.	—	—	—	
84	MacKillop, D.	—	Do.	—	—	31 March, 1915.	
85	MacKillop, D.	R.C.	1 May, 1915.	1 November, 1916.	District Inspector.	—	
86	Strong, T. K.	R.C.	29 August, 1915.	—	—	—	
87	O'Sullivan, D.	R.C.	1 February, 1916.	1 December, 1917.	Assistant to Profes- sor.	—	Head Teacher of Central Model School from 1 Janu- ary, 1916.
88	Doyle, James.	Pres.	1 March, 1895.	—	—	—	
89	O'Loughlin, T.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	31 May, 1915.	
90	Wheat, James.	Pres.	1 November, 1914.	—	—	29 November, 1917.	Now pastoring Barriestown.
91	Wheat, D.	Pres.	Do.	—	—	—	
92	Curry, D. S.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	18 April, 1917.	Dead.
93	Patterson, W.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	—	To rank as Sub-Inspector from 1 July, 1916, to 1 July, 1917.
94	Kilgus, C.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	—	
95	Monahan, P. T.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	29 April, 1915.	
96	Norris, L.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	—	
97	Gill, J.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	—	
98	Flanagan, J. G.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	—	
99	Childs, N.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	21 March, 1915.	
100	Barrill, J.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	—	Resigned, 25 January, 1915. Re-appointed 1 May, 1915.
101	Dugan, C. W.	R.C.	Do.	1 April, 1915.	2nd Class Inspector.	—	
102	Molloy, W. B.	R.C.	1 February, 1915.	1 January, 1916.	Do.	—	
103	Crilly, J.	Pres.	1 April, 1915.	1 February, 1916.	Do.	10 October, 1915.	Dead.
104	Porter, D. C.	R.C.	18 February, 1915.	—	—	—	
105	Kennedy, W.	Pres.	1 October, 1915.	—	—	—	
106	Irvine, R.	Pres.	1 January, 1916.	10 July, 1917.	2nd Class Inspector.	—	
107	Flanagan, M.	R.C.	Do.	10 July, 1917. 22 February, 1917.	Do. Head Inspector.	—	
108	O'Donnell, B. F.	R.C.	Do.	12 July, 1917.	2nd Class Inspector.	—	
109	Bell, W.	Pres.	11 January, 1917.	1 June, 1918.	Do.	—	
110	O'Donnell, T.	R.C.	1 April, 1918.	1 February, 1919.	Do.	22 March, 1918.	Do.
111	Dowling, J.	R.C.	1 April, 1918.	1 July, 1918.	Do.	28 April, 1918.	
112	Seaton, W. M.	R.C.	12 January, 1919.	—	—	10 September, 1915.	
113	McNeill, B. J.	R.C.	1 December, 1911.	1 November, 1913.	2nd Class Inspector.	26 January, 1914.	
114	O'Sullivan, G. P.	R.C.	Do.	1 October, 1915.	Do.	—	
115	Maddams, J.	R.C.	1 April, 1912.	26 April, 1914.	Do.	—	
116	Dodgson, H. W.	Pres.	Do.	18 November, 1916.	Do.	—	
117	Doyle, W.	R.C.	12 August, 1919.	1 April, 1918.	Do.	—	
118	Kealy, J.	R.C.	12 September, 1913.	1 February, 1914.	Do.	21 March, 1915.	
119	Barclay, F.	R.C.	1 May, 1915.	1 June, 1916.	Do.	—	
120	O'Hara, T.	R.C.	Do.	26 March, 1918.	Do.	—	
121	Seymour, M.	R.C.	Do.	—	—	—	
122	Conley, A. S.	R.C.	18 June, 1918.	1 March, 1918.	1st Class Inspector.	—	
123	Healey, J.	R.C.	18 December, 1913.	—	—	—	
124	Brannan, J.	Pres.	1 February, 1914.	6 November, 1915.	2nd Class Inspector.	—	
125	Reidman, C. W.	R.C.	12 May, 1914.	12 February, 1915.	Do.	—	

PARAGRAPH 4 continued.—List, specifying Number, Names, &c.

No.	Name of Inspector	Religious Denomination	Date of		Office to which Promoted.	Date of Resignation or Death	Observations
			Appointment as Inspector	Presented.			
126	Connelley, P.	R.C.	18 July, 1864.	—	—	—	
127	Gordon, J.	Pres.	6 September, 1865.	11 April, 1867.	2nd Class Inspector.	—	
128	Wood, J. E.	R.C.	1 May, 1864.	—	—	—	
129	Donovan, H.	R.C.	18 December, 1867.	—	—	—	
130	Stephens, W.	R.C.	5 February, 1867.	—	—	—	
131	Wickham, W.	R.C.	1 June, 1867.	—	—	—	

PARAGRAPH 5.—NAME, AGE, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, RANK at RETIRING, and DATE of RETIRING, LENGTH of SERVICE, PENSION, and PRESENT PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT, if any, of every RETIRED INSPECTOR of NATIONAL SCHOOLS, now on PENSION or SUPERANNUATION.—(1st April, 1868.)

NAME.	Age at date of retiring.	Religious Denomination.	Rank at retiring and date of retiring.		Length of Service.	Pension.	Present public employment, if any.
			Rank.	Date.			
P. Quinlan.	56	R.C.	Inspector, 2nd Class.	30 June, 1863.	22 years.	£ 110 5 0	Not aware that any one of these holds any public employment.
G. Field.	50	Pres.	Inspector.	31 May, 1861.	22 "	114 11 8	
M. Hickey.	55	R.C.	Sub-Inspector.	30 Apr., 1864.	16 " and 7 months.	72 10 0	
W. McDonnell.	70	R.C.	Inspector, 1st Class.	28 Feb., 1866.	32 " and 10 "	224 0 8	
J. Patton.	62	R.C.	Head-Inspector.	31 Oct., 1856.	28 " and 8 "	280 11 4	

PARAGRAPH 6.—NUMBER of SCHOOLS in OPERATION, DAILY ATTENDANCE of PUPILS, NUMBER of INSPECTORS, COST of INSPECTION, and TOTAL AMOUNT of the PARLIAMENTARY GRANT, for each year since 1831.

Number of Schools in operation.		Daily Attendance of Pupils.	Number of Inspectors.	Cost of Inspection.		Total amount of Parliamentary Grant for Inspection.	Total Parliamentary Grant.
Year.	Number.			Year.	Cost.		
1831.	—	None.—There is no record of the year list of the average of Daily Attendance of Pupils.	4	1831-3	£ 441 10 0	Not stated.	—
To 31st Dec., 1831.	789		5	1832-4	1,940 5 2	1,600 0 0	27,500 0 0
To 31st Mar., 1832.	1,106		6	1834-5	2,437 13 4	2,400 0 0	45,000 0 0
Do. 1832.	1,181		8	1835-6	2,512 17 0	2,400 0 0	50,000 0 0
Do. 1837.	1,300		5	1836-7	2,581 0 0	Not stated.	56,500 0 0
Do. 1838.	1,384		5	1837-8	3,187 13 2	3,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
Do. 1839.	—		25	1838-9	3,343 14 11	3,575 0 0	50,000 0 0
To 31st Dec., 1839.	1,551		25	1839-40	3,163 8 0	4,975 0 0	—
Do. 1840.	1,976		25	1840-1	3,827 17 7	5,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
Do. 1841.	2,247		28	1841-2	3,368 0 0	5,550 0 0	50,000 0 0
Do. 1842.	2,721		25	1842-3	3,614 19 0	5,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
Do. 1843.	2,912		25	1843-4	3,926 10 7	5,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
Do. 1844.	3,158		30	1844-5	3,779 19 1	6,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
Do. 1845.	3,236		32	1845-6	6,510 8 1	6,400 0 0	72,500 0 0
Do. 1846.	3,637		30	1846-7	7,696 18 5	7,200 0 0	75,000 0 0
Do. 1847.	3,925		41	1847-8	9,208 8 6	10,285 0 0	85,500 0 0
Do. 1848.	4,109		36	1848-9	10,029 7 11	10,918 0 0	105,000 0 0
Do. 1849.	4,321		40	1849-50	10,817 12 11	11,103 0 0	120,500 0 0
Do. 1850.	4,547		42	1850-1	11,150 13 5	11,105 0 0	125,000 0 0
Do. 1851.	4,704		47	1851-2	12,014 0 8	12,005 0 0	135,500 0 0
Do. 1852.	4,875	280,005	48	1852-3	14,050 9 8	14,080 0 0	134,500 0 0
Do. 1853.	5,023	271,564	50	1853-4	15,827 14 9	16,090 0 0	154,577 0 0
Do. 1854.	5,178	267,060	60	1854-5	16,515 18 7	16,090 0 0	162,075 0 0
Do. 1855.	5,124	248,488	72	1855-6	20,044 3 11	19,900 0 0	194,060 0 0
Do. 1856.	5,345	234,071	82	1856-7	20,098 19 5	20,150 0 0	215,300 0 0
Do. 1857.	5,367	256,397	61	1857-8	20,363 7 4	21,316 0 0	227,441 0 0
Do. 1858.	5,408	266,961	65	1858-9	21,554 18 1	21,745 0 0	213,030 0 0
Do. 1859.	5,496	266,368	60	1859-60	21,480 0 6	22,510 0 0	223,000 0 0
Do. 1860.	5,632	269,823	64	1860-1	21,022 14 11	22,620 0 0	249,438 0 0
Do. 1861.	5,820	284,726	62	1861-2	20,900 10 0	22,840 0 0	270,729 0 0
Do. 1862.	6,010	294,912	64	1862-3	21,683 13 6	22,670 0 0	285,877 0 0
Do. 1863.	6,163	296,866	64	1863-4	22,501 15 5	22,420 0 0	280,904 0 0
Do. 1864.	6,269	315,108	63	1864-5	22,555 5 2	26,170 0 0	304,016 0 0
Do. 1865.	6,372	321,500	66	1865-6	26,659 19 3	25,825 0 0	316,770 0 0
Do. 1866.	6,452	316,225	82	1866-7	26,792 0 0	26,920 0 0	325,288 0 0
Do. 1867.	6,529	321,515	65	1867-8	27,315 8 1	26,440 0 0	336,120 0 0

PARAGRAPH 7.—COPIES of all RULES, REGULATIONS, or CODES, for the GUIDANCE of INSPECTORS, with dates of INTRODUCTION.

NOTE.—To the instructions contained in the Commissioners' Reports and in the Code (1834) are added some Circulars, as specimens of the directions necessary to issue from time to time to meet the requirements of the service.

INSTRUCTIONS for the GUIDANCE of INSPECTORS published in the 3rd Report of the Commissioners of National Education (for the year 1836).

I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION TO BE ATTENDED TO BY THE INSPECTORS.

1. The Commissioners do not take the control or regulation of any school, except their own model school, directly into their own hands, but leave all schools aided by them under the authority of the local conductors. The Inspectors will therefore not give direct orders as on the part of the Board, respecting any necessary regulations, but point out such regulations to the conductors of the school, that they may give the requisite orders.

2. In all schools receiving the ordinary rate of salary aided by the Commissioners, a certain number of days, at least four in each week, and certain hours, at least four in each day, are understood to be set apart for moral and literary education, during which children of all denominations are to be educated together. During these hours no book incultivating or countenancing peculiar views of religion is to be read. As the Holy Scripture is itself unhappily a subject of controversy in this country, both in regard to the books which constitute Scripture and to the translation of it; and as the introduction of the Bible into schools for common education has created much contention and dispute, and prevented a very large proportion of the poorer classes of Ireland from sending their children to schools receiving Government aid, it is not to be introduced during the hours set apart for common education; but every facility is to be given for the reading and explaining of the Scriptures, either before or after those hours, or for any other mode of communicating religious instruction by such pastors or other persons as are approved by the parents or guardians of the children. One week-day, at least, is to be set apart for religious instruction under the same restriction, namely, that it be given by instructors approved of by the parents or guardians of the pupils.

All books used in the schools during the hours of general instruction are to require the sanction of the Board. Those which the Board have already sanctioned are school-books of the Kilmac-shane Society, and the late corrected editions of the school-books of the Catholic Book Society.

The General Lesson is to be hung up conspicuously in the school-room.

The inscription, "National School," is to be put up conspicuously on the outside of the school-house.

Should the Inspector find in any school a departure from any of these regulations, he is to represent the matter to the conductors of the school, and if it be not rectified, he is to report immediately to the Commissioners.

3. The objects which Government have in view are: First, to promote the general intelligence and good conduct of the poorer classes of this country. Second, to allay animosities, and to cultivate good feeling between the parties that may have been at variance. Third, to introduce as much of religious instruction as can be done without exciting jealousy and contention, and hostile feeling, either towards Government or towards one another.

4. The Commissioners are anxious to stand on the most friendly and affectionate terms with the patrons, conductors, and teachers of all schools aided by them; they therefore wish the Inspectors to be at all times as conciliating as may be consistent with their duty.

II. INSTRUCTION OF SCHOOLS.

A list of schools to be inspected shall be given to each Inspector, and which he shall visit in such order as may seem most convenient.

He is not to give previous notice to the conductors of any schools of the time of his visit, but rather endeavour to arrive with each when he is not expected.

In cases in which grants have been made towards building or repairing school-houses, of which he will be informed, he will examine whether the grant has been properly applied; whether the building or repairs have been executed according to the plan, or are in progress towards being executed. He will make such inquiry respecting the applicants for such grants as the Board may see it necessary to direct.

On entering the school, and introducing himself to the master, he will immediately examine whether the fundamental regulations of the Board are complied with, and point out privately to the teacher whatever may be deficient.

He will then observe the mode of teaching adopted by the teacher, and suggest to him such improvements as may occur to him. In all his intercourse with the teachers, he will treat them with the most perfect kindness and respect, addressing them privately of what he may see defective, and noting it to be reported to the Board, but by no means addressing them authoritatively or animadverting upon their conduct in the hearing of their scholars.

He will take with him a copy of the General Lesson, and, in the event of its not having been previously put up, leave it with the teacher, to have it put up immediately. He will also take a copy of the sheet containing the Ten Commandments, and leave it with the teacher, that it may also be put up, provided the conductors of the school approve of it, but not otherwise.

It is advisable that the Inspectors should have communication with the conductors or patrons of all schools visited by them, for the purpose of obtaining information and suggesting improvements.

He will ascertain the advancement of education among the children, noting the proportion of children who can read fluently; what progress they have made in writing and arithmetic; whether any be taught geography, grammar, bookkeeping, and mensuration; whether girls be taught sewing or knitting.

He will inquire whether the Scripture Extracts and Sacred Poetry be read by the children, and recommend the use of these books on the part of the Board; but not peremptorily insist upon it. He will observe whether there be anything in the aspect and regulations of the school that tend to confine it to one particular denomination of children, that he may report to the Board accordingly.

He will not omit visiting any school on his list in consequence of hearing reports that it has been closed, or withdrawn from its connexion with the Board, but will go to the place and make inquiry into the circumstances, that he may report them accurately to the Board.

He will use the most effective means that may occur to him for ascertaining the number of children really in attendance at the school, examining the roll and the register of daily attendance, and making such inquiries as may put him in possession of exact knowledge on the subject.

He will observe the general appearance of the children in the school, whether cleanliness seems to be required and order observed, particularly in regard to the two great rules of order—"A place for everything, and everything in its place;" "A time for everything, and everything in its time;" also the ordinary passing of the children from one exercise to another, as well as their orderly entering and leaving school.

III. MISCELLANEOUS.

Each Inspector will make inquiry respecting the state of education in every neighbourhood that he visits—such as the number and nature of schools in the neighbourhood—the disposition of the people to receive education—the prevailing defects in the education at present within their reach.

Each Inspector will make himself master of the system of education promoted by the Board in its fundamental principles; so that, without appearing on behalf of the Board in public, he may as he has opportunity, in private explain it, and the reason for its rules.

The Inspectors will carefully avoid permitting themselves to be drawn into political or theological discussions.

During every journey the Inspectors will inform the Secretary, from time to time, of their progress, that they may be addressed at every post-town through which they may pass. They will be careful to call at the post-office of every post-town in their route for letters.

At the close of each tour of inspection, each Inspector will address a letter to the Secretary, giving a general

report on the state of education in the districts which he has visited; noticing the general state of the National schools; whether the number of schools and scholars be increasing or decreasing, and the cause of either; the general aspect of the schools, and character of schoolmasters; suggesting whatever improvements may occur to him.

When Inspectors are in Dublin, they will be expected to attend the model school, or any other school that may be pointed out to them, for the purpose of making themselves perfectly acquainted with the system of teaching pursued by the head master; and also of aiding and introducing improvements in the metropolis, as the Commissioners are anxious that all schools in Dublin and its immediate vicinity may be such as will fit them for becoming model schools for the rest of the kingdom. They are directed to pay particular attention to the instructions and suggestions of the head master.

When the Inspectors are in Dublin, they will leave their addresses at the Education Office; they are also expected, unless other duties prevent them, to call at the office every day.

INSTRUCTIONS for the GUIDANCE of INSPECTORS, published in the 5th Report of the Commissioners of National Education (for the year 1838).

IV. INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

1. Clergymen of all denominations residing in the neighbourhood of a school, or having any ecclesiastical connection with the district in which it is situated, although they may not have signed the original application to the Commissioners, are to have free admission to it, not to take part in the ordinary business, nor to interrupt it, but as visitors to observe how it is conducted.

2. Every teacher of a National school is required to receive courteously known clergymen or other gentlemen of the neighbourhood, of all denominations, who purpose to inspect it; to afford them free access to the school-room, and full liberty to observe what books are in the hands of the children, or upon the desks; what tablets are hung up on the walls, and what is their method of teaching; but they are by no means required to permit any person to interrupt the business of the school, by asking questions of children, examining classes, calling for papers of any kind, or in any other way diverting the attention of either teachers or scholars from their usual business.

3. Should any such visitors wish for information which they cannot obtain by such inspection, it will be the duty of the teacher to refer them to the patrons or managers of the school for it.

4. Every teacher is required to have his visitors' book lying upon his desk, that visitors may, if they choose, enter remarks in it. Such remarks as may be made, the teachers are by no means to alter or erase.

5. With respect to persons not clergymen, or not of the neighbourhood, proposing to visit a school, the local

managers are at liberty to make such regulations as they may deem expedient. The Commissioners, however, expect that, whether such visits be received or declined, the persons who offer them shall always be treated with respect, and their inspections subjected to the same regulations with those of clergymen residing in the neighbourhood.

6. As the religious instruction of the children is under the control of the clergyman or lay person communicating it with the approbation of their parents, the Commissioners can give no liberty in any other visitor, whether clergyman or layman, to interfere at all upon the subject.

7. The Commissioners, by themselves or their officers, are to be allowed to visit and examine the schools whenever they think fit. Those who visit on the part of the Commissioners will be furnished with credentials under their seal, which they will show to the teachers.

8. The Commissioners have divided Ireland into twenty-five school districts, and have appointed a Superintendent for each. He is frequently to visit the several schools committed to his charge; to receive a monthly report upon each from the teacher; and to make one quarterly himself to the Commissioners. He is also to supply them with such local information as they may from time to time require from him, and to act as their agent in all matters in which they may employ him; but he is not invested with authority to decide upon any question affecting a National school, or the general business of the Commissioners, without their direction.

INSTRUCTIONS for the GUIDANCE of INSPECTORS, published in the 9th Report of the Commissioners (1842).

IV. INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

1. Admission of Visitors.

1. The public generally must have free access to every National school, during the hours devoted to secular instruction—not to take part in the ordinary business, nor to interrupt it—but as visitors, to observe how it is conducted.

2. Every teacher of a National school is to receive courteously visitors of all denominations, to afford them free access to the school-room, and full liberty to observe what books are in the hands of the children, or upon the desks; what tablets are hung up on the walls, and what is the method of teaching; but they are by no means required to permit any person to interrupt the business of the school by asking questions of children,

examining classes, calling for papers of any kind, or in any other way diverting the attention of either teachers or scholars from their usual business.

3. Should any visitors wish for information which they cannot obtain by such inspection, it is the duty of the teachers to refer them to the patrons or managers of the school for it.

4. Every teacher is required to have his visitors' or daily report book lying upon his desk, that visitors may, if they choose, enter remarks in it. Such remarks as may be made, the teachers are by no means to alter or erase; and the Superintendent of the district is required to transmit to the Commissioners copies of such remarks as he may deem of sufficient importance to be made known to them.

5. As the religious instruction of the children is under

the control of the clergyman or lay person communicating it with the approbation of their parents, the Commissioners can give no liberty to any other visitor, whether clergyman or layman, to interfere therewith.

2. Inspection by the Commissioners or their Officers.

1. The Commissioners do not take the control or regulation of any school, except their own Model school, directly into their own hands, but leave all schools aided by them under the authority of the local conductors. The Superintendents, therefore, are not to give direct orders, as on the part of the Board, respecting any necessary regulations, but to point out such regulations to the conductors of the school, that they may give the requisite orders.

2. The Commissioners require that every National school be inspected by the Superintendent of the district, at least three times in each year.

3. The Superintendent, on each inspection, is to communicate with the patron or correspondent, for the purpose of affording information concerning the general state of the school, and pointing out such violations of rule, or defects, if any, as he may have observed; and he is to make such suggestions as he may deem necessary.

4. He is to examine the Visitors' Book, or Daily Report Book, and to transmit to the Commissioners copies of any observations made therein which he may consider to be of importance.

5. He is not to make any observation in the book except the date of his visit, the time occupied in the inspection of the school, showing the precise time at which it commenced, and the precise time at which it terminated; and also the number of scholars present.

6. Upon ordinary occasions, he is not to give any intimation of his intended visit; but during the middle term of the year, from 1st of May to the 31st August, when the inspection is to be made public, he is to make such previous arrangements with the local managers, as will facilitate the attendance of the parents of the chil-

dren, and other persons interested in the welfare of the schools.

7. He is to report to the Commissioners the result of each visit, and to use every means to obtain accurate information as to the discipline, management, and methods of instruction pursued in the school.

8. He is to examine all the classes in succession, in their different branches of study, so as to enable him to ascertain the degree and efficiency of the instruction imparted.

9. He is to examine the class rolls, register, and daily report book; and to report with accuracy what is the actual number of children receiving instruction at the school, and what is the daily average attendance.

10. He is to receive a monthly report from the teacher of each school, and also to make one quarterly himself to the Commissioners, in addition to his ordinary report upon the school after each visit.

11. He is also to supply the Commissioners with such local information as they may from time to time require from him, and to act as their agent in all matters in which they may employ him; but he is not vested with authority to decide upon any question affecting a National school, or the general business of the Commissioners, without their direction.

12. When applications for aid are referred to the Superintendent, he is to communicate with the applicant so as to insure an interview, and also with the clergymen of the different denominations in the neighbourhood, with a view of ascertaining their sentiments on the case, and whether they have any, and what, objection thereto. He is also to communicate personally, if necessary, with any other individuals in the neighbourhood.

13. The Superintendent is to avoid all discussions of a religious or political nature; he is to exhibit a courteous and conciliatory demeanour towards all persons with whom he is to communicate, and to pursue such a line of conduct as will tend to uphold the just influence and authority both of managers and teachers.

INSTRUCTIONS for the GUIDANCE of DISTRICT and SUB-INSPECTORS, published in the 21st Report of the Commissioners (for the year 1854).

V. INSTRUCTIONS FOR DISTRICT AND SUB-INSPECTORS.

I. The year is to be divided into three terms, during each of which fourteen weeks at least must be given, irrespective of all other work, and of vacations, &c., to the effective inspection of schools; and in each week the first five days are to be so employed. The terms are to commence, respectively, on the 1st of January, 1st of May, and 1st of September.

II. From four to five hours, at least, exclusive of the time occupied in going to and returning home from the schools, are to be spent, on the average, each day in the actual inspection of schools; but when two schools are inspected on the same day, the time spent in passing from one to the other will be accepted as accounting for part of the above minimum.

III. Each Inspector will be required to visit and report on all the schools in his district once in each term.

IV. When, however, from unavoidable causes—and such must be clearly accounted for—the Inspector shall not be able to complete his inspection of all the schools within the term, he is, in the succeeding term, to visit those first which may have been so left in arrears. Any departure from this rule will be regarded as a serious neglect of duty.

V. The Inspector is not to visit schools during the ordinary vacations, or on any specified holidays. In connection with this, the Inspector is required to make himself particularly acquainted, in the case of every school in his charge, with the days allotted to, and to see that they are specified in the time table. The names of the holidays need not be entered, their dates alone will suffice.

He is also to direct that when schools shall be closed, from any cause whatever, at times other than those specified on the time table, he shall have such previous

notice of the same given him by the teacher as may prevent him from misemploying his time in visiting the school.

VI. Should it, however, happen that a school is unexpectedly closed at the time of the Inspector's visit, he is required to give an answer to all such queries as can be answered under the circumstances; and he is also expected, if another school be within a reasonable distance, to visit and report upon it in the usual way.

VII. The forms of report are herewith to be distinguished into primary and secondary. On the first form, the primary, each school is to be reported on once in each year; and on the second, the two remaining reports are to be made. In the case of new schools, the first report on them, after becoming National, should be made on the primary form.

VIII. The reports upon one-third of the schools in each term are to be made on the primary form, and the remaining two-thirds on the secondary.

IX. When intending to report on a school on the primary form—and such should never be used except the school be found in operation—the Inspector is to give due previous notice of the time of his visit; but in other cases he is not to give such previous notice, and the practice of notifying the day of inspection throughout the entire of the middle term of the year is to be given up.

X. With the exception of the case above stated, the Inspector is to take care to visit schools as unexpectedly as possible; and with this view he should so arrange his course of inspection as not to remain, when from home, too long in the same locality, or to repeat his visits to schools in the same neighbourhood or group in too immediate succession.

XI. As many abuses may be prevented or corrected by incidental visits to schools, the Inspectors are required to make as many such as possible, and in every

case, after having ascertained whether former suggestions have been attended to, and with previously pointed out corrected, to leave an entry of such visit in the Report Book, and record it under the head, *Incidental visit*, in his weekly diary, accompanied, if necessary, by a special letter, in case of anything of pressing importance having come under his notice.

XII. When two schools are in the same house, or immediately contiguous, the Inspector should not defer visiting the second until he have completed his examination of the first, but should pass rapidly from the one to the other, remaining in, or returning afterwards to the one he means first to examine.

XIII. When called upon to report on applicant schools the Inspector is not to give previous notice of the time of his inspection; but in every case, after making such exception, he is to seek an interview with the manager or applicant; and in no instance is he to forward his reports upon such schools until he shall have allowed sufficient time to the local clergy and others concerned to reply to his communications regarding the propriety or non-propriety of the Board's entertaining the application.

XIV. In the case of applicant schools already in operation, the Inspector is to carefully examine the teacher, and either by written exercises, especially in arithmetic, geography, and parsing; and these exercises, together with, in every case, one in writing from dictation, he should carefully preserve for after reference.

Such schools, to be entitled to favourable consideration, the Inspector is ever to remember, should, among other things, be found—

1st. Well disposed as to site.

2nd. To have premises clean and neat.

3rd. To have house well and substantially built; the walls plastered inside; the floor even, and free from damp; a suitable fire-place and fanned; the windows sufficient in number, of proper size and structure, and fitted to secure thorough ventilation.

4th. To have the furniture suitable and adequate, including desks and forms for pupils; book-press; black board, a desk with seat for teacher; rails or lesson posts for suspension of reading and other tablets, &c.; and be prepared to purchase a clock, and at least one large map—that of the world—and a supply of books, stationery, and other school requisites, for sale to pupils at reduced prices.

5th. To afford satisfactory evidence of the premises of sufficient average attendance, and that without trenching on or interfering with the standards on other National schools in the neighbourhood already established, and to successful operation.

XV. Teachers to be eligible for admission into the service of the Board should, if males, have completed their seventeenth year; and if females, their sixteenth. They should be persons of Christian sentiment, and of unexceptionable moral character, and free from such physical or other defects as would in any way interfere with their usefulness.

XVI. On entering a National school with a view to his inspection, and after having introduced himself to the teacher, if a stranger, or otherwise suitably addressed him, if known—such should be his first duty—the Inspector ought immediately to direct himself to observe whether the fundamental regulations of the Board are complied with, as regards—

A. 1st. The use of the movable "tablet" intended to notify the species of instruction at any time being given, whether religious or secular.

2nd. The Commissioners' rules, whether a copy is suspended in school-room for the perusal of visitors.

3rd. The time table, whether the religious instruction, if any, given in the school, is properly specified therein, both as to its time and general nature, and if the practice of the school is actually conformable to such notification. By general nature of religious instruction is simply meant, whether it is catechetical, or scriptural, or both, &c., &c. If the religious instruction happens to be given on at time of Inspector's visit, he is in no way to interfere with, or take part in it; but merely to observe that no other business, literary or industrial, is

carried on concurrently with it; and he may employ himself usefully meanwhile also, in examining the school accounts, &c.

4th. The use of books, whether they are in all cases, where intended for secular instruction, such as are authorized by the Board, and whether those for religious instruction are used by the children at the proper times only.

5th. Whether the *General Lesson*, or a lesson of similar report, is used and its principles inculcated at the time of combined ordinary instruction.

B. 1st. He is to observe whether the business which is going on when he enters corresponds with that assigned to that particular hour on the time table; and, generally, with regard to this last document, which is meant to embody the law of the school, he ought to see whether the course of instruction set forth therein is judiciously arranged, and, above all, whether the arrangements which it indicates are really carried out in practice.

2nd. The Inspector should then proceed to examine the school accounts, namely, the class rolls, Report Book, and Register, beginning with the first, and comparing the entries of these respective records one with the other; and in any case where he has reason to suspect unfaithfulness or inaccuracies, he is to adopt the most effective means in his power, compatible with the delicacy due to the teacher, and his position in relation to the children, to ascertain the nature and amount of the irregularity, and afterwards record the particulars in his report, taking care, however, to distinguish more informally, want of punctuality, omission, or neglect from deliberate or designed falsification.

3rd. The Inspector is next to obtain the information required for the more purely statistical part of his report, as the number of pupils present in each class, or learning each subject; their ages; the supply of books and other requisites; the state of the free stock; the amount and sources of the income of the teachers, assistants, &c.; the state of repair of the house and school offices; the condition of the premises, &c., &c., &c. No school can be regarded as well supplied with books and requisites except one whose pupils are provided with the books of their respective classes, and where, in addition, there is a sufficient *sale stock* on hand to meet the current wants consequent on admission of new pupils or changes of classification.

4th. When all business of this preliminary nature shall have been completed, the Inspector will then enter on the more important part of his duty, which is the examination of the school as to its educational condition.

XVII. In examining the pupils, and afterwards when recording his opinions and remarks in the Observation Book, the Inspector is to have constant reference and regard to the school progress as to the branches to be taught, and the degree of proficiency to be attained in the respective classes, and in connection with the several reading lesson books.

XVIII. In whatever order he may choose to examine the classes of the school, whether beginning with the lower and proceeding upwards to the higher, or the reverse—and either of these courses may be adopted with propriety according to circumstances and the different objects in view—the Inspector should be careful never to close his inspection without inquiring into the state and proficiency of the junior pupils.

XIX. In regard to some subjects, as grammar, geography, arithmetic, writing from dictation, geometry, mensuration, algebra, &c., the Inspector may usually examine, collectively, all the pupils learning such branches, beginning with the first principles and simpler elements, and proceeding upwards to the higher, assisting aside the younger and less proficient pupils as he advances from stage to stage, and retaining the more forward for further examination.

XX. In forming a final judgment on the state of the school, the Inspector, at such inspection, should, besides other points which may occur to him, have principally regard to—

1st. The material state and general keeping of the entire establishment.

2nd. The moral character of the school.

3rd. The course of instruction given in it and the methods and processes of teaching employed.

4th. Whether the pupils are suitably classed according to their ages and capacities, and are taught such things, and have attained such proficiency as in their circumstances they ought to be taught and to have attained.

5th. Whether the teachers are competent, efficient, and influential; faithful in the observance of all suggestions left for their guidance, prompt in the correction of abuses, and eager for improvement; duly impressed with the importance of their office, and earnest and efficient in the discharge of its duties.

6th. Whether the whole air and aspect of the school, and the tone and spirit pervading it be satisfactory or the reverse; and whether the bearing, language, and manner of the teacher, his command over his pupils, and their deportment towards him, be such as ought to be observed.

7th. Whether admission to the combined general instruction given in the school, and upon which alone, consistently with the rules of the Board, attendance may be required, is open to all children whatever, without any conditions as to their attendance on the religious instruction given in it; in other words, whether the combined general instruction is open to all that access to it is in no way made dependent on the observance of any rule whatsoever not obviously and legitimately providing for the proper carrying out of such combined general instruction and the ordinary discipline of the school.

XXI. In addition to the time table, which is intended merely to indicate the general arrangements of the school, and the great divisions of its teaching, the Inspector should see that the teachers are provided with a programme of study for each class, drawn up by themselves, and indicating the exercises for each week and day; and he should further see that the time given in such programme to each subject or branch of instruction, is sufficient and proportioned to its relative importance, and that the teacher in all the exercises specified for each class, conforms to the rules set down by him in his programme.

XXII. It should be the duty also of the teachers to prepare beforehand notes or heads of lessons on the lessons or subjects to be taught by them each day; and where this provision is not observed, the Inspector should recommend its introduction, and if necessary furnish the teachers with instructions how to carry it out.

XXIII. In the case of infant schools, the Inspector should see that the instruction is given with the necessary prudence and sobriety of mind, being suitably proportioned to the tender faculties of infancy, and accompanied at proper intervals with physical exercises and song; and, generally speaking, that the course is limited to the first and most simple elements of reading and writing, to the knowledge of forms and colours, with easy exercises on the arithmetic, and some notions, but of an entirely obvious and popular kind, of geography and natural history, and the more common trades and arts of life. The teachers of such schools should be directed by the Inspector to look carefully after the kind of food the children may bring with them for their refreshment, to provide them with pure drinking water, and look particularly to the cleanliness of their clothes and persons.

XXIV. Inspectors are expected to keep themselves at all times fully provided with the gratuitous requisites or official forms for schools, as class rolls, time tables, General Lesson, &c. and to supply readily and at once wherever they may be so wanted.

XXV. In every instance where, in the case of an ordinary National school, the Inspector observes any violation of rule, or existing defect, he is to suggest to the manager or teacher the necessity of its correction, and state in his report that he has done so, explaining further in what manner and with what spirit his suggestions have been received.

XXVI. Whatever observations or suggestions the Inspector may think it his duty to make in the Observation Book he should read over at the close of his inspection to the teacher, and so explain as to make them fully understood.

XXVII. On entering a district, and during the course of his first tour of inspection, the Inspector is to seek to make himself acquainted with the managers or correspondents, and on all subsequent occasions to call upon them regarding any matters of importance that may come under his notice in their schools.

When managers are not at home, the Inspector should leave his card to intimate the fact of his visit.

XXVIII. In cases where a dismissed teacher still holds possession of a school, the Inspector is not to examine the children or enter into the minute details of a full inspection, but merely to report upon its general state, the condition of the free stock and other public property in possession.

XXIX. When inquiring into the state of the supply of books, &c., the Inspector should be careful, in examining the lists of stock obtained at reduced prices, to see that no abuses are committed by local parties obtaining unduly requisites intended for the schools and its pupils only.

XXX. The Inspector is not to make any entry in the Report Book, except the date of his visit, the time occupied by him in inspection, stating the hour at which he commenced and that at which he closed, with the number of pupils present. Should there appear any observations in the Report Book worthy of notice, by whomsoever made, he is to transcribe them into his Note Book, and forward them in his report to the office.

XXXI. The Inspector is not to omit visiting any school on his District Book in consequence of hearing reports that it has been closed, or withdrawn from its connexion with the Board, but must go to the place and make inquiry into the circumstances, that he may afterwards report there correctly for the information of the Commissioners.

XXXII. He is to bear in mind that he is not an administrator or authoritative director of the National system of education, but simply and essentially an Inspector of its schools; and that as such, his chief duty in reference thereto is to place before the Commissioners in clear, faithful, and comprehensive reports, the means by which they may interfere usefully and efficiently for the improvement of the schools placed in connexion with them. He is not, therefore, to give direct orders as on the part of the Board, respecting any necessary regulations, much less is he to alter on his own authority any regulations already in existence, but make such suggestions to the managers and teachers as he may think proper for the correction of observed abuses, the supply of existing wants, or for the improvement of the organisation and management of the schools.

XXXIII. When the Inspector visits with a view to his primary report, he should himself examine all the classes in the several subjects taught there, in order to make an accurate and a full return of their several stages of proficiency; but on the remaining visits, it is desirable, to enable him to judge fully of the teacher's merits as a school-keeper and instructor of youth, that he should forego the personal examination of all the classes, but rather instead, call upon the teacher himself to examine the pupils of some classes, and in a few subjects, and put the school through its usual routine order of business in his presence.

XXXIV. In all his intercourse with the teachers, the Inspector is to treat them with the most perfect kindness and respect, counselling them privately as whatever he may see defective or faulty, but by no means addressing them authoritatively or animadverting on their conduct in the hearing of their pupils; so when also, in their turn, he is to exhibit a considerate and affectionate manner, and who are always to be addressed by him in language of the truest courtesy and propriety. He should surely take care to preserve himself from such peevishness, harshness, or abruptness, in his communications with the children, as if observed by him in the teacher it would be his duty not only to notice, but as a serious fault to deprecate and correct.

XXXV. The Inspector, without assuming officiousness, unbecoming intermeddling, or too much curiosity, should, as far as possible, inform himself of the general character borne by the teachers in his district, the estimation in which they are held by the people of their

kindly, their social position, and their conduct as members of society.

XXXVI. The Inspector is to receive a quarterly report from the teacher of each National school in his district, and is also himself to make one annually to the Commissioners. Forms for both these reports can be had by applying to the office, and from their period the nature of the returns and information required, will be at once seen.

XXXVII. The Inspector will be required, at the close of each term, to forward to the office, on the required printed form, a return of the public duty of all kinds performed by him within the term.

XXXVIII. A book, known as the District Book, and which is substituted for the old "Road Book," is to be kept by the Inspector, who is required to record therein from time to time as he proceeds with his inspection, all matters of importance regarding each school in his charge.

XXXIX. The Inspector is likewise to keep a "Note Book," of the forms supplied by the Board, and in which he is to enter at each separate visit to a school all the details of his inspection; and this he is to do in so full a manner that such notes may be afterwards taken as a faithful record of the report subsequently forwarded by him to the office.

XL. A "Guard Book" is also required to be kept by the Inspector for the preservation of all official letters, Board's orders, and other communications relating to his public duties.

XLI. As it is the desire of the Commissioners that the Head Inspectors in their tours of inspection through the circuits of districts placed in their charge, should examine the documents referred to in paragraphs XXXVII., XXXVIII., XXXIX., and XL., and, if necessary, report to the Board upon the matter in which they are kept, it will be the duty of the District Inspectors to have them always in readiness for examination, and in a state fully reflecting the work done by them each week up to the time they may be called for.

XLII. The Commissioners require that, except in the case of sickness or some other unavoidable calamity, the Inspector shall have forwarded to the office, so as to reach it not later than each successive Monday morning, his Diary for the previous week, together with the reports on the National schools visited by him during the same period. He is also expected to observe the same punctuality in his general correspondence with the office, excepting only those cases where the interests of the public service may demand some further delay.

XLIII. When Inspectors remain away on duty from their allotted centres for more than one or two days, they should leave instructions behind to have their official letters duly forwarded to them. An Inspector is not to leave his district, except when called upon to do so on business of the Board, or without having previously obtained permission from the office.

XLIV. 1st. The Commissioners direct that Inspectors shall on no account summon teachers already closed for further promotion, whose schools are not in every respect satisfactory, but more particularly as regards the nature and amount of the instruction imparted in them and the proficiency of their pupils, their average attendance, and their general character for the observance of neatness and cleanliness, and for order in all the arrangements of their schools, and who are not themselves, moreover, distinguished by the thoughtfulness, earnestness, and zeal with which they devote themselves to their duty.

2nd. Teachers whom the Inspector intends to recommend for the training class in Dublin should have notice given them, at least six months previously, of such his intention, in order that they may have full opportunity to prepare themselves for passing the entrance examination in a manner at once creditable to themselves and satisfactory to the profession. The course required for entrance is that prescribed in the official programme for third class teachers, with the addition, in the case of male teachers, of the elements of geometry; and on this course it is expected the Inspector shall carefully examine each of the teachers whom he may propose to recommend before making

the usual return to the office; for he is to remember, that should any of those whose names he may send in be found, on examination by the professors, inadequately prepared on the above entrance or preparatory course, they will be refused admittance into the training class, and be obliged to return to their schools.

3rd. None are to be selected who have been previously trained, or who are labouring under any physical defect, or who are not in the full enjoyment of sound health, or incapable of walking with ease to and from Glenties. Those under thirty years of age should have the preference.

XLV. The Inspector is expected to make inquiries respecting the general state of education in the neighbourhood he visits, the dispositions of the people to receive instruction, and the merits or defects of that given in such schools within their reach as may not be in connexion with the Board.

XLVI. 1st. Each Inspector is required to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the fundamental principles of the National system of education, the rules of the Board, and the general history and progress of its administration from its origin to the present time.

2nd. It is also expected of him that he should not only study to strengthen and enlarge his knowledge of the different branches of literature, philosophy, and science connected with or bearing on the duties of his office, but that he should likewise make himself familiar with the state of popular education at home and in other countries, and also seek to acquire, and, as opportunity offers, keep up and improve, acquaintance with the opinions and writings of the eminent educators of the time.

XLVII. The Commissioners make no rule against the Inspectors walking to the schools, but they think it more becoming and more economical of the public time that they should drive to and from the schools (except for very short distances), and with this view they require that each Inspector shall provide, and keep himself provided, with a horse.

XLVIII. The Inspector is to avoid all polemical discussions of a religious or political nature; and in his public capacity, at the same time that he is to discharge his duty impartially and conscientiously, and irrespective of all local interests or party influences of whatever kind, he is to exhibit a courteous and conciliatory demeanour towards all persons with whom he is called upon to converse, and in his intercourse with the schools to pursue such a line of conduct as will tend to uphold the just authority of both managers and teachers; while in his private life, and in all social relations as a member of the community in which he moves, he is required to support in a modest but becoming manner, the bearing, character, and standing of a gentleman, and scrupulously to avoid everything calculated in any degree to lessen the respectability of his position, or detract from the influence of his office.

XLIX. 1st. In all his correspondence with the office, whether employed in drawing up his ordinary reports, or making out returns of whatever kind, even those seemingly of the most routine and common-place sort, the Inspector is to study to express himself with clearness, propriety, and precision, and to habituate himself to a style of penmanship at once neat, well defined, and entirely legible.

2nd. Except in the case of schools not found in operation, every question in the report sheet, whether on applicants or National schools, should, as a general rule, have set down opposite to it, with whatever brevity expressed, a distinct, categorical reply, and all slovenly and inelegant observations, misstatements, and dashes, should be carefully avoided. For, by leaving a question without an answer not clearly implied in a previous one, the examiner of the report may be often in doubt as to the fact referred to in the question, or whether the omission of a reply is owing to a simple oversight on the part of the reporter or to his supposing the answer inferable from a previous one, and that when perhaps it is not, or at least not clearly so.

3rd. Inspectors are expected to treat as confidential the letters addressed to them from the office, particularly those relating to cases of special inquiry, to the conduct of managers and patrons, or to the admission

or depression of teachers; nor are they, in any case, to give publicity to the contents of such communications, any further than their nature and purport obviously demand.

L. The Inspectors are further required to comply with the following directions, in their correspondence with the office:—

1st. All communications for which printed forms are not supplied are to be made on paper of foolscap also.

2nd. Should the communication relate to a school, the name of such school, with that of the county in which it is situated, to be stated at the head of the letter, as also the name and address of the manager, and the name of the teacher.

3rd. If the communication does not relate to any particular school, the subject of it, whatever it may be, should be set forth briefly, if practicable, at the head of the letter.

4th. Different subjects are not to be entered upon in the same communication, but each is to have a separate letter.

5th. The rank (whether "Sub" or "District Inspector") is to be added after the writer's signature, and also the number of the district of which he is in charge, or to which he may be attached.

6th. The word "Inspector" to be written, in large letters, in the left hand corner at bottom of the outside cover of all communications to the office.

7th. All communications, not too bulky for such mode of conveyance, to be transmitted through the regular channel of the Post Office, and properly enclosed in suitable envelopes.

8th. All communications to be addressed to the Secretaries.

9th. Inspectors are, as much as possible, except in the regular way of reporting, to avoid making themselves the channel of communication between managers of schools or others and the public.

10th. Whatever applications for aid or notices of changes of managers or teachers are addressed to Inspectors, they are to transmit the writers that such communications must be addressed to the "Secretaries."

INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOLS

11. Where a district model school is placed in charge of an Inspector, he is expected, besides his stated and ordinary visits, to pay as many occasional or incidental calls as is in his power, and such at all times of the day, as well during the ordinary school-hours, as both before and after, in order that he may see not only the principal teachers and their several assistants as observant of the rules of the institution as regards the employment of their time and the prosecution of their studies, but how also are the domestic arrangements carried out.

12. Instead of a weekly inspection of these institutions, as at present, three inspections in the term—each, however, to be separately reported on the form prescribed—will in future suffice; but these inspections, it is to be distinctly understood, are to be of a serious and searching character; and with the view of making them truly such, the Inspector, instead of examining in detail all departments at each of these visits, should take them in succession, without, however, at any visit, neglecting to inquire into, and report on the attendance and classification of pupils in the school, and the general state of the whole establishment.

The teachers will still be required to furnish weekly returns of the attendance, &c., of the pupils, and these the Inspector, who will attend each Saturday at the model school to receive them, after having checked and countersigned, will forward to the office.

13. In recommending the appointment of pupil-teachers and monitors, who in every case should, before their selection, have been carefully examined by the Head or District Inspector, or by both, the Christian and surname, age and religious denomination of each candidate, and also of the party naming the vacancy, are to be stated in full. The recommendation to be made on the printed form provided for the purpose, and signed by the Head and District Inspectors. A return showing the denomination, &c., of the pupil-teachers or

monitors already in the school, is to accompany each recommendation.

LIV. The periods for appointments are to be so regulated as that there shall always be in the school a sufficient number well acquainted with its discipline and the nature of the duties to be discharged.

LV. All appointments are to date from the first of the month; to secure the strict observance of this rule, the Inspectors should be careful to forward their recommendations a sufficient time beforehand to allow of the Board's sanction being duly obtained, and in no case are they to admit the persons recommended by them into these institutions without having first obtained the authority of the Board.

An allowance, temporarily sanctioned, at the rate of £20 per annum, is made to the head master for the board and washing of each pupil-teacher, and for the assistant master when boarded by the Commissioners.

Where there is an agricultural department in connection with the district model schools, the Commissioners make a similar allowance to the head master for each free agricultural boarding pupil, and for the agricultural when boarded by the Commissioners. Paying agricultural pupils are required to pay the head master, quarterly, and in advance, at the rate of £8 per annum towards their board and washing, the Commissioners likewise paying at the rate of £12.

A monthly return is to be made out by the head master of the number of days each pupil-teacher and agricultural pupil has been boarded in the school; the return is to be signed by the master and Inspector, and forwarded within one week after the end of the month.

The Inspector is not to permit the name of any pupil-teacher, or agricultural pupil, to be included in the return, the approval of whose appointment by the Commissioners has not been notified to him from this office.

LVI. The parties selected for the office of pupil-teacher should, in no case, be under sixteen, nor above twenty years of age, and each should be provided with the following outfit:—

- 2 Hats of Cloth.
- 2 Night Shirts.
- 6 Day Shirts.
- 6 Pairs of Socks or Stockings.
- 4 Neckties.
- 6 Pocket-handkerchiefs.
- 2 Pairs of Shoes.
- 1 Pair of Slippers.
- Hairbrush, Hairdressing, and Toothbrush.

LVII. Candidates for the office of paid monitor in model schools should not be under fourteen, nor over sixteen years of age.

LVIII. Both pupil-teachers and paid monitors should be of a sound and healthy constitution, and free from any physical defect likely to impair their efficiency as teachers.

LIX. Candidates for the office of paid monitor are to be examined, before appointment, on the course prescribed for the monitors of the ordinary National schools.

LX. Candidates for the office of pupil-teacher should be required:—

1. To read with ease and expression, and to have some knowledge of the principles of elocution, as explained in the first part of the Introduction to the Art of reading.
2. To write out with correct spelling and punctuation, the substance of a short lesson selected from any of our lesson books, and read slowly to them twice over.
3. To write a good current hand, and be competent to superintend the writing of the junior classes.
4. To parse and analyse any passage selected from the National lesson books.
5. To know the general geography of the great divisions of the globe, and be familiar with the principles of mathematical and physical geography.
6. To exhibit readiness in mental calculation; to solve questions in compound proportion, fractions, and commercial arithmetic, and be familiar with the principles involved in the rules and processes employed by them. The girls will not be examined beyond Interest.
7. To be acquainted with the prefixes and suffixes of our own language, and the principal Greek and Latin roots.

9. To be able to examine, with a fair degree of efficiency, on any reading lesson selected, children of the third class, and competent to teach the rudiments of arithmetic to the junior pupils.

9. To know the first four sets contained in the Board's Treatise on Bookkeeping.

10. To know the First and Second Books of Geometry with the exercises thereon, as given in Thomson's edition of Euclid.

11. To be acquainted with the elementary rules of algebra, and able to solve questions in simple equations.

12. To know the rules for the measurement of plane surfaces and the principles on which these rules depend.

13. The girls to be able to teach plain needlework, and to exhibit a fair degree of skill in the finer kinds of knitting and sewing.

14. To be prepared for examination on the subjects treated of in—

- Spelling Book Superseded;
- Geography Generalised, first eight chapters;
- Lessons on Money Matters;
- * Lessons on Reasoning, 1st part;
- National Lesson Books to the Fourth inclusive;
- Fifth Lesson Book, 3rd, 4th, and 5th inclusive;
- * Agricultural Class Book.

The girls are not to be examined on the subjects marked with an asterisk (*).

LXXI. At the end of the first half-year of their course of training, the pupil-teachers should be again examined on all prescribed for candidates at entrance; and at the end of the second half-year, or completion of their first year of training, on the following in addition, viz:—

Descriptive Geography, as contained in the Introduction to Geography;

The remaining chapters in the Geography Generalised on Mathematical and Physical Geography, together with those on the Method of Teaching;

Lessons on Reasoning, 2nd Part;

The Second Section of the Fifth Book of Lessons;

The Third and Fourth Books of Euclid with the exercises thereon, as given in Thomson;

The Fourth and Sixth Sections of the Treatise on Mensuration;

Invention and Evolution;

Sallust's *Grassar*;

Dave's Hints to Teachers;

The Introductions contained in the Book of Poetry.

At the end of the second half-year they should also be expected to have acquired a pleasing and useful elocution, and become thorough masters of a good style of penmanship.

LXXII. The Inspector should examine both monitors and pupil-teachers as frequently as due attention to his other duties will permit, and in every case record and preserve full and accurate notes of the results of his examination.

LXXIII. The quarterly account of school fees is to terminate with the last Saturday of the months of March, June, September, and December, respectively.

LXXIV. The Commissioners' portion of the school fees is to be paid over to the Inspector by the teachers weekly, and remitted to this office at the end of each quarter, without any deduction whatever, and by a letter of credit in favour of the Secretaries if possible, otherwise by a post office order, and the charge for remitting in either case is to be included in the account of expenses.

LXXV. The account of the fees received in the quarter is to accompany the remittance, signed by the master and mistress, and certified by the Inspector.

LXXVI. The Inspector will be furnished with a sum sufficient to meet the ordinary petty expenses for three months, of the district model school under his superintendence.

LXXVII. The Inspector is to transmit to the office the account, in duplicate, including all such expenses, certified by himself, within one week after the expiration of each quarter. The quarters to terminate with the

last day of the months of March, June, September, and December, respectively. When the account has been examined in the office, a remittance will be made to the Inspector for the exact amount, thus leaving the original advance as a permanent imprest against him.

LXXVIII. The account is in all cases to be signed by the Inspector and by the master of the school, and by the mistresses of the female and infant schools, when expenditure is included relating to their respective departments.

LXXIX. Expenditure amounting to the sum of £2 or upwards is not to be incurred, without special authority previously obtained from the office, except for ordinary school expenses.

LXXX. Rates and taxes not being chargeable upon public institutions used solely for educational purposes, the Inspector is to require that the description of the premises upon which the tax is levied, be particularized in the notice left by the collector, as well as the date when the rate was made, the valuation, and rate per pound. The notice, when examined with the Assessment Book, or, should it not be available, the Collector's Rate Book, and found to be correctly charged upon the holding of the Commissioners, is to be certified accordingly, and forwarded with the receipt in support of the charge in the quarterly account.*

LXXXI. When a charge is made for printing "school notices" or "circulars," &c., relating to the district model school, a copy of the notice or circular is to be attached to the printer's receipt and forwarded in support of the charge in the account.

LXXXII. The sums paid weekly for "washing schools" should appear in the account as a monthly total, as also other charges of a very small amount, so as to avoid unnecessary petty detail.

LXXXIII. Vouchers written and receipted in full are to be forwarded in support of every item of expenditure, properly signed, and attached consecutively to correspond with the entry of the same in the account.

LXXXIV. Payments of £2 and upwards are to be supported by a stamped receipt, which is to be paid for by the party receiving payment.

LXXXV. In cases where the party paid is unable to sign his name to the receipt, his mark must be witnessed by a third person, whose signature is to appear upon the voucher.

LXXXVI. Receipt forms to serve as vouchers for small payments may be obtained from the office on application, but these forms are not to be used in cases where various articles are purchased, for which "shop bills" in detail, properly receipted, are to be presented.

LXXXVII. The following is the scale of salaries sanctioned for monitors in district model schools:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
1st Year,	2s. 6d.	1st Year,	2s. 6d.
2nd "	2s. 6d.	2nd "	2s. 6d.
3rd "	2s. 6d.	3rd "	2s. 6d.
4th "	2s. 6d.	4th "	2s. 6d.

LXXXVIII. The Inspector is to transmit to the office within one week after the end of each month a return of the monitors employed in the male, female, and infant schools. When male and female monitors are recognised, one return is to be used for both, which is to be signed by the master and mistresses and by the Inspector.

LXXXIX. The return is not to include the name of any monitor the approval of whose appointment by the Commissioners has not been notified to the Inspector from the office.

LXXX. Should a monitor be unavoidably absent through illness, a substitute may be appointed at a salary of a monitor of the first year, but the Inspector is not to continue to return the name of such substitute monitor for payment for a longer period than two months without the previous sanction of the Commissioners.

LXXXI. The terms of service for—

Pupil-teachers and Free Agricultural Pupils,	1 Year.
Payung Agricultural Pupils,	2 Years.
Male and Female Monitors,	4 "

*When residence is granted to a teacher in addition to his salary, that portion of the district model school occupied by the teacher is chargeable with rates. Domiciles and rooms for pupil-teachers and agricultural pupils are not rateable. School premises are liable for one-half poor's rate, which is recoverable from the landlord.

The Inspector is not to allow the name of any party to be included in a return beyond the prescribed term, without having first obtained the sanction of the Commissioners.

LXXXII. Assistant masters, assistant mistresses, pupil-teachers, and agricultural pupils, in district model schools, are granted an allowance for travelling on first joining the school, and for going to and returning from their homes at the midsummer vacation. Pupil-teachers and agricultural pupils are also granted travelling allowance on leaving the school at the expiration of their term.

No allowance is granted for any distance less than ten miles.

The Inspector is to forward to the office the account of such expenses, receipted by the teachers and pupils, and certified by himself.

LXXXIII. The Inspector is to transmit to the office upon the 30th June and 31st December, in each year, a return setting forth the additions made to the furniture, &c., during the preceding six months, made out on the form supplied for the purpose. The return is to be a copy of the register of the additions in the inven-

tory kept at the school, which are to be carefully noted as they occur. Should no changes have occurred, a null return is to be forwarded, signed by the Inspector.

LXXXIV. As the interest in the hands of the Inspector is only intended for petty expenses, a requisition is to be forwarded with each quarterly account, stating in detail the articles (hardware, furniture, house linen, &c.) required; particularising those required to replace what have been worn out from what have not previously been in the school.

LXXXV. The following forms will be supplied to Inspectors, on application being made to the office. All accounts and returns, &c., to be furnished upon the office forms:—

Forms for Quarterly Accounts, originals and duplicates.

- " Monthly Boarding Accounts.
- " Accounts—Mistress's Salaries.
- " Allowances for Travelling.
- " Recommending Appointments.
- " Requisitions.
- " Inventory of Furniture.
- " Vouchers.

CIRCULARS.

Education Office,
18 February, 1856.

SIR,—Differences of opinion appearing to exist among the Inspectors as to parts of the new forms of reports on National schools, we have thought it proper, with a view to lessen, as much as possible, such diversity, and to secure, as far as may be, a certain uniformity of judgment on the part of such officers, to draw up the following notes on three points which we believe have hitherto been somewhat variously construed, and to which we have now to direct your particular attention.

I. In the table of subjects taught in both primary and secondary forms of report, it will be seen that some of the entries are to be exclusive one of another, while others again are not so, but, on the contrary, may be inclusive.

a. Thus, the numbers to be entered under the subdivisions of the lesson books are plainly of the first class; and so are those intended for the first two heads under grammar, the three divisions under geography, the first five under arithmetic, and the first two likewise under writing.

b. But not so the numbers to be entered under the heads "Scripture Lessons" and "Sacred Poetry," which, not being disparate stages of the same subject, may be learnt at the same time by the same pupils.

c. The same also is to be observed of the third and fourth heads of grammar, which are neither exclusive one of the other, nor of the first two.

d. The same may be said of the sixth division under arithmetic, which is plainly not exclusive of the first five, or of any of them; for, obviously, the same pupils may be learning mental arithmetic, and what is there called proportion, for example.

e. The same again may be said of the third division under "Writing." The same pupils it is evident may write from dictation, and at the same time learn to write in the ordinary way, on slates or on paper.

f. The divisions under the heading "Branches for Females" are clearly not exclusive, it being possible that the same pupils may be learning all the six.

g. The same again as to the divisions under the heading "Extra Branches;" it being quite possible that the same pupils—few or many—might be learning every one of them.

II. As to the table of proficiency, again, the headings under it are, except in case of arithmetic, meant to be exclusive one of another.

VII.

a. Thus, under the heading "Able to read the Second Book correctly" you are not to include any of those set down under the second heading as "Able to read the Third Book, or any higher books."

b. And the same applies to the divisions third and fourth regarding grammar, and the divisions fifth, sixth, and seventh, relating to geography, as also to the next two divisions of writing from dictation and the last two under writing.

c. But in arithmetic the entries under the several divisions are meant to show the actual numbers in each case able to perform the exercise in question; and in making such entries you are not to exclude from the number capable of doing the simpler and more elementary exercises, provided, of course, they have shown on examination they can do it, those returned as capable of doing the higher.

III. As to reading, again, pupils who have been tried in the third or higher books, and have failed, so as to disqualify them to rank with those who read such with ease and intelligence, may yet so read as to show the Inspector, even without further trial, that they may be fairly ranked among those able to read the second book correctly. By being able "to read Second Book correctly" is meant, able to read fairly any lesson the Inspector thinks it right to select for his examination of the pupils; and those who read fairly in the First or Second Sequel, may, if the lesson read be an advanced one, be included amongst those returned under the second division of reading.

IV. To entitle a pupil to be returned as "acquainted with the parts of speech only" he should, at least, know how to distinguish in any easy sentences chosen, the article, noun, adjective, verb, and adverb.

V. To entitle a pupil to rank as "able to write on paper fairly" he should be able to write, and that fairly, of course, small hand, or at least what is called round hand, a sort of medium between small hand and large hand.

In the second division under writing none are to be included but those who write small hand.

VI. The eight divisions of inquiry under heading No. 10 of the Secondary Report are meant as substitutes for the corresponding inquiries from No. 10 to No. 31 of the Primary Report, and are to be answered with the same points in view.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed), MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

Education Office,
22nd April, 1858.

Sir,—Accompanying this we send you a supply of forms, wherein you are required to state to report the "incidental" visits you may at any time make to the schools under your charge.

As you are required by these forms to give the precise time of your incidental visits, you will be careful also to note the same in the Observation Books, or Report Books, whichever you may use, of the schools you may choose to call on.

Except in cases of serious neglect of duty on the part of teachers, or violations of the Board's Rules, the "observations" furnished by you need not extend to more than a simple noting of the numbers present, with, perhaps, a remark as to whether or not you found the business going on in agreement with the specifications of the Time Table.

We remain, Sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) MATTHEW CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

B. O. 5/4/58.

(Circular to District Inspectors.)

Education Office,
7 July, 1858.

Sir,—We are to inform you that the Commissioners of National Education have made the decisions detailed below on certain propositions submitted for their consideration by the Chief of Inspection and the Head Inspectors, and contained in the Minutes of Conference, held this year.

I. That the annual reports of the District Inspectors, after having been, in the first instance, forwarded to this office, be transmitted to the Head Inspectors, in order that the latter may extract therefrom such statistics as they may require for their general reports, and be enabled to furnish to the Commissioners a comprehensive view of the state of education in their respective districts. As already advised by our circular of the 22nd March, 1858, these reports should be completed by the District Inspectors immediately after the close of each year, so as to be ready for transmission to the office, *at/forthwith*, by the 1st of February of the ensuing year.

II. It being considered desirable that the examination and observation of the teachers in each district should be completed within a given period, in each year, the Commissioners require, with the view of securing this end, that the Inspectors shall forward the teachers' written exercises and books to this office within *one fortnight from the date of the written examinations*, in order that they may be afterwards transmitted to the Head Inspector.

III. With a view to ensure, so far as possible, the efficient discharge of all the duties of inspection on the part of the several District Inspectors, the Commissioners have authorized the Head Inspectors to report annually, on a form specially drawn up for the purpose, as to the manner in which each District Inspector has discharged his duty during the year. By a perusal of a copy of this document, which we herewith enclose, you will perceive to what points the Commissioners consider it important that the attention of the Head Inspectors should be particularly directed.

IV. That nine days' inspection in a fortnight, instead of ten, as heretofore, be in future accepted from each Inspector, provided only, however, that while availing himself of this indulgence, the Inspector is still able to complete the inspection of his entire district within each term. The duties of an indoor nature performed on the day so withdrawn from inspection are to be specified on the Weekly Journal.

V. As it has been found that on the occasion of public examination of schools, the District Inspector cannot afford time to make out, in a satisfactory manner, the various statistical details which are required to

be set forth in the primary report, the Commissioners approve of the discontinuance of this form of report in connection with public examinations, and of the substitution instead thereof, of the form called secondary. The rule, however, requiring one report each year on the primary form on each National school in the district still remains and is to be strictly observed.

VI. (1). That the premiums heretofore given in each district for order and cleanliness, be in future awarded for order, cleanliness, and general efficiency combined—that, therefore, no teacher shall be regarded as qualified for such whose classes are not well and efficiently taught, and whose school is not at all times kept adequately supplied with books and all other requisites necessary for the successful instruction of the pupils.

(2). That a teacher who may be in receipt of a supplemental salary for good service be ineligible for the premiums awarded for order, cleanliness, and general efficiency.

(3). That besides the premium for order, &c., be understood that the following premiums, also, can only with propriety be awarded to teachers whose schools are sufficiently provided with school requisites and school stock, and whose classes exhibit a fair average degree of efficiency.

(a). Training of paid monitors, senior and junior.

(b). Preparation of teachers and pupil-teachers.

VII. In connection with Rule XIII., section III. of the Commissioners' Rules and Regulations, and with a view to discourage, as far as possible, the appointment by managers, of ill-qualified teachers, it has been determined on by the Commissioners:—

That teachers who may be dismissed for incompetency shall not be eligible for re-appointment for, at least, *six months* after the date of his or her dismissal.

The Commissioners have further decided, That no unlicensed teacher shall receive salary from the Board until he or she shall have been examined and pronounced qualified by one of their officers.

VIII. It having been found that some of the organizers have either misunderstood or deviated from the instructions contained in the circular letter on organization, bearing date the 11th of April, 1857, and that, in consequence, some of their proceedings have failed to receive the approval of the Head and District Inspectors, under whom they were acting, the Commissioners have decided:—

(1). That organizers should be instructed to limit themselves to suggestions for the improvement of the schools—that they should not make any material alterations in premises, fitting up, school accounts, distribution of school time, &c., &c., without the express permission of the managers, and without consulting the District Inspectors as to the propriety of making the changes—and that they should ascertained their labours in schools because they find the managers unwilling to incur all the expense, or to sanction all the alterations which they may consider necessary.

(2). That organizers should be instructed when suggesting to teachers a proper distribution of school time to point out to them the necessity of alloting to the most important subjects, such as reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic, an amount of time proportional to their high importance, and also to see that the teachers enter on the Time Table the precise time for opening the school each morning or distinct from the time for commencing business—the interval to be not less than half an hour, during which the teachers should consider it their duty to be present.

(3). That the organizers should be instructed (see circular on this subject of 5th June) to enter in a Journal (a) the precise time of their entering and leaving the school each day, and (b) how

they were occupied in the school, and that the journal be kept in the daily report book of this school, but that a duplicate of it be sent weekly to the District Inspector.

IX. Great inconvenience having been found to arise from the fact that teachers were not furnished with any means of properly preserving the class rolls, a form of permanent roll book, which is intended to supersede the class roll sheets at present in use, has received the approval of the Commissioners.

Copies of the form will be transmitted to the local depot in the course of a few days, and you are requested to facilitate the transmission of them to the several schools in your charge.

X. The methodness of the training department having been found to be much impaired by the admission of unqualified and ill-prepared candidates, the Commissioners have decided on henceforward limiting admission to the Central Training Establishment to those teachers only who shall have previously succeeded in obtaining classification after examination by a Board of Inspectors.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) MAURICE CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

CIRCULAR TO HEAD AND DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

Office of National Education,
Dublin, 3rd October, 1859.

SIR.—The Commissioners of National Education having taken into consideration the question of increasing the efficiency and usefulness of the operations of the Head Inspectors, have decided that with this object in view the Head Inspector shall confer as often as possible with the Inspectors associated with them, upon the state of the schools in their respective districts, as also upon the general working of the system of inspection throughout the country.

To carry out this object in a methodical and practical manner, the Commissioners direct that the Head Inspectors shall communicate with the District Inspectors, whenever circumstances may suggest an occasion for so doing, upon the following points:—

1. The aptness to the state of the school of the remarks and suggestions left in the Observation Book.

2. The fulness, clearness, and official style of the remarks and suggestions.

3. The soundness in an educational point of view of the remarks and suggestions.

4. The defects noticeable in the school which may have been overlooked by the Inspector in his remarks and suggestions.

5. The means suggested by Inspectors to remedy predominant defects, and with what success.

These communications are to be recorded by the Head and District Inspectors as official, and the District Inspectors are to preserve them along with the official documents pertaining to themselves or their districts.

We remain, Sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) MAURICE CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

RE-ISSUE OF CIRCULAR of 11th May, 1858,
modified and enlarged.

Office of National Education,
5th February, 1862.

SIR.—To secure, as far as may be, a certain uniformity of judgment on the part of the Inspectors when drawing up their reports on the schools inspected by them, we have to request that the following instructions may be carefully kept in mind.

I. As to reading: No pupil is to be included under the head "able to read the Second Book correctly,"

VII.

who cannot read readily (i.e. at sight and without naming the letters, or spelling the syllables of the words), and with correct pronunciation, in the Second or more advanced sections of this Book.

(a). Pupils, however, who have been tried in the Second, Third, or higher Books, and have failed some to discontinue to rank with those who read such with "ease and intelligence," may yet so read as to show the Inspector, even without further trial, that they may be fairly ranked among those "able to read the Second Book correctly" (that is as explained above).

(b). A pupil of an advanced class not able to read the higher class book fairly should be required to read the Second Book, and be considered so far, a second class pupil.

(c). Under the head "Able to read the Third or higher Books with ease and intelligence," are to be included none but those reading in the more advanced parts of Second No. 1, in Second No. 2, in the Third, Fourth, or Fifth Books, and of those such only as are found able to read any passage opened with readiness (or ease), and in a way to satisfy the Inspector that they understood fully what they read (that is, that they read with intelligence).

II. To entitle a pupil to be returned as "*Acquainted with the parts of speech only*," he should, at least, know how to distinguish in any easy sentences chosen the article, noun, personal pronoun, adjective, verb, and adverb.

III. To entitle a pupil to be returned as "Able to parse" he should be able to parse systematically, stating the rules of grammar and government, such a sentence as "*We will now try how our senses help us*," or "*our senses derive us from the soft lining of a seed vessel*."

IV. "*Acquainted with the Map of the World*." To rank under this the pupil, without any reference to the map, should be able to tell the boundaries of the Continents, the limits of the oceans, the seas bounded by each ocean, the relative position of these with reference to the equator and to one another; and further, to be able to point out on the maps the great mountain chains, lakes, and rivers.

V. "*Acquainted with the Map of Europe or Ireland*." To rank under this head the pupil should know—of Europe, its area in square miles, its length and breadth; its great physical features, mountains, seas, and rivers; its population, and its several political divisions; its chief cities, great ports, and so forth. Of Ireland, again, he should know its position and boundaries; the provinces, and their relative positions; the counties in each province, and their chief towns; what counties are maritime, and what inland; the chief rivers, and their directions; the chief lakes and mountains; the population, area, and extent of the Island.

VI. "*General course of geography*." To rank under this the pupil should know as much of the other great continents as is above set down for Europe; and, in addition, should know the meaning of the terms latitude and longitude, the nature of the several lines marked on the map of the world, the zones, motions of the earth, the phenomena of the seasons, the changes of day and night, and the simple definitions of mathematical and physical geography.

VII. "*Able to work correctly and readily a sum in subtraction*." To rank under this, the pupil should know the meanings of the terms employed in addition and subtraction, and be able to place the minuend and subtrahend in order, and then work and prove a simple test question, such as follows:—
"From 7,000,407, take 428,309."

VIII. "*Able to work correctly a sum in compound division*." To rank under this the pupil should be acquainted with the terms employed, and be able to work a question either by long division or by the method of factors; as, "Divide 430 2s. 8d. between 24 persons, and show how much each is to receive."

IX. "*Able to state and solve with readiness and correctness questions in proportion or practice*." To

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rank under this the pupil should be acquainted with the terms employed in proportion, and be able to give the rules for stating and working a question not simpler than the following:—If I cart, cost £1 6s. 8d. what will 7 cart. 1 qr. 13 lbs. cost? Besides being able to work this and similar questions by practice the pupil should be able to repeat or write the several tables of aliquot parts.

X. "*Penmanship.*" To be returned as knowing how "*to write on paper fairly*" a pupil should write either round or small hand with proportion and ease; and to be marked as "*able to write with ease and freedom*" a pupil should have acquired such a style as would enable him to write small hand legibly and neatly and without labour.

XI. "*Writing from dictation.*"—Under this head the pupil should be required to write out a passage—one long sentence, or two or more short ones, containing altogether from forty to sixty or seventy words, selected from the Third Book, the Sequel, or the advanced parts of the Second Book. Should he execute it with only three or four mistakes, and these not very gross, he may be considered as one entitled to be returned as capable of writing with "*tolerable accuracy*." Should the exercises contain no very gross orthographical errors, or not more than one or two of a kind more excusable, the pupil may be reckoned as able to write "*with ease and correctness.*"

XII. Again, as to conditions according to which the character of a school is to be determined, the following standard may be adopted in regard to reading:

(a.) To entitle a school to rank as one in which the reading may be pronounced as "quite satisfactory."

I. All the fifth and fourth class children, and three-fourths (or three-fifths) of the third class should read the earlier lessons of their respective class-books with ease and intelligence.

II. The remainder of the third class, the Sequel classes, and one-half (or three-fourths) of the second class, should read the Second Book correctly.

III. The remainder of the second class, and at least one-third of the first class children should read the First Book fairly (that is, with correct pronunciation of the words).

(b.) To entitle a school to rank as one in which reading is "good."

I. All the fifth, three-fourths of the fourth, and two-thirds of the third class children should read the earlier lessons of their respective class-books with ease and intelligence.

II. The remainder of these classes, two-thirds of the Sequel classes, and one-third of the second class, should read the Second Book correctly.

III. The remainder of the Sequel and second classes and one-fourth of the first class should read the First Book fairly.

(c.) To entitle a school to rank as one in which reading is "fair."

I. All the fifth, two-thirds of the fourth, and one-half of the third class, should read the earlier lessons of their respective class-books with ease and intelligence.

II. The remainder of these classes, one-half of the Sequel, and one-fourth of the second classes should read the Second Book correctly.

III. The remainder of these classes and the highest division of the first class should read the First Book fairly.

(d.) Again, to entitle a school to rank as one in which the penmanship is "quite satisfactory."

I. All the fifth class, two-thirds of the fourth class, and one-half of the third class should be able to "write with ease and freedom."

II. The remainder of the fourth and third classes, and the whole of the Sequel classes should "write on paper fairly."

III. The second class should write on slates or paper in a well formed round hand.

(e.) To entitle a school to rank as one in which the penmanship is "good."

I. All the fifth class, one-half of the fourth class and one-third of the third class should be able to "write with ease and freedom."

II. The remainder of the fourth and third classes and the two-thirds of the Sequel classes should "write on paper fairly."

III. The remainder of the Sequel classes and one-half of the second class should write on slates or paper in fairly executed round hand.

(f.) To entitle a school to rank as one in which "the penmanship is fair."

I. All the fifth class, one-third of the fourth class, and one-fourth of the third class should be able to "write with ease and freedom."

II. The remainder of the fourth and third classes, and one-half of the Sequel classes should "write on paper fairly."

III. The remainder of the Sequel classes and one-third of the second class should write on slates or paper in fairly executed round hand.

With reference to the remaining branches of our school course, as arithmetic, dictation, grammar, and geography, there can be little difficulty, it is hoped, in determining fairly the character of our schools, and there is, therefore, no need for entering, as regards such branches, into any minute detail. The only guide wanted is supplied in the "school programme."

In looking over the tables Nos. 7 and 8 (and to which we would now direct your most special attention) of the Appendix to the Commissioners' Annual Report, it will be observed there are differences in the returns of the Inspectors as concerns its numerical amount as to be wholly inexplicable by any imaginable diversity of circumstances in the schools reported on, and which can only be accounted for by supposing that the Inspectors as a body are practically without any uniform standard of judgment in these matters, and that few of them have a common understanding as to the criteria by which the general character of the instruction imparted under our system, whether to regular pupils or schools, is to be determined. But it is obvious that statistics offering such startling contrasts as these now referred to unquestionably present, must thereby be open to the strongest suspicion, and cannot be regarded as of any use whatever in an educational point of view, or capable of yielding any practical results. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that the Inspectors should cultivate a common understanding in all matters relating to their schools, and learn to judge of them by a more uniform standard than hitherto seems to have guided them.

It is hoped that they will find such a standard in the suggestions contained in this communication.

We remain, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

CIRCULAR TO HEAD INSPECTORS.

Office of National Education,
14th January, 1882.

SIR,—We are to direct your special attention to the following instructions which have been drawn up for your guidance and that of your colleagues, and with the view of rendering your and their labours more conducive to the interests of the public service.

I. The Head Inspectors are not to devote more than three weeks to the preparation of their annual reports,

* What is styled fine reading, pleasing elocution, or rhetorical expression is not to be exacted, nor is the Inspector to be over nice in regard even to provincialisms of pronunciation, or the misplacing of accents and emphasis. Plain, distinct, and roundly pronounced reading, if attended a clear sense of what is read, is the thing mainly to be required.

of all kinds, and all such must be completed and in the office, this year, not later than the 28th February, but in future years before the close of January.

II. The Head Inspector's General Report is to consist of a brief statement of the results of his inspection of the schools visited during the year, and of the examination of teachers held throughout the same period, together with such observations and reflections as the facts recorded shall seem to warrant, and such practical recommendations for the correction of defects as experience may suggest.

III. Besides the above general report, a brief report on each of the model schools in his charge.

IV. The District Inspectors' Reports are not in future to be sent to the Head Inspector.

V. The extracts from the Inspectors' Reports and the compilation of the Statistical tables contained in them will be made in the office.

VI. These arrangements are determined on with a view of enabling the Board to produce the appendix to their annual Report early in the month of April, if possible.

VII. In making these arrangements the Commissioners have also in view, the necessity of requiring the Head Inspectors to devote as much time as possible to the actual inspection of the ordinary schools—town and rural—in their charge.

VIII. And with regard to this last duty, the most important of all, the Head Inspectors are required to make arrangements to visit the schools at those times only when they are most numerously attended, and when therefore, they may be expected to present the amplest materials for forming a sound judgment of their general practical efficiency.

For the country generally these times, it is believed are the months of February, March, April, June, and August, with the latter part of October; also the months of November and December.

IX. The examinations of the teachers and monitors, on the other hand, should be held at those times when the schools are thinly attended, or in vacation; as in the months of May, July, and September.

X. The annual public examinations of the model schools again, should be fixed so as to come off, some of them before the breaking up for midsummer vacation, and the rest in September and the first two weeks of October.

XI. All the work of examination of monitors, examination and classification of teachers, and public examination of model schools should be completed, and all returns pertaining to the same forwarded to this office, before the close of October in each year.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) MAURICE CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

Office of National Education,
28th September, 1864.

SIR,—We have to draw your attention to the order of the Board, setting forth the arrangements for the appointment of first class monitors.

You are without delay to send up, on the enclosed form, any recommendations you may deem it your duty to make in reference to the appointments in question.

No appointment is to date anterior to the 1st October, 1864, and the recommendations are to be in the office on or before the 1st November, 1864.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) JAMES KELLY, }
WILLIAM MCCREERY, } Secretaries.

P.S.—It may perhaps be desirable to remind you that your recommendations will not, *in a matter of course*, be acted upon.

COPY OF ORDER OF BOARD, dated 2nd September, 1864, as to the APPOINTMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS OF GREAT MERIT to act as MONITORS of a superior Grade.

I. "A school to be eligible for the services of a first class monitor, must have an attendance considerably above the number required as a minimum for the staff of teachers employed in it, and must possess such a character, generally, as to merit the appointment and to warrant the hope, that not only would the monitor be properly trained and instructed, but that the school would be materially benefited thereby.

II. "The candidate must either be in his fourth year as under monitor, or have completed his four years as such.

III. "The candidate must exhibit a very satisfactory proficiency in the subjects laid down for the examination of a monitor of the fourth year.

IV. "The period of service of a first class monitor is to embrace two years.

V. The first class monitors are to attend the examination of the monitors held annually in each district—and are to be examined in papers specially prepared for themselves. The programme of examination will consist of the higher portions of those subjects in which a senior monitor of the fourth year is examined, and in addition, will contain questions on method and school organization.

VI. "Those teachers whose first class monitors pass satisfactory examinations, will be awarded the same amount of premium as in the instance of a fourth year senior monitor, and on the same conditions."

VII. The salaries of first class monitors, both male and female, will be:—

For the first year, . . . £15 (Fifteen.)
" second year, . . . £17 (Seventeen.)

CIRCULAR TO HEAD INSPECTORS.

Office of National Education,
Dublin, 2nd February, 1865.

SIR,—We are to remind you of our circular letter, issued in October, 1863, and since that date at times re-issued for the guidance of the Head Inspectors, to the effect that it is considered an essential part of their duty to confer, as often as possible, with the Inspectors associated with them upon the state of their schools, or also upon the general working of the system of inspection throughout the country.

To carry out the object in a methodical and practical manner, the Commissioners directed that the Head Inspectors should communicate with the District Inspectors whenever circumstances might suggest an occasion for so doing, upon the following points:—

I. The appointments to the staff of the school of the remarks and suggestions left in the Observation Book.

II. The fulness, clearness, and official style of the remarks and suggestions.

III. The soundness in an educational point of view of the remarks and suggestions.

IV. The defects noticeable in the schools, which may have been overlooked by the Inspector in his remarks and suggestions.

V. The means suggested by the Inspector to remedy predominant defects, and with what success.

Further, you were informed that these communications should be regarded by the Head and District Inspectors as official, and that the District Inspectors would be required to preserve them along with the official documents pertaining to themselves or their districts.

We are now to request that you will furnish us with a statement of the several occasions on which, during the past year, you communicated with the Inspectors under your supervision on the subjects above referred to—the defects noticed by you in their schools to which you felt it necessary to call their attention, the instructions or suggestions you may have made for their future guidance, and whether, in any case, you

confined to carry out the directions conveyed to you in the circular letter on the subject.

We have now, in conclusion, to direct that in this year, and in all future years, when addressing such communications to the Inspectors associated with you (and the proper occasion for doing so would be at the close of their inspections of their respective districts), you will be careful, at the same time, to advise the office both of the fact that you have done so, and of the particular nature of your communication in each case.

We are, sir,
(Signed) JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM MCCREEDY, }

Education Office, September, 1865.

REVISED CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTIONS TO DISTRICT AND SUB-INSPECTORS OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS, setting forth the CONSIDERATIONS OF PAYMENT OF TRAVELLING EXPENSES incurred in the INSPECTION OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

I. Parliament having placed funds at the disposal of the Commissioners, to enable them to defray a portion of the expenses of the locomotion of District and Sub-Inspectors when engaged on inspection duties, an allowance of 4s. will be paid for every National school inspected after the 1st April, 1864, at a distance from the official centre of more than four, and less than twenty, statute miles; and of 7s. for every school inspected twenty miles or over.

II. Only two inspections, however, will be paid for on any one day, and not more than ten inspections will be allowed for in any one week.

III. The allowance will not be granted if the school be on the list of suspended schools, or inspective on the day of visit, unless it can be shown that there was no other school within a reasonable distance that could have been inspected on the same day; or if it be an evening school, unless a day school, not connected with it, and not in the same place, be inspected on the same date.

IV. Visits on secondary applications, in the case of schools not fully reported on in the term, will not be paid for unless the school be inspected, and a report on it as a National school be transmitted at the same time; but visits to primary applications will be paid for on the same conditions as if those schools were National.

V. No allowance will be paid for a second visit to any school within the same term, unless all the other schools in the district shall have been once inspected, or unless the second inspection shall have been ordered by the Commissioners, or called for by some special and urgent reason which are to be explained; and in the event of the inspection of all the schools being completed before the end of a term, and that it be thought desirable a second inspection should be entered upon, the Inspector is to ask the Board for Instructions as to such inspections, and the general course he is to pursue for the remainder of the term.

VI. As an Inspector may occasionally have to spend more than one day in schools commanding large attendances, he will receive payment for each of the extra days, provided he examines at least 100 pupils daily.

VII. Should the Inspector not complete the inspection of all the schools in his district within a term, he will be mindful to visit the uninspected schools first in the succeeding term, as no allowance will be granted for visits paid to other schools, so long as these schools remain without inspection.

VIII. It is required that each Inspector shall pay a large number of incidental visits by calling at the schools which may lie in his route to the school to be inspected, or which can be reached by making a circuit or detour from the direct road. It must also be especially borne in mind that travelling by railway or other public conveyance, as van or stage coach, cannot be sanctioned if it in any degree interfere with the practicability of making such incidental visits.

IX. Except for short distances, or such as the Inspector might with due propriety and without derogation to his office, walk, it will be necessary for him to travel by a suitable mode of conveyance—using his own horse, employing post-car, or it by railway, in the first or second class.

X. Inspectors are to return to their centres as frequently as possible, never remaining at any outpost for more than five days consecutively, and then only when such outpost is twenty miles, or thereabouts, from the official centre.

XI. The allowance will be paid after the close of each term. Inspectors will, therefore, forward together with their term returns a statement of the sums claimed for inspections according to the rates herein prescribed.

XII. Should any Inspector neglect to forward his journal and reports weekly, so as to reach this office on each Monday morning, the allowance for travelling will be liable to be withheld or reduced, as may be directed by the Commissioners, who will regard with extreme concern any Inspector not acting strictly in accordance with the letter and spirit of these instructions.

To avoid unnecessary correspondence or delay in the payment of travelling expenses Inspectors will have the goodness to note the following additional particulars:

- (a). No allowance will be made for any school the inspection of which commences after 2.15 o'clock.
- (b). No allowance will be made for visits to closed schools, if closed at a time notified on the time-table, or that might be known beforehand to the Inspector.
- (c). Payments will be made for visits ordered by this office to examine newly-appointed teachers, should the school have been previously inspected during the term; if not it must be regularly inspected on the occasion of such visit, in order to warrant payment.
- (d). In visiting island schools the distance must be given from the centre to the point of departure on the mainland, up to which point allowance will be made in accordance with the terms of this circular, and the expense is to be entered, as in ordinary cases, in the regular account; the expense of boat from the point of departure to the island on a separate account, as a special claim.
- (e). Payment will be made in cases of special inquiry or investigations ordered by this office. Inspectors are however expected to make inspections of schools in the localities to which they may be sent on such occasions, if opportunity be presented for so doing.
- (f). To facilitate the checking of these accounts it is desirable that in cases that may be open to question, a brief statement of the grounds on which payment is claimed should appear on the weekly journal.

JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM MCCREEDY, }

Education Office,
6th September, 1865.

Education Office,
Dublin, 6th January, 1867.

SIR,—We herewith send you a copy of the latest edition of the Board's Rules in which the new rules in respect to the religious instruction of the pupils of National Schools are fully set forth.

We have to inform you that we have recently sent to every manager of a National school a similar copy of the Board's rules for each National school in his charge, and we have inscribed on each copy of the rules the name of the National school for which it was intended.

We have further supplied you with numerous copies of the sets of rules in large sheets for suspension on the walls of the National schools; and we presume you have already taken steps to distribute them amongst the schools of your district.

With a view of completing the arrangements for the immediate carrying out of the new rule, it now only remains for us to send you a supply of the "Books" referred to in Rule, part I., section IV., par. 15; and you are forthwith to take measures to supply each school with a copy, notifying the fact to us when you have received evidence of the receipt of the "Book" by the teacher, and at the same time making a record of the circumstances in your district book.

We have now to direct your most careful attention to a due consideration of those new rules, and in conclusion we have to instruct you to be most earnest and vigilant in performing promptly and imperfectly the important duty assigned to you as Inspector in the verification of the facts and the completion of the certificate in each case.

It need hardly be added that without the slightest delay, you are to bring under the notice of the Board any infraction of the rule in question.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) JAMES KELLY, }
WILLIAM McCREED, } Secretaries.

Education Office,
25th February, 1867.

SIR.—The Commissioners of National Education having had their attention called to the very unsatisfactory character of the answers frequently given to query 28 in the report forms, secondary No. 1, and secondary No. 2, direct that in future when it shall be inconvenient or impracticable for you to call upon the manager of a school, you shall address a note to him embodying in it, briefly, any points calling for his attention. You will mention these points in your report, and state that you communicated with the manager respecting them.

You will be at liberty to withhold your report for one week from the date of the visit to the school to which it may refer, when you may consider it necessary that the Commissioners should be acquainted with the manager's reply to your communication.

Again on the subject of needlework it is observed that many Inspectors give to this important branch of female education, the most pleasing notice, after referring to it by a money-value, without affording to the Commissioners the smallest idea of the amount of success that attends its teaching.

You will in future be particular to reply fully and clearly to the query bearing on this subject, keeping in mind the conditions in the school programme.

Any neglect of these instructions will result in our returning your report for consideration, and will be brought under the serious attention of the Commissioners.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) JAMES KELLY, }
W. H. NEWELL, } Secretaries.

MINUTES OF BOARD, dated 25th February, 1867, explanatory of the new Rule as to Attendance of Pupils of National Schools at Religious Instruction.

PART I., § IV., RULE 15.

The object of the rule is more fully to carry out the general principle of the Board, that no child is to receive any religious instruction contrary to the wishes of its parent.

Accordingly the rule first provides for the case where the teacher is a Protestant, and the child a Roman Catholic or vice versa. In this case the dissent of the parent is implied, and no religious instruction can be

given to a child by a teacher of the different creed unless the parent expressly requests it.

But where the teacher and the child are both Protestants whether of the same, or of a different, denomination, the dissent of the parent will not be implied. In this case religious instruction may be given to the child unless the parent expressly forbids it.

In each case, however, the assent or dissent, whether implied or expressed, may be modified by an entry duly signed by the parent in the certificate book of religious instruction.

Cases may occur in which the conduct of the teacher, although not coming within the strict letter of the new rule, is obviously contrary to the general spirit of the National system; as, for instance, if instruction should be given in the catechism or creed of a different persuasion from that of the child.

National Education Office,
Dublin, 30th October, 1867.

SIR.—We have with transmit a copy of the new Agricultural Class Book, which the Commissioners are anxious to introduce into all male National schools.

The book is written in a style sufficiently plain to be understood by boys in the third and higher classes, and it is required that you will suggest to managers and teachers the propriety of making it a text-book for those classes at least at one reading lesson in each week. By this means the Commissioners hope a large amount of useful agricultural knowledge will be diffused among the tenant-farmers and peasantry of Ireland.

We are further to request that you will be good enough to take the earliest opportunity of informing the teachers that in future they will be examined in the contents of this book at the annual examinations.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) JAMES KELLY, }
W. H. NEWELL, } Secretaries.

WRITTEN EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS AND FIRST CLASS MONTESSORI, 1868.

Education Office,
5th March, 1868.

SIR.—We are to inform you that the annual examination of male teachers for this year is to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th and 15th April; and we are, accordingly, to request that you will make arrangements to summon the teachers to that part of your district which may prove most convenient for the purpose, taking care to do so in time.

The result of the written answering is to be noted by means of the system of numerical values. The value for a perfect answer is to be appended to each question; and, to entitle a teacher to this maximum, he must have answered the question fully and satisfactorily. Any value below the maximum may be assigned, unless the answer should be so unsatisfactory as not to warrant a value at least equal to one-half of the assigned maximum; in such case no credit whatever is to be given for the answer.

In assigning the value for orthography, the Inspectors must exercise their discretion as to the deduction to be made for mistakes in capital letters, &c.; but for a mistake in an ordinary word, perhaps, as a general rule, five marks should be deducted.

It will be remembered that in the event of the total number of marks obtained in any subject falling short of 20 per cent. of the maximum assigned, the teacher receives no mark for that subject. It is also to be borne in mind that in any case where there is no merit recorded in penmanship, composition, geography, orthography, grammar, lesson books, or arithmetic, the teacher is ineligible to be recalled.

In making up the record of exercises, you will fasten each teacher's papers together, and place them in the order of subjects. You will then fasten the dockets to-

gether in a similar manner, in the order of the names and grades of the teachers on your list, as Protectors, 3^d, 2^d, 1st, &c. This list is to be made out on the accompanying form, in accordance with the headings set forth thereon. You will proceed with the marking of the exercises immediately after the examinations are completed; and forward them so as to reach this office on Monday, the 27th April.

FIRST CLASS MONITORS.

The examination of the first class monitors is to take place on the undermentioned days:—
Males, on Tuesday & Wednesday, 14th & 15th April.
Females, on Thursday & Friday, 16th & 17th "

These monitors will be examined in a set of special questions of the same character as those on which senior monitors of third and fourth years' standing are annually examined, but more difficult; also, on a set of questions on school management, and the art of teaching. You will be careful to issue the summonses for these young persons in proper time.

When you have marked their written exercises (the marking is to be done in the same way as last year), which you should be able to do in the same week with the teachers' exercises, you will forward them, to-

gether with your record of the oral examination, to this office, taking care to note upon the docket your opinion as to whether or not gratuities should be awarded to the respective teachers, and the amount, if any, you recommend.

The gratuity in each case is not to exceed that awarded in the case of senior monitors of fourth year.

Only those appointed on or before 1st January, 1863, are to be summoned.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

JAMES KELLY, }
WM. H. NEWELL, } Secretaries.

P.S.—You will require the teachers under examination to write a few specimens of hand-writing, such as they would set for their pupils. They may also add a specimen of ornamental penmanship, for which, if well executed, due credit will be given.

You will bear in mind the instructions conveyed in our circular letter of the 12th November last on the subject of the values to be assigned to proficiency in agriculture. This will involve an attention to the classification sheets and docket, a supply of which, when ready, will be forwarded to you.

SECTION VI.

Books and other Publications.

PARAGRAPH 1.—Continuation of Return (No. 509/64), to an Order of the House of Commons in reference to the Books of the National Board, so as to bring the information therein up to the end of 1867.

No. 27.—EXTRACT from Minutes of the Board of National Education, appointing a committee to consider the question as to arrangements for supply of the revised books. Minute dated May 13, 1864.

As agreed upon at the last meeting, the Commissioners resume the consideration of the arrangements to be made for the supply of books for the current year, having regard to the revised works, three of which have been completed.

Ordered, that the further consideration of this question be referred to a committee consisting of the following members, viz.—Hon. Judge Longfield, Rev. John Hall, John Lenthig, Esq., James Gibson, Esq., and the Right Hon. Alexander Macdonnell.

Ordered further, that this committee be requested to meet on Saturday the 21st instant, at 1 o'clock.

No. 28.—EXTRACT from Minutes of the Board of National Education, confirming Report of Committee on Beginner's Book, and First and Second Lesson Books, and approving of same. Minute dated May 27, 1864.

The Secretary reads the report of the committee appointed on the 13th instant, to consider the three lately revised books, and who have approved of the same, viz., the Beginner's Book, the First Lesson Book, and the Second Lesson Book.

Ordered, that the approval of these books be now confirmed, and that the books as corrected be sent to the printer to furnish revised proofs.

No. 29.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, ordering for teachers in training copies of Joyce's "Hand-book of School Management." Minute dated August 19, 1864.

Ordered, that 125 copies of Joyce's "Hand-book of School Management," be purchased for the use of the teachers in training.

No. 30.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, as to throwing open the compilation of the new Agricultural Class Book to competition. Minute dated November 4, 1864.

Ordered, that on the 18th instant, the Board will take into consideration the propriety of allowing Mr. Baldwin to proceed with the proposed new Agricultural Class Book, or of throwing open its composition to competition.

No. 31.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, as to throwing open the compilation of the Agricultural Class Book to competition. Minute dated November 28, 1864.

Mr. Waldron offers some explanation with regard to his motion, which was postponed from last meeting, as to whether Mr. Baldwin is to proceed with the compilation of the Agricultural Class Book, or whether it should be thrown open to competition.

And with the consent of the Commissioners the motion is withdrawn.

No. 32.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, approving of Titled Lesson Book, with certain alterations. Minute dated August 8, 1865.

Ordered, that the "Third Book of Lessons" be approved as now altered in Preface, &c., and with the lessons "Music" by Moore; "Go where Glory waits thee" by Moore; "As a beam over the waters" by Moore; and "Bay of Dublin" by McCarthy; substituted for those objected to by Mr. Gillen, namely, "Cushin Machine," "Bells of Shandon," "Come to Glasgowville," and "Vale of Sloughmash."

No. 33.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education as to Messrs. Joyce and Robinson's applications to have their books on "Method," &c., placed on the Board's list. Minute dated November 21, 1865.

Read a joint letter (No. 9,555/65) from Mr. P. W. Joyce, head master of the male central model schools, and Mr. Robert Robinson, District Inspector, requesting that the two books, written by them on the subject of "Method and Organization," may be brought within the reach of the National teachers, by placing them on the Board's list.

Ordered, that the consideration of the foregoing letter be deferred to the next meeting of the Board.

No. 34.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education referring to put Messrs. Joyce and Robinson's books, on "Method and Organization," on the Board's list. Minute dated November 28, 1865.

Letter, 9,550/65, from Messrs. Joyce and Robinson, requesting that the two books, written by them on the subject of "Method and Organization," may be brought within the reach of the National teachers, by placing them on the Board's book list, is again submitted.

Ordered, that the application be declined.

No. 35.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education approving of the revised copy of the new Third Reading Book, &c. Minute dated February 27, 1866.

The Secretary submits a copy of the Third Reading Book, revised in accordance with the Order of the Board of the 8th of August, 1865.

Ordered, that the revised copy of the Third Reading Book, as now submitted, be finally approved.

Ordered further, that 15,000 copies be ordered from Mr. Alexander Thom (under his estimate of the 5th instant, No. 1,290/66), at the rate of £30 per 1,000, and that the work be supplied to the National Schools at 5d. a copy.

No. 36.—EXTRACT from Minutes of the Board of National Education when a Manual of Geography and History is submitted. Minute dated October 9, 1866.

The Right Honourable M. Brady hands in a specimen sheet of a "Manual of Geography and History," written by Geo. W. Abraham, esq., LL.B., with a copy of Mr. Abraham's letter of the 6th July (8,938/66), addressed to the Secretaries. Mr. Brady requests that attention may be given, in due course, to Mr. Abraham's application to have his new work adopted by the Commissioners as one of their class books.

No. 37.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education approving conditionally of the "Manual of Geography and History." Minute dated October 23, 1866.

Read letter, No. 8,938/66, from G. W. Abraham, esq., LL.B., submitting a specimen sheet of his "Manual of Geography and History," which he requests that the Commissioners may adopt as one of their class books.

Ordered, that Mr. Abraham be informed that the Commissioners approve of the general arrangement of the specimen sheet sent in by him, and that if the work be continued on the same principle and that such objections, as may be made by the Commissioners, be removed, the Commissioners will be prepared to place the book on their list. The price of the work must, of course, be a subject for agreement between Mr. Abraham and the Commissioners.

No. 38.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education purchasing Copyright of Madame Burke's Treatise on Dressmaking. Minute dated January 22, 1867.

Brought up Report of the Book Committee of the 18th January, 1867.

REPORT.

Present:—John Lenthaigne, esq.; James Gillen, esq.; John O'Hagan, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell, James Kelly, esq., Secretary.

The Committee recommend that the Board should purchase for £40 from Madame Burke the copyright of her treatise, entitled, *Scientific System of Dress-cutting*, in order that it may be amalgamated with the Board's book, *Directions in Needlework and Cutting-out*. Madame Burke to be bound to give any maintenance necessary in the preparation of the work.

Ordered, that the foregoing recommendation be approved.

No. 39.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, continuing Messrs. Gillen, Robinson, and Clarke on the work of revising the books. Minute dated January 29, 1867.

Mr. Lenthaigne proposes that the services of Messrs. Gillen, Robinson, and Clarke be continued until the 1st March, at which time it is considered that the revision of the books will be completed.

Ordered, that this be agreed to.

No. 40.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education approving of Mr. A. Thom's proposal for supply of Third Book, &c. Minute dated March 12, 1867.

Read letter No. 2,974/67, from Mr. Alexander Thom, government printer, stating that he will supply copies of the revised second edition of the new Third Book, at the rate of £25 per 1,000, with the addition of 10d. per 1,000 copies for the extracts from the Board's rules, if inserted therein. Stating also, that the cost of composition of the new matter, corrections, &c., and proof copies supplied, amounts to £16 18s. 6d.

Ordered that Mr. Thom's proposal be approved, viz., £25 per 1,000 copies. Extracts from the rules not to be inserted in the Third Book. Twenty Thousand copies (20,000) to be purchased, and the selling price to the National schools to be 6d.

Ordered also, that the Commissioners approve of the cost of the composition, &c., as above stated.

No. 41.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education as to Mr. Waldron's disapproval of the new "Agricultural Class Book." Minute dated March 12, 1867.

Read letter No. 2,952/67, from Laurence Waldron, esq., intimating—as he cannot attend the meeting of the Book Committee—that he is not satisfied with the new "Agricultural Class Book," and expressing a hope that full time will be allowed to examine the work before it is adopted.

Ordered that Mr. Waldron be informed that his letter has been read at the Board, and that there is no intention of approving of the new Agricultural Class Book without first having its merits fully examined, after due notice, by the members of the Agricultural Committee, and finally sanctioned by the Board.

No. 42.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, declining Dr. Meposter's offer to edit a work on Sanitary Science. Minute dated March 13, 1867.

Read letter 2,479/67, from Dr. Meposter, esq., M.D., proposing to edit a work for the Commissioners, for use in their schools, on the subject of "Sanitary Science," and submitting for inspection two works by him, entitled, "Manual of Physiology" and "Lectures on Public Health," as evidence of his fitness to prepare the proposed work.

Ordered that Dr. Meposter be informed that his letter has been submitted to the Commissioners, who beg to thank him for his offer to write Lessons on Sanitary Science for use in the National schools. But as they had, previously to the receipt of his letter, given orders to have a small treatise on this subject drawn up, they will not require to avail themselves of his services.

Dr. Meposter's books to be returned.

No. 43.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, accepting Mr. J. Falconer's proposal for the First Book, &c. Minute dated March 15, 1867.

Read letter No. 3,306/67, from Mr. John Falconer, printer, forwarding sample copies of the "First Book," sewn on to a linen back, the linen embodied between the card-board-stiffener and the pink paper cover, and offering to supply these at £4 per 1,000 copies. Also sending sample copies, made up in the same style of durability, with an embossed cloth cover, which he offers for 25 10s. per thousand.

Ordered, that 100,000 copies of the cloth edition be ordered from Mr. Falconer at £5 10s. a thousand, and that this book be sold to the pupils attending the "National Schools" at One Halfpenny a copy. The supply to be, in all respects, equal to the sample now submitted.

No. 44.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, referring Messrs. Joyce and Robinson's works on Method of Teaching to a Committee. Minute dated April 2, 1867.

Read letters 3,574/67, and 3,575/67, from Messrs. P. W. Joyce (Central Model N. 8.), and R. Robinson (District Inspector), applying to have their respective works, entitled "Handbook of School Management, and Methods of Teaching," and "Manual of Method," placed on the list of books sanctioned by the Commissioners.

Ordered, that the books named be referred to a committee consisting of the Right Hon. M. Longfield, John O'Hagan, esq., Right Hon. Alexander Macdonnell, John Lantaigne, esq., and James Gibson, esq. The Chiefs of Inspection to report in a joint memorandum on the practical value of the books as hand-books of method, for the information of the Board.

No. 45.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, approving of the Second Book of Lessons. Minute dated April 16, 1867.

The Secretary submits the final proof of the revised "Second Book" for the Commissioners' approval.

Ordered, that the book be approved, the verses at page 75, beginning "8be is a rich and rare land," being omitted.

No. 46.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, postponing consideration of Messrs. Joyce and Robinson's books on "Method of Teaching." Minute dated May 7, 1867.

Owing to the absence, through illness, of the Right Hon. Alexander Macdonnell, the Commissioners postpone the consideration of Messrs. Joyce and Robinson's applications to have their books, entitled respectively, "Handbook of School Management, and Methods of Teaching," and "Manual of Method," placed on the list of works sanctioned for use in the National Schools.

No. 47.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, as to payment to Messrs. Mosson for the reprint of certain poems. Minute dated May 7, 1867.

Read letter No. 3,425/67, from Messrs. E. Mosson and Co., London, stating, in reply to the Secretaries' letter of the 30th March, that they accept the offer of £50 for the reprint of the poems of Tennyson, entitled the "May Queen," the "Lord of Harlequin," the "Condenser's Daughter," "Lockley Hall," "The Brook," (ballad only), "Odessa," and "Ulysses."

Ordered, that £50 be accordingly paid the Messrs. Mosson and Co., and that their permission for the publication be mentioned.

No. 48.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, placing the "Hand Book of School Management," &c., and "Manual of Method," on sanctioned list. Minute dated May 21, 1867.

Read letters No. 3,574/67, and 3,575/67, from Messrs. P. W. Joyce (Central Model N. 8.), and Robert Robinson (District Inspector), applying to have their respective works entitled "Hand Book of School Management, and Methods of Teaching," and "Manual of Method," placed on the list of books "sanctioned" by the Commissioners.

Ordered, that the books named be placed on the Board's list of "sanctioned" books, the prices to be paid for them to be—for Mr. Joyce's "Hand Book of School Management, and Methods of Teaching," 1s. 3d. for each bound copy; and for Mr. Robinson's "Manual of Method," 2s. 6d. for each bound copy.

No. 49.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, ordering payment for selections printed in the new books, from Father Faber's works. Minute dated May 28, 1867.

Ordered, on application from the Messrs. Richardson and Son, publishers, that the sum of £8 be paid to them for liberty to print in the new books, certain selections from Father Faber's works.

No. 50.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, approving (provisionally) of the new "Agricultural Class Book." Minute dated June 18, 1867.

Ordered, that the new "Agricultural Class Book" by Mr. Bakewell be approved; and that the question of adopting it finally be brought under the notice of the Board at its meeting on the 2nd July.

No. 51.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, on proof submitted of "Manual of Geography and History," by Dr. Abraham. Minute dated June 18, 1867.

Read letter No. 5,373/67, from G. W. Abraham, esq., M.D., enclosing 171 pages in proof of his "Manual of Geography and History," the specimen sheet of which was generally approved by Board's order of October 25, 1866, and requesting the Board to consent to his submitting the Work by instalments, instead of requiring him to await their approval of the entire work.

Ordered, that Dr. Abraham be requested to furnish an amended proof of the instalment now submitted, when the Commissioners' decision will be taken.

No. 52.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, saying that Board await revised proof of the "Manual of Geography and History," &c. Minute dated July 2, 1867.

Read letter No. 6,323/67, from G. W. Abraham, esq., M.D., explaining that he is obliged to hold over the revision called for by the Commissioners of his "Manual of Geography and History."

Ordered, that Dr. Abraham be informed that the Commissioners await the revised proof of the first instalment of his work, before coming to any decision on the subject of letter of the 14th ultimo.

No. 53.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, finally approving of the new "Agricultural Class Book." Minute dated July 2, 1867.

Agreeably to the Minute of the Board, of June 18, the Secretary submits the new "Agricultural Class Book," by Mr. Baldwin, and also the recommendation of the Agricultural Committee of the 18th sitting, that the book should be approved.

Ordered, that the work be approved.

No. 54.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, finally approving of the new Fourth Book of Lessons. Minute dated July 16, 1867.

Brought up Report of the Book Committee of the 16th inst.

REPORT.

Present: John Lonsdale, esq., Right Hon. A. Macdonnell. In attendance: Dr. Newell, Secretary. The Secretary submits the new "Fourth Book of Lessons" for the consideration and approval of the Committee.

Ordered, that the book, as now submitted, be finally sanctioned and placed on the Commissioners' list of books.

No. 55.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, accepting Mr. Thom's proposal for the supply of the new Fourth Book of Lessons. Minute dated July 16, 1867.

Read letter from Mr. Alexander Thom, stating that the expense connected with the printing, &c., &c., of the new Fourth Book of Lessons up to the present time amounts to £141 15s., and that having made an estimate of the cost of future editions, he is prepared to supply that work to the Commissioners, carefully printed on fine paper and bound in cloth at £32 per 1,000 copies.

Ordered, that the sum of £141 15s. be paid to Mr. Thom for all expenses incurred in connection with the paper, type, composition, alterations, &c., of the new Fourth Book of Lessons up to this date. Also that Mr. Thom's proposal to supply that work according to the sample now submitted, but bound in cloth for £32 per 1,000 copies be accepted, and that 10,000 copies be ordered.

No. 56.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, accepting Mr. J. Falconer's proposal for the supply of the new Second Book. Minute dated July 16, 1867.

Read letter from Mr. John Falconer, proposing to supply the new Second Book, as revised, in a superior style of printing, and on fine paper at £15 per 1,000 copies.

Ordered, that Mr. Falconer's proposal be accepted, and that 50,000 copies be now ordered.

No. 57.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, accepting Mr. A. Thom's proposal for the supply of the new "Agricultural Class Book," &c. Minute dated July 16, 1867.

Read letter No. 5,755/67, from Mr. A. Thom, stating that the expense connected with the printing, &c., &c., of the new "Agricultural Class Book" from January, 1865, to the present date is £22 8s. 2d., and that having made an estimate of the cost of future editions, he is prepared to supply the Commissioners with that work, printed on fine paper, and bound in the same way as the proof volume already submitted, for £27 per 1,000 copies.

Ordered, that the sum of £22 8s. 2d. be paid to Mr. Thom for all expenses connected with the type, composition, proofs, paper, and binding of the new "Agricultural Class Book" up to this date. Also that Mr. Thom's proposal to supply that work at £27 per 1,000 copies be accepted. Three thousand copies to be furnished. (5,755/67.)

No. 58.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, sending the "Manual of Geography and History" to certain Inspectors for a report. Minute dated August 13, 1867.

Read letter 7,994/67, from G. W. Abraham, esq., M.D., submitting a review of his "Manual of Geography and History" (1st instalment).

Ordered, that a copy be sent to each of the following District Inspectors, namely, Messrs. Gillis, Dugan, Robinson, and Dr. Brown, and that they be directed to peruse the work, and state, for the information of the Board at its next meeting on the 25th inst., their opinion of its worth as a Manual of Geography and History. They are to be allowed two days from inspection-business for the performance of this duty.

No. 59.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, ordering payment for Diagrams for book on Needlework. Minute dated August 13, 1867.

Ordered, that the following accounts be paid, for drawing and engraving diagrams, for Mr. Robinson's book on Needlework:—

William Odhams, 2 diagrams,	£11	0	0
Caroline Millard, 71 "	44	7	6

No. 60.—EXTRACT from Minutes of the Board of National Education on Dr. Lankaster's proposal to draw up a book on the Laws of Health. Minute dated Sept. 10, 1867.

Read letter No. 8,505/67, from Edward Lankaster, esq., M.D., of London, proposing to the Commissioners to draw up a school book on the subject of the Laws of Health.

Ordered, that Dr. Lankaster be informed that if he should draw up a cheap treatise on the Laws of Health, the Commissioners will, should they approve of the work, purchase a large number of copies for introduction into their schools. The Commissioners direct that some headings which were intended by them to be included in a Manual on the subject of Sanitary Science shall be forwarded to Dr. Lankaster, but he is to be informed that the Commissioners, in sending him this memorandum, do not mean to direct in any way the course he should pursue in preparing his treatise.

No. 61.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, sending Inspectors' observations on "Manual of Geography and History," &c., to Dr. Abraham. Minute dated September 10, 1867.

The Secretary refers to the order of the Board of the 13th August, and submits in accordance therewith, letters from Inspectors Browne, Dugan, Gillis, and Robinson, containing observations on the revised 1st instalment of Dr. Abraham's "Manual of Geography and History."

Ordered, that these letters be transmitted to Dr. Abraham for his attention and remarks.

Ordered further, that to prevent any misunderstanding, the Commissioners direct the Secretary present, to inform Dr. Abraham, that in case they should approve of his "Manual of Geography and History," they will place it on the list of books "sanctioned" by them for use in National Schools, and will order from him, from time to time, such number of copies as the demand for their Schools may require.

No. 62.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, finally sanctioning the Fifth Book, and book on Needlework. Minute dated September 10, 1867.

Brought up Report of the Book Committee of the 9th inst.

REPORT.

Present: James W. Murhead, esq., Right Hon. A. Macdonnell. In attendance: Dr. Newell, Secretary. The Secretary submits the Fifth Book of Lessons for the consideration and approval of the Committee.

Ordered, that the Fifth Book of *Lessons* as now submitted (with the portions cancelled), be finally sanctioned and placed on the Commissioners' list of books.

Ordered also, that the book on Needlework, as now submitted by the Secretary, be sanctioned, and placed on the Board's list.

No. 63.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education. Report of Book Committee, and Mr. Lantaigne's letter as to "Poetical Selections." Minute dated November 5, 1867.

Brought up Report of the Book Committee of the 5th instant.

REPORT.

Present: Right Hon. M. Longfield, Right Hon. A. Macdonnell, James Kelly, esq., Secretary.

The Secretary reads a letter from Mr. Lantaigne, (10,541/67), stating that he cannot attend, but requesting that his name may be put down as approving of the suggestions Mr. Macdonnell may make, and urging that the "Poetical Selections" may pass the Board this day. The Committee postpones the consideration of the book, as there are but two members present. Ordered, that the Committee be summoned to meet again on next Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

No. 64.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, placing Glover's School Songs on the list. Minute dated November 5, 1867.

Read letter 10,540/67, from Professor Glover, applying to have his "School Songs," Parts I. and II., placed on the list of books for sale to the National Schools, and stating that he will supply these songs at the rate of 3d. each book.

Ordered, that Glover's School Songs, Parts I. and II., be placed on the Board's list for sale to the National Schools at reduced rates, the price to the Board to be 3d. for each book.

No. 65.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education as to "Poetical Selections," Vol. I. Messrs. Gilson and Henry's Objections; new Proof ordered, &c. Minute dated November 19, 1867.

Brought up report of the Book Committee, which met at 4-45 o'clock.

REPORT.

Present:—Right Hon. M. Longfield, James Gilson, esq.; Laurence Widdow, esq.; Right Hon. A. Macdonnell. Dr. Newell, Secretary.

Read letter, No. 10,722/67, from Mr. Gilson, in which he states:—

"I have to request that you will lay before the Committee at the next meeting the expression of my very strong disapproval of many of the pieces included in the 'Poetical Selections,' now under consideration, as calculated to excite feelings and convey opinions to which, in my humble opinion, the teachers of youth should be no party. I also object altogether to the issue, in this compilation, of three plays of Shakespeare, which, independently of many passages in the plays which are of a character unsuitable to be brought before young persons of both sexes, I cannot but consider as a waste of public money, as the entire works of Shakespeare can now be had for one shilling, a price which brings them within the reach of most of the class for whom this selection is intended. I therefore venture respectfully to express a hope that the Commissioners will not record their approval of this compilation, to which I entertain the most decided objection, the grounds of which I am prepared to state more fully if necessary."

Read also, letter from the Rev. Dr. Henry, 10,867/67, stating:—

"I hope the 'Poetical Selections,' Vol. I., may not be accepted by the Commissioners. I have very strong objections to it, and as I do not know who the compiler is, I shall have the less difficulty in expressing them, during the week. I believe that the advanced pupils of the National schools will, many of them, learn love songs soon enough, and extensively enough without the proposed sanction of Homanish Commissioners of Education. The minds of English literature ought to have presented unobjectionable and profitable matters. If I were opposed to the National system I would not desire a better argument than could be drawn from these 'Poetic Selections.'"

The Secretary, Dr. Newell, mentions that Mr. Lantaigne, whose letter (No. 10,541/67) was read to the Committee on the 5th instant, has signified his approval of any course proposed by the Resident Commissioner.

Proposed by Mr. Macdonnell, that the present volume, so far as it contains three plays of Shakespeare, and the selections from Shakespeare, together with Ben

PARAGRAPH 2.—STATEMENT of the NAMES and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION of the Compilers and the Total Expense of the

Names.	Religious Denominations.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Annual ordinary Allowance.	Rate of extra Allowance.	Time engaged of the Revision.	Time each was engaged in other duties within the period of the Revision.	Total amount of Salary, and ordinary Allowance received by each.	Total amount of extra Allowance received by each during the Revision.
James GIBB,	R.C.	Desk Inspector,	£ 105	{ £10 each, and annual increment of £10 each }	43 per week each.	From 25.3.64 to 23.3.67	About 27 days.	£ 117 18 6	£ 635 0 0
Robert BARKER,	R.C.	"	905	"	"	From 23.3.67 to 24.3.68	About 27 days.	817 18 6	806 0 0
Henry F. CLARK,	R.C.	{ Lib. Assist. in the Revision of Books. }	150	—	—	From 30.3.67 to 30.3.67	—	612 11 7	—
Seth SMITH,	Pres.	Acting-Inspect.	550	—	—	From 29.3.64 to 1.1.65	—	—	—
John Doherty,	R.C.	"	200	—	—	From 1.1.65 to 1.1.66	—	—	—
Michael McILROY,	R.C.	"	200	—	—	From 1.1.66 to 2.4.67	—	—	—

* These Acting-Inspectors, if not on this duty, would have received as organizers about £420 10s. 4d. (Feb., 1864) less 2d. salary, and £200

Johnson's poem to the memory of Shakespeare, be approved, and that a new proof, containing these poems only, shall be struck off and a copy sent to each Commissioner, before the next Board day.

Judge Longfield and Mr. Wallgren approve. Mr. Gilman dissents.

Ordered, that the foregoing report be approved.

No. 64.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, declining to place Professor Butler's *Lectures on Trigonometry* on Board's list. Minute dated November 26, 1867.

Read letter, 10,775/68, from Edward Butler, esq., one of the Professors in the Training Department, asking the Commissioners to place on list of books sanctioned by the Board, his *Lectures on Trigonometry* and his *Trigonometrical Tables*.

Ordered, that the Commissioners decline to accede to Mr. Butler's request to place his *Treatise on Trigonometry* on the list of books sanctioned by them for use in the National schools, as they are opposed to sanctioning books written or prepared by professors or assistant professors, and as the work does not in itself meet with their approval. His *Trigonometrical Tables* have been referred to the Right Hon. M. Longfield for his opinion.

No. 67.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, submitting Mr. McCarthy's *MSS. Trigonometry* to the Right Hon. M. Longfield. Minute dated November 30, 1867.

Read letter from Mr. Denis McCarthy, teacher of Navigation in the Central Training School, submitting his manuscript work on *Trigonometry* to the Board for approval, and stating that he undertook this work at the instance of the Resident Commissioner.

Ordered, that the manuscript be referred to the Right Hon. M. Longfield for his opinion.

No. 68.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, postponing question as to publication of "Poetical Selections," Vol. I. Minute dated December 10, 1867.

The Commissioners postpone the consideration of the question as to the propriety of sanctioning the publication of the First Volume of the "Poetical Selections."

No. 69.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, offering to purchase Mr. McCarthy's manuscript work on *Trigonometry*. Minute dated December 10, 1867.

Judge Longfield having perused Mr. McCarthy's manuscript work on *Trigonometry*, informs the Board that the work has merits, and would be a useful *Treatise* for the National Teachers.

Ordered, that as several years since, Mr. McCarthy received an intimation that the Commissioners desired him to prepare a short practical work on *Trigonometry* for the use of National Schools, which work, if approved of, they would be prepared to purchase, the sum of £50 be offered to Mr. McCarthy for the manuscript copy now approved of; Mr. McCarthy to put the work through the press, should he accept the Commissioners' offer.

No. 70.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, proposing to consider question of further remuneration to Mr. McCarthy, who accepts the offer for his *Trigonometry*. Minute dated December 17, 1867.

Read letter No. 11,618/67, from Mr. Denis McCarthy, Navigation Teacher, thanking the Commissioners for purchasing his manuscript work on *Trigonometry* for £50, and expressing a hope, that in case of a second edition being required, his claim for putting such through the press may be considered.

Ordered, that Mr. McCarthy be informed that the Commissioners will be prepared to consider the propriety of granting him further remuneration, should a second edition of his book be called for.

No. 71.—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, postponing question as to publication of "Poetical Selections," Vol. I. Minute dated December 23, 1867.

The Commissioners postpone the consideration of the question as to the propriety of sanctioning the publication of the First Volume of the "Poetical Selections," as revised by order of the 19th November.

and Editors of the New Editions of the several School Books; the Sum paid to each, New Editions of the Books.

Amount of Salaries paid to Inspectors while discharging Executive Duties.	Amount paid for travelling to Inspectors.	Other sums paid in execution of Expenses incurred in the Revision, viz.—			Total Cost of Revision.	
		Travelling.	Requisites, Travelling, Copying, &c.	Printing.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	6 11 0	308 4 6	750 14 4	132 16 5	
68 5 7	15 14 0					Summary of Items.—
163 19 6	69 8 0					Salaries, &c., of Inspectors, . . .
283 13 1	65 16 0					Extra allowance to . . .
						Salary of Library Assistant, . . .
						Inspectors travelling, . . .
						Engraving, &c., . . .
						Printing, . . .
						Purchase of Books, . . .
						£ 4,880 14 5
						Cost of Organisms acting for Inspectors engaged in Revision, . . .
						685 15 5*

(including expenses.) It is submitted that the expenses of these Acting-Inspectors cannot be debited to the cost of the production of the books.

TABLE 3.—Continued List of the Books, Pamphlets, &c., now supplied by the Board, with the Number of Copies of each, and the Price of same sold, during each of the last Three Years, and also the Number and Value of Copies of each Book, &c., granted as Free Books.

Description of Book, &c.	TABLE 3.—Continued List of the Books, Pamphlets, &c., now supplied by the Board, with the Number of Copies of each, and the Price of same sold, during each of the last Three Years, and also the Number and Value of Copies of each Book, &c., granted as Free Books.						TABLE 3.—Continued List of the Books, Pamphlets, &c., now supplied by the Board, with the Number of Copies of each, and the Price of same sold, during each of the last Three Years, and also the Number and Value of Copies of each Book, &c., granted as Free Books.					
	For year 1891.		For year 1892.		For year 1893.		For year 1891.		For year 1892.		For year 1893.	
	Number.	Cost of same.	Number.	Cost of same.	Number.	Cost of same.	Number.	Cost of same.	Number.	Cost of same.	Number.	Cost of same.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
First Book of Lessons.	—	—	—	—	120,113	217 14 0	—	—	—	—	127	0 15 0
Second " "	—	—	—	—	45,940	720 10 0	—	—	—	—	120	0 0 0
Third " "	—	—	—	—	80,127	2,058 8 0	—	—	—	—	858	10 14 0
Fourth " "	—	—	—	—	10,140	800 10 0	—	—	—	—	800	0 0 0
Fifth " "	31,120	74 1 0	1,886	87 17 0	1,886	20 0 0	886	11 7 0	886	11 7 0	886	11 7 0
Reading Book for Girls School.	1,886	20 1 0	1,886	20 1 0	1,886	20 1 0	1,886	20 1 0	1,886	20 1 0	1,886	20 1 0
Geographical Sketches of British Isles.	764	19 7 0	764	19 7 0	764	19 7 0	764	19 7 0	764	19 7 0	764	19 7 0
Selections from the British Poets, I.	1,886	20 1 0	1,886	20 1 0	1,886	20 1 0	1,886	20 1 0	1,886	20 1 0	1,886	20 1 0
Do do do, II.	1,772	20 10 0	1,772	20 11 0	1,772	20 12 0	1,772	20 13 0	1,772	20 14 0	1,772	20 15 0
Translations to the Art of Reading.	886	0 0 0	886	0 0 0	886	0 0 0	886	0 0 0	886	0 0 0	886	0 0 0
English Grammar.	20,000	90 4 1	2,000	90 15 0	2,000	90 15 0	2,000	90 15 0	2,000	90 15 0	2,000	90 15 0
Key to do.	100	0 0 0	100	0 0 0	100	0 0 0	100	0 0 0	100	0 0 0	100	0 0 0
First Book of Arithmetic.	41,100	504 0 0	41,100	504 7 12	41,100	504 10 0	41,100	504 13 0	41,100	504 16 0	41,100	504 19 0
Key to do.	407	0 21 12	407	0 0 0	407	0 0 0	407	0 0 0	407	0 0 0	407	0 0 0
Arithmetic in Theory and Practice.	4,104	100 21 0	4,104	100 7 3	4,104	100 0 0	4,104	100 13 0	4,104	100 26 0	4,104	100 39 0
Key to do.	400	10 0 0	400	10 7 3	400	10 0 0	400	10 13 0	400	10 26 0	400	10 39 0
Book-keeping.	4,017	100 10 0	4,017	100 0 0	4,017	100 10 0	4,017	100 20 0	4,017	100 30 0	4,017	100 40 0
Key to do.	1,000	10 0 0	1,000	10 0 0	1,000	10 0 0	1,000	10 0 0	1,000	10 0 0	1,000	10 0 0
Elements of Geographical Knowledge.	500	10 0 0	500	10 0 0	500	10 0 0	500	10 0 0	500	10 0 0	500	10 0 0
Compendium of do.	500	10 0 0	500	10 0 0	500	10 0 0	500	10 0 0	500	10 0 0	500	10 0 0
Elements of Geography.	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0
Miscellaneous.	1,113	0 0 0	1,113	0 0 0	1,113	0 0 0	1,113	0 0 0	1,113	0 0 0	1,113	0 0 0
Appendix to do.	800	0 0 0	800	0 0 0	800	0 0 0	800	0 0 0	800	0 0 0	800	0 0 0
Natural Philosophy, vol. I. Mechanics.	870	11 0 0	870	11 0 0	870	11 0 0	870	11 0 0	870	11 0 0	870	11 0 0
Do vol. II. Chemistry, &c.	410	10 0 0	410	10 0 0	410	10 0 0	410	10 0 0	410	10 0 0	410	10 0 0
Do vol. III. Chemistry, &c.	321	10 0 0	321	10 0 0	321	10 0 0	321	10 0 0	321	10 0 0	321	10 0 0
Geography Lessons (Old Book), No. 1.	70	0 10 0	171	0 10 0	171	0 10 0	171	0 10 0	171	0 10 0	171	0 10 0
Do do do, No. 2.	30	0 0 0	31	0 0 0	31	0 0 0	31	0 0 0	31	0 0 0	31	0 0 0
Do do do, No. 3.	301	0 0 0	100	0 0 0	100	0 0 0	100	0 0 0	100	0 0 0	100	0 0 0
Do do do, No. 4.	700	1 10 0	84	0 10 0	84	0 10 0	84	0 10 0	84	0 10 0	84	0 10 0
Second Series.	1,207	0 10 0	1,207	0 10 0	1,207	0 10 0	1,207	0 10 0	1,207	0 10 0	1,207	0 10 0
Agricultural Class Book.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copy Books, &c., &c.	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0
Do do do, &c.	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0
Stationery, &c.	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0
Do do do, &c.	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0	1,113	1 10 0

[illegible]

Description of Book, &c.	SHEET OF BOUND PAGES.						SHEETS OF BOUND PAGES.					
	For year 1855.		For year 1856.		For year 1857.		For year 1858.		For year 1859.		For year 1860.	
	Number.	Cost of paper.	Number.	Cost of paper.	Number.	Cost of paper.	Number.	Cost of paper.	Number.	Cost of paper.	Number.	Cost of paper.
Bound Year-Books, year 1855 (Mss.),	534	2 10 0	440	2 10 0	750	2 10 0	8	2 10 0	34	2 10 0	8	2 10 0
Calendar Year, 1855.	107	2 10 0	47	2 10 0	47	2 10 0	20	2 10 0	7	2 10 0	2	2 10 0
Local Evening Paper,	27	2 10 0	26	2 10 0	26	2 10 0	4	2 10 0	4	2 10 0	1	2 10 0
Box,	23	2 10 0	40	2 10 0	50	2 10 0	27	2 10 0	20	2 10 0	1	2 10 0
Normal Drawing Instructor, 18 parts,	884	18 10 0	440	18 10 0	470	18 10 0	880	18 10 0	1,000	18 10 0	884	18 10 0
Sketch of Art Drawing Book,	500	10 10 0	50	10 10 0	10	10 10 0	44	10 10 0	44	10 10 0	40	10 10 0
Portrait Painting Drawing Paper,	200	10 10 0	40	10 10 0	20	10 10 0	44	10 10 0	44	10 10 0	40	10 10 0
General Plant Studies in Landscapes,	484	2 10 0	40	2 10 0	470	2 10 0	44	2 10 0	44	2 10 0	40	2 10 0
Reminiscence Studies by J. J. J.,	47	2 10 0	40	2 10 0	47	2 10 0	44	2 10 0	44	2 10 0	40	2 10 0
Do,	47	2 10 0	40	2 10 0	47	2 10 0	44	2 10 0	44	2 10 0	40	2 10 0
Sketches from the Antiques, glass,	40	1 10 0	47	1 10 0	47	1 10 0	44	1 10 0	44	1 10 0	40	1 10 0
Do,	40	1 10 0	47	1 10 0	47	1 10 0	44	1 10 0	44	1 10 0	40	1 10 0
Outline Maps, 17 x 14, 10 copies,	474	2 10 0	1,144	2 10 0	1,144	2 10 0	1,144	2 10 0	1,144	2 10 0	1,144	2 10 0
Key Maps, 10 copies,	474	2 10 0	474	2 10 0	474	2 10 0	474	2 10 0	474	2 10 0	474	2 10 0
Antiquarian Cabinet Lessons, 60 sheets,	104	2 10 0	104	2 10 0	104	2 10 0	104	2 10 0	104	2 10 0	104	2 10 0
Do,	40	2 10 0	40	2 10 0	40	2 10 0	40	2 10 0	40	2 10 0	40	2 10 0
Reading Tablet Lessons, 10 sheets,	744	2 10 0	1,444	2 10 0	1,444	2 10 0	1,444	2 10 0	1,444	2 10 0	1,444	2 10 0
Do,	144	2 10 0	144	2 10 0	144	2 10 0	144	2 10 0	144	2 10 0	144	2 10 0
Set of Copy Lesson,	404	2 10 0	1,174	2 10 0	1,174	2 10 0	1,174	2 10 0	1,174	2 10 0	1,174	2 10 0
Do,	44	2 10 0	44	2 10 0	44	2 10 0	44	2 10 0	44	2 10 0	44	2 10 0
Study book American Clock,	104	10 10 0	104	10 10 0	104	10 10 0	104	10 10 0	104	10 10 0	104	10 10 0
Highland Spring Clock,	104	10 10 0	104	10 10 0	104	10 10 0	104	10 10 0	104	10 10 0	104	10 10 0
Set with, wood,	1,444	2 10 0	1,444	2 10 0	1,444	2 10 0	1,444	2 10 0	1,444	2 10 0	1,444	2 10 0
Do,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Set with, wood,	1,444	2 10 0	1,444	2 10 0	1,444	2 10 0	1,444	2 10 0	1,444	2 10 0	1,444	2 10 0
Fuller's Book of Illustrations in Kind	10,000	10 10 0	11,004	10 10 0	11,004	10 10 0	11,004	10 10 0	11,004	10 10 0	11,004	10 10 0
Fuller's Book of Illustrations in Kind	10	2 10 0	100	2 10 0	104	2 10 0	104	2 10 0	104	2 10 0	104	2 10 0
Fuller's Book of Illustrations in Kind	10	2 10 0	100	2 10 0	104	2 10 0	104	2 10 0	104	2 10 0	104	2 10 0
Sketches under Shepherd's Ark, with specimens,	12	2 10 0	20	17 10 0	20	17 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Large Maps (Bound)—World,	844	10 10 0	204	14 10 0	200	14 10 0	140	7 10 0	140	7 10 0	140	7 10 0
Ancient World,	20	2 10 0	20	2 10 0	20	2 10 0	10	1 10 0	10	1 10 0	10	1 10 0
Europe,	20	2 10 0	20	2 10 0	20	2 10 0	10	1 10 0	10	1 10 0	10	1 10 0
Asia,	20	2 10 0	20	2 10 0	20	2 10 0	10	1 10 0	10	1 10 0	10	1 10 0
Africa,	20	2 10 0	20	2 10 0	20	2 10 0	10	1 10 0	10	1 10 0	10	1 10 0
America,	20	2 10 0	20	2 10 0	20	2 10 0	10	1 10 0	10	1 10 0	10	1 10 0
United States,	20	2 10 0	20	2 10 0	20	2 10 0	10	1 10 0	10	1 10 0	10	1 10 0
Australia,	20	2 10 0	20	2 10 0	20	2 10 0	10	1 10 0	10	1 10 0	10	1 10 0
Pacific Ocean,	20	2 10 0	20	2 10 0	20	2 10 0	10	1 10 0	10	1 10 0	10	1 10 0

[illegible]

TABLE 3 continued.—CONTINUE LIST of the BOOKS, APPARATUS, &c., now supplied by the BOARD.

Description of Book, &c.	Books of Natural History.						Books of First Series.					
	The year 1866.		The year 1867.		The year 1867.		The year 1866.		The year 1867.		The year 1867.	
	Number.	Cost shillings.	Number.	Cost shillings.	Number.	Cost shillings.	Number.	Cost shillings.	Number.	Cost shillings.	Number.	Cost shillings.
Geographical Names, two Maps on each—		2 4 4		2 4 4		2 4 4		2 4 4		2 4 4		2 4 4
England and the World,	22	1 4 10	24	1 4 10	14	1 4 10	14	1 4 10	14	1 4 10	14	1 4 10
Europe and Asia,	17	1 4 10	20	1 4 10	11	1 4 10	14	1 4 10	17	1 4 10	17	1 4 10
Africa and America,	8	0 4 4	11	0 4 4	1	0 4 4	10	0 4 4	4	0 4 4	1	0 4 4
Eastern and Southern,	20	1 14 10	24	1 14 10	10	1 14 10	10	1 14 10	11	1 14 10	11	1 14 10
U. States and England,	2	0 4 4	14	0 4 4	1	0 4 4	10	0 4 4	11	0 4 4	11	0 4 4
U. States and World,	—	—	4	—	1	—	14	—	11	—	11	—
Flora, Glacis, and many others,	10	14 8 0	11	14 8 0	10	14 8 0	14	14 8 0	—	—	—	—
Flora, do. natural wood,	10	10 10 0	11	10 10 0	10	10 10 0	14	10 10 0	—	—	—	—
Flora, South-Glades, no indigenous forest,	11	4 8 0	11	4 8 0	11	4 8 0	14	4 8 0	—	—	—	—
Flora, do. do,	8	1 7 0	11	1 7 0	11	1 7 0	14	1 7 0	—	—	—	—
Flora, do. tropical,	10	10 10 0	11	10 10 0	11	10 10 0	14	10 10 0	—	—	—	—
Flora, Geology, 1 sheet,	1	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	14	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
Archeology,	10	4 8 0	11	4 8 0	11	4 8 0	14	4 8 0	—	—	—	—
Views of Nature in all climates, copper,	1	0 8 0	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do. do. no paper,	10	10 10 0	11	10 10 0	11	10 10 0	14	10 10 0	—	—	—	—
Views of Nature in ascending regions,	10	4 8 0	11	4 8 0	11	4 8 0	14	4 8 0	—	—	—	—
Views of the Marine Bays,	10	10 10 0	11	10 10 0	11	10 10 0	14	10 10 0	—	—	—	—
Animals, distributed as their comparative	10	10 10 0	11	10 10 0	11	10 10 0	14	10 10 0	—	—	—	—
uses,	10	10 10 0	11	10 10 0	11	10 10 0	14	10 10 0	—	—	—	—
Distributions of Natural Philosophy—												
No. 1. Properties of Solids,	10	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	14	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
do. 2. Mechanical Forces,	10	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	14	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
do. 3. Hydrostatics,	10	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	14	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
do. 4. Pneumatics,	10	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	14	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
do. 5. Electricity, No. 1,	10	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	14	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
do. 6. do. do. 2,	10	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	14	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
do. 7. Magnetism,	10	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	14	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
Distributions of Mathematics, &c.—												
Containing Elements,	10	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	14	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
High powers of Algebra,	10	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	14	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
Elementary Algebra,	10	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	14	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
Meaning Algebra, with paper,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do. containing,	1	0 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do. same,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trigonometry,	10	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	14	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
Elementary Mathematics,	10	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	14	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
Mathematics of the,	10	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	14	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
Modern Telegraphy,	10	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	11	4 10 0	14	4 10 0	—	—	—	—

[illegible]

PARAGRAPH 4.—STATEMENT of the COST of PRINTING, BINDING, &c., the PUBLICATIONS of the BOARD for each of the last seven years.

Year.	Cost.		
	£	s.	d.
1861,	9,153	8	10
1862,	9,139	17	2
1863,	7,095	8	10
1864,	8,299	12	7
1865,	9,681	5	7
1866,	10,935	7	4
1867,	9,297	15	2
Total,	404,289	17	6

PARAGRAPH 5.—SUMS paid to AUTHORS or PUBLISHERS, whose works are on the BOARD'S LIST of BOOKS approved, but not published, by the BOARD, with NUMBER of COPIES of each WORK PURCHASED in each of the last ten years.

SUMS paid to AUTHORS or PUBLISHERS of WORKS approved but not published by the BOARD, and NUMBER of COPIES of each WORK purchased from 1858 to 1867, inclusive.

Name of Author or Publisher.	Title of Work.	Number of Copies of each Work purchased in years										Total Amount paid to each Author, &c., for ten years.
		1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	
H. and J. Collins,	English Dictionary,	3,500	4,500	5,500	7,500	5,000	6,000	4,200	7,200	4,000	5,500	£ 2 s. d.
	English Book Superadded,	25,000	25,000	27,000	35,000	32,500	32,500	60,000	33,000	35,000	50,000	8 15 6
	English Grammar,	25,000	27,000	27,000	31,000	30,000	30,000	48,000	28,000	41,000	38,000	4 10 0
	Introduction to Geography,	25,000	27,000	27,000	31,000	30,000	30,000	48,000	28,000	41,000	38,000	4 10 0
	Geography Generalized,	3,000	4,000	5,000	7,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	5 0 0
	History Generalized,	3,000	4,000	5,000	7,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	5 0 0
	Atlas of India, Maps,	3,000	4,000	5,000	7,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	5 0 0
	General Atlas, 12 Maps,	3,000	4,000	5,000	7,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	5 0 0
	National School Atlas, I.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200 10 0
	II.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200 10 0
W. and A. G. Smith,	Women's School Atlas,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000 10 0
	Large Maps—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Europe,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 10 0
	Africa,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 10 0
	Asia,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 10 0
	America,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 10 0
	England and Wales,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 10 0
	Ireland,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 10 0
	Scotland,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 10 0
	New Zealand,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 10 0
National Society,	School Atlas of Physical	25	40	50	—	25	—	100	500	20	20	160 10 0
	Geography, 20 Maps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Atlas of the British Empire,	50	—	20	—	25	—	—	200	—	—	80 10 0
	Atlas of the British Empire,	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500 0 0
	Instruction	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	100	—	500	500	500	50 10 0
	Geography Teachers' and	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	100	—	500	500	500	50 10 0
	Children's Guide	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Key to the Geography,	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Key to the Geography,	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Map of the World	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
Longmans and Co.,	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
T. F. Young,	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
W. and A. G. Smith,	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0
	Mathematics	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500 10 0

* Published for the Author, Robert Collins, &c., one of the Publishers of the Trading Department.

PARAGRAPH 5—continued

Sums paid to Authors or Publishers of Works approved but not published by the Board, and Number of Copies of each Work purchased from 1858 to 1867, inclusive—continued.

[illegible]

PARAGRAPH 6.—LIST of BOOKS published by the Board, their Authors or Compilers; Number and Date of Editions of each, specifying those that have undergone revision.

Name of Book and Name of Author or Compiler	Editions of each Book.		Remarks.
	Number.	Date.	
FIRST BOOK OF LESSONS, 1 Vol. Compiled by Rev. James Coffin, resident Commissioner from 1831 to 1833, assisted by Alexander McArthur, esq., M.A., Superintendent of the Model Schools and Training Establishment.	One.	1833 to 1845	Continued in use from 1831 to 1845, when a First Lesson Book in two parts was adopted.
FIRST BOOK OF LESSONS, PARTS I. and II. Compiled by William McCready, esq., one of the Secretaries to the Commissioners of Education, assisted by Henry F. Clarke, esq., formerly Inspector of Irish National Schools.	One.	1845 to 1867	First supply Feb. May, 1865. Continued in use up to September, 1867.
FIRST BOOK OF LESSONS, 2 Vols. Compiled by William McCready, esq., assisted by James Giffie and Robert Robinson, esqs., Inspectors of Irish National Schools, and Henry F. Clarke, esq.	One.	1867	First supply received July, 1867, and continues to be issued to National Schools on requisition.
SECOND BOOK OF LESSONS. Compiled by Rev. J. Coffin, resident Commissioner from 1831 to 1833, assisted by Alexander McArthur, esq., M.A., Superintendent of the Model Schools and Training Establishment.	One.	1831 to 1845	Continued in use from 1831 to 1845.
SECOND BOOK OF LESSONS. Compiled by William McCready, esq., assisted by Henry F. Clarke, esq.	One.	1845 to 1867	First supply received May, 1865. Continued in use up to October, 1867.
SECOND BOOK OF LESSONS. Compiled by William McCready, esq., assisted by James Giffie and Robert Robinson, esqs., Inspectors of Irish National Schools, and Henry F. Clarke, esq.	One.	1867	First supply received October, 1867, and continues to be issued to National Schools on requisition. This book underwent some slight change by order of the Commissioners.
BOOKS FOR THE BIBLE OF LESSONS, VOL. I. and II. These books were added to the series of Reading-books in the year 1844, and were compiled by the Most Rev. Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, assisted by some of his Grace's friends.	One.	1844 to 1845	Continued in use up to 1845. Not now in the list.
THIRD BOOK OF LESSONS. Compiled principally by William McIlvenant, esq., assisted by the Board as Literary Assistant from 1838 to 1839.	Two.	1838 to 1845 and 1845 to 1865	Continued in use up to 1845. Note A.—"Revised under the superintendence of Most Rev. Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, assisted by some of his Grace's friends." Continued in use up to 1865.
THIRD BOOK OF LESSONS. Compiled by William McCready, esq., assisted by Henry F. Clarke, esq.	One.	1845 to 1867	First supply received June, 1845, and continued in use to March, 1867.
THIRD BOOK OF LESSONS. Revised by William McCready, esq., assisted by James Giffie and Robert Robinson, esqs., and Henry F. Clarke, esq.	One.	1867	First supply received April, 1867, and continues to be issued to National Schools on requisition.
FOURTH BOOK OF LESSONS. Compiled by Rev. James Coffin, assisted by Alexander McArthur, esq., M.A.	One.	1835	Note A.—"Revised under the superintendence of Most Rev. Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, assisted by some of his Grace's friends." Not now in list of books.
FOURTH BOOK OF LESSONS. Compiled by William McCready, esq., assisted by James Giffie and Robert Robinson, esqs., and Henry F. Clarke, esq.	One.	1867	First supply received September, 1867. This book underwent some slight change by Board's Order.
SUPPLEMENT TO THE FOURTH BOOK. Compiled under the superintendence of the Most Rev. Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, assisted by some of his Grace's friends.	One.	1845	Not now issued.
FIFTH BOOK OF LESSONS (Bible). Compiled by Rev. James Coffin and Alexander McArthur, esq., M.A.	One.	1835	Continued in use.
FIFTH BOOK OF LESSONS, NEW. Compiled by James Giffie and R. Robinson, esqs., assisted by Book Committee.	-	-	Approval of and ordered by the Board, but not yet received from the printer for issue to National Schools.
SIXTH BOOK OF LESSONS, NEW. Compiled by Rev. James Coffin, revised by Mr. George Meade, also Literary Assistant.	One.	1838	Continued in use.
SIXTH BOOK OF LESSONS, NEW. Compiled by James Giffie and R. Robinson, esqs., assisted by Book Committee.	-	-	Approval of and ordered by the Board, but not yet received from the printer for issue to National Schools.
SEVENTH BOOK OF LESSONS, NEW. Compiled by Maurice Cross, esq., one of the Secretaries to the Commissioners of Education.	One.	1849	Continued in use.
SUPPLEMENT FROM THE SEVENTH BOOK, VOL. I. and II. Compiled by Maurice Cross, esq., one of the Secretaries to the Commissioners of Education.	One.	1849	Continued in use.

PARAGRAPH 6 continued.—List of Books published by the Board, &c.

Name of Book and Name of Author or Compiler.	Editions of each Book.		Remarks.
	Number.	Date.	
SELECTIONS OF POETRY, Vol. I, New. Compiled by James Gilfoyle and R. Baldwin, esqs., assisted by Book Committee.	—	—	Approved of and ordered by the Board, but not yet received from the printer for issue to National Schools.
IRISH VERBS TO THE END OF READING. This book is a reprint of the "Accented Word Book," with some alterations and additions, and was edited by Mr. Spalding, teacher of Education; and it was subsequently revised by John Elford, esq., assistant to the Professor in the Training Department.	One.	1897	Continues in use.
BRIDGE GRAMMAR. Compiled by Alexander McArthur, esq., M.A., assisted by Mr. Alexander Reid, of Edinburgh, teacher, and author of some educational works.	One.	1895	Continues in use.
KEY TO THE EXERCISES IN BRIDGE GRAMMAR. Alexander McArthur, esq., and Mr. Alexander Reid.	One.	1895	Continues in use.
FOUR BOOKS OF ARITHMETIC AND KEY TO THEM. Compiled by Alexander McArthur, esq., M.A., and subsequently revised by the Rev. James W. McGehee, one of the chief Professors in the Training Department of the Central Establishment.	One.	1894	Continues in use.
ARITHMETIC IN THEORY AND PRACTICE. Compiled by Mr. John Gregory, Teacher of Mathematics, and subsequently revised by the Rev. James W. McGehee, Professor.	One.	1893	Continues in use.
KEY TO ARITHMETIC IN THEORY AND PRACTICE. Compiled by Rev. James W. McGehee, Professor.	One.	1893	Continues in use.
TRIGONOMETRY AND KEY TO THEM. Compiled under the superintendence of the Rev. James Carlike, assisted by Mr. John Thomson, a Clerk in the Accountant's Department in the Office Establishment.	One.	1899	Continues in use.
ESSAYS OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE AND CONCEPTS OF DATA. Author, Rev. James Carlike.	One.	1894	Continues in use.
ESSAYS OF GEOMETRY. This work is a translation of the first and second parts of Clement's Geometry. No record has been kept of the issue of the translation.	One.	1891	Continues in use.
TEACHING OF MECHANICS AND APPARATUS TO DATA. Compiled by Mr. John Gregory, Teacher of Mathematics in Dublin.	One.	1894	Continues in use.
LECTURES ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. Author, the Rev. James W. McGehee, one of the Professors in the Training Department of the Central Establishment.	One.	—	Continued in use up to 1900, when by Board's Order of the 8th March, 1900, it was published in three vols.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—MECHANICS, HYDROSTATICS, PNEUMATICS, OPTICS. Vol. I. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—ELECTRICITY, GALVANISM, MAGNETISM, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, HEAT AND ITS STREAM-PHASES. Vol. II. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—COSMOLOGY AND COSMOLOGICAL ANALYSIS. Vol. III. Author the Rev. James W. McGehee.	One.	1892	First supply of this work in three vols. received September 26, 1899, and continues to be sent to National Schools on requisition.
SCRIPTURE LESSONS—OLD TESTAMENT. Nos. 1 and 2. SCRIPTURE LESSONS—NEW TESTAMENT. Nos. 1 and 2. These books were prepared in the first instance by the late Rev. Dr. Carlike, and his death submitted to His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin and the Most Rev. Archbishop Murray. The alterations, if any, suggested by either or both of these prelates were then made, and the proof sheets sent in every number of the Board for approval.	One.	1897	
SACRED POETRY. Compiled by Rev. James Carlike from various authors.	One.	1907	Continues to be supplied to National Schools.
AGRICULTURAL CLASS-BOOK. Written by the Rev. William Hickey, author of several small works on agriculture, published under the name of "Martin Doyle."	One.	1848	Continued in use of National Schools up to October, 1865.
AGRICULTURAL CLASS-BOOK. Compiled and written by Thomas Baldwin, esq., Superintendent of the Albert Institution, Glasgow.	Two.	1897	Issued to National Schools from October, 1897.
THE FARM ACCOUNT-BOOK. Compiled by Mr. Thomas Baldwin, Lecturer on Practical Agriculture at the Albert Institution—now its Superintendent.	One.	1890	Continues to be supplied to National Schools.
MIDDLEBURY BOOK. Compiled by Mrs. Campbell, Mistress of the Central Female Model School.	One.	1898	Continues to be supplied to National Schools.
None.—A new work is in course of preparation.			

None.—The new editions of the Fifth Book, the Reading Book for Girls, and the first volume of Poet's Selections, with, as soon as ready for issue, separate the old editions of those titles.

PARAGRAPH 7.—NAMES of the PUBLISHERS who now avail themselves of the permission to print the Board's Works, and conditions upon which such permission is granted.

The Commissioners are not in a position to give the names of the publishers who avail themselves of the permission.

The conditions upon which permission was granted is contained in the following extract from the Minutes of the Board, 19th February, 1858:—"Commissioners will not object to publishers reprinting any part of the National School Books in such a form as they may think proper, provided that whenever there is any omission, addition, or alteration of any kind, the publisher shall not, in the title, preface, advertisement, or in any other manner, introduce any statement which might identify such altered work with the Commissioners or with the Irish National Schools."

PARAGRAPH 8.—AMOUNT received for BOOKS and APPARATUS, &c., for each of the last Ten Years. Value of Free Stock granted in each of the last Ten Years. Value of Books sold at reduced prices.

YEAR.	Amount received for Books and Apparatus.	Value of Free Stock granted.	Value of Books and Apparatus sold at reduced rates.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1828, . .	9,547 7 11	5,640 1 3	14,738 14 11
1829, . .	11,206 7 9	5,706 10 4	18,135 6 1
1830, . .	11,089 14 5	5,865 12 11	17,497 8 7
1831, . .	10,327 6 9	6,384 1 7	16,538 10 7
1832, . .	9,533 14 2	5,947 18 3	15,836 17 8
1833, . .	10,564 2 7	4,711 5 6	16,285 0 6
1834, . .	13,289 0 11	5,780 2 1	19,931 6 6
1835, . .	13,994 3 5	5,478 6 2	25,539 15 3
1836, . .	14,918 11 1	5,125 9 2	23,837 1 8
1837, . .	15,115 4 10	5,417 6 8	27,566 6 7

PARAGRAPH 9.—STATEMENT of the DISCOUNT now allowed to Teachers on Orders for Books, with date of its adoption.

If requisites amounting to not less than twenty-five shillings be selected from the first page of the application form, and be paid for by the teacher, commission will be allowed at the rate of twenty per cent. on the amount of requisites so ordered, provided the certificate at foot be signed by the Manager.

No commission allowed to teachers or conductors of Model, Poor Law Union, or Prison Schools.

Date of adoption:—

1st January, 1854.

PARAGRAPH 10.—COST of POST-OFFICE ORDERS, Cost of Carriage, and Allowance for Discount upon Books for each of the last Three Years.

YEAR.	Cost of Post Office Orders.	Cost of Carriage.	Allowance on Discount.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855, . .	126 8 0	755 17 10	1,398 15 2
1856, . .	134 8 9	777 5 2	2,605 8 3
1857, . .	135 12 3	782 18 10	2,147 8 0

SECTION VII.

School Property: Houses, Schools, and Premises.

PARAGRAPH 1.—CLASSIFICATION of SCHOOL-HOUSES and also of SCHOOLS in each year since 1831, into VESTED and NON-VESTED; amount granted each year for the Building, Furnishing, Fitting, and Repairs of Vested Schools, exclusive of Model Schools.

	No. of Schools each Year.		Statement of Expenditure each Year for		Observations.
	Vested.	Non-vested.	Building, &c.	Repairs.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1851			—	—	From 1. 12. 31 to 31. 3. 55.
1852			2,827 1 1	—	
1853			—	—	
1854			6,112 9 10	—	For year ended 31. 3. 56.
1855			5,000 14 2	—	" 55.
1856			10,032 3 0	—	" 56.
1857	For these years the information asked for could only be given approximately, and in some of the years not at all. We have, therefore, commenced with the year 1860.		4,604 18 0	—	" 57.
1858			2,485 17 3	—	" 58.
1859			3,530 18 8	—	" 59.
1860			4,177 5 0	—	" 60.
1861			7,582 12 0	—	" 61.
1862			10,139 0 7	—	" 62.
1863			2,883 10 5	—	" 63.
1864			5,381 5 1	—	" 64.
1865			2,382 18 8	—	" 65.
1866			4,827 16 10	—	" 66.
1867			4,786 5 0	—	" 67.
1868			3,536 7 10	—	" 68.
1869	1,637	3,667	4,140 18 11	—	" 69.
1870	1,645	3,230	3,331 5 0	188 12 1	" 70.
1871	1,574	3,397	6,305 15 8	2,090 5 11	From 1. 4. 59 to 31. 12. 61.
1872	1,569	3,698	2,388 7 4	481 9 3	For year ended 31. 12. 62.
1873	1,598	3,593	1,678 18 6	696 2 11	" 63.
1874	1,631	3,633	1,543 18 3	768 2 3	" 64.
1875	1,617	3,794	843 1 8	754 4 11	" 65.
1876	1,655	3,691	726 9 2	1,119 17 5	" 66.
1877	1,674	3,660	181 6 0	455 8 11	From 1. 1. 57 to 31. 3. 57.
1878	1,687	3,936	892 9 7	785 2 7	For year ended 31. 3. 58.
1879	1,686	4,063	1,346 3 6	1,628 4 11	" 59.
1880	1,697	4,177	1,310 5 11	1,003 8 2	" 60.
1881	1,708	4,341	2,132 12 11	1,203 0 11	" 61.
1882	1,730	4,484	2,508 1 1	1,416 11 2	" 62.
1883	1,758	4,623	4,606 4 0	1,261 7 7	" 63.
1884	1,775	4,710	3,544 19 3	1,670 10 9	" 64.
1885	1,780	4,794	3,686 19 5	1,566 3 10	" 65.
1886	1,805	4,925	3,307 2 6	1,845 11 3	" 66.
1887	1,814	4,925	2,585 16 0	1,462 5 10	" 67.
1888*	—	—	3,376 11 8	1,573 18 9	" 68.

* The number of schools Vested and Non-vested for the year 1888 has not yet been ascertained.

PARAGRAPH 2.—RETURN OF VESTED SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SCHOOLS, on the 31st December, 1867, in PROVINCES AND COUNTIES, classified into those:—

(a). Secured by Bond. (b). Those Vested in Local Trustees. (c). Those assigned to the Commissioners in their Corporate Capacity. (d). Those Vested in the Board.

COUNTY AND PROVINCE	Secured by Bond.		Vested in Trustees.		Assigned.		Vested in Commissioners.		Observations
	Houses.	Schools.	Houses.	Schools.	Houses.	Schools.	Houses.	Schools.	
Armagh,	2	2	25	31	10	12	18	20	
Armagh,	2	3	11	16	—	—	7	12	
Cavan,	—	—	31	24	5	5	3	4	
Down,	2	9	47	40	8	8	33	36	
Down,	5	7	33	33	3	4	6	10	
Fermanagh,	7	7	9	11	7	7	7	9	
Londonderry,	—	—	22	27	4	5	7	12	
Monaghan,	1	1	14	19	—	—	10	12	
Tyrone,	5	5	32	35	14	14	20	24	
Total,	24	27	204	235	51	59	111	131	
Clare,	—	—	17	23	9	15	16	25	
Cork,	7	11	79	123	5	8	36	61	
Kerry,	7	7	28	54	5	7	40	60	
Limerick,	—	—	12	19	3	5	17	29	
Tipperary,	5	4	31	45	1	1	10	18	
Wexford,	1	2	7	12	5	7	4	7	
Total,	18	24	184	292	28	45	123	201	From this Table are excluded all Schools not on Operation List on 31st December, 1867, such as those in Suspended List, and those in progress of erection.
Galway,	8	10	11	16	—	—	—	—	
Dublin,	—	—	9	17	—	—	19	26	
Kildare,	3	6	14	20	—	—	2	5	
Kilkenny,	1	1	14	19	—	—	6	9	
King's,	—	—	9	12	—	—	7	10	
Longford,	1	1	16	16	—	—	2	2	
Louth,	2	3	14	24	1	1	—	—	
Meath,	4	6	25	42	—	—	9	13	
Queen's,	1	1	6	10	1	2	3	6	
Westmeath,	—	—	20	24	—	—	—	—	
Wexford,	—	—	7	12	—	—	5	9	
Wicklow,	2	4	5	6	—	—	4	8	
Total,	22	32	151	263	2	3	43	80	
Galway,	—	—	24	27	4	8	27	38	
Limerick,	2	3	14	18	3	4	3	4	
Mayo,	—	—	16	20	10	12	40	52	
Monaghan,	—	—	13	19	2	4	14	18	
Sligo,	1	1	10	14	4	5	5	6	
Total,	3	4	77	108	23	33	88	124	
Grand Total,	47	57	614	899	104	137	355	535	= 1,152 houses; 1,365 schools.

[illegible]

PARAGRAPH 4.—NUMBER of VESTED SCHOOLS known to be out of Lease; NUMBER from which the TRUSTEES have been Ejected; NUMBER of which adverse Possession is held; NUMBER Dilapidated or in Ruins; NUMBER SUSPENDED, or not in Operation, and the cause; NUMBER of ACTIONS at Law taken for recovery of Possession of Premises, and for enforcement of Trusts; and NUMBER in which TRUSTEES or other parties refunded GRANTS made by the Board.

Number of Vested Schools known to be out of Lease,	79
Number from which the Trustees have been ejected,	7
Number of which adverse possession is held,	9
Number dilapidated or in ruins,	3
Number of Actions at Law taken for recovery of possession of premises, and for enforcement of Trusts,	—
Number in which Trustees or other parties refunded Grants made by the Board,	3

Number suspended, or not in operation, and the cause:—

Attendance transferred to Model School,	1	Schools having ceased for want of attendance,	14
Attendance transferred to new Vested School,	2	Lay teachers displaced by conventual,	2
Male and female pupils amalgamated,	41	Local disagreement as to management,	3
Attendance insufficient to warrant continuance of Grants,	10	Total,	73

PARAGRAPH 5.—OUTLINE of CONDITIONS, with DATE of MODIFICATIONS of GRANTS, for BUILDING or for FURNISHING and FIFTING UP SCHOOLS.

1831.—EXTRACT from Lord Stanley's Letter to His Grace the Duke of Leinster, on the formation of the Board of National Education in Ireland, adopted as a Rule by the Commissioners:—

"Where aid is sought from the Commissioners for building a school-house, it is required that at least one-third of the estimated expense be subscribed, a site for building, to be approved of by the Commissioners, be granted for the purpose, and that the school-house, when finished, be vested in trustees, to be also approved of by them."

Adopted by Board's minute, 18th December, 1831.

1838.—EXTRACT from Fifth Report of the Commissioners of National Education:—

"The Commissioners will contribute a portion of the expense which may be originally required for fitting up or furnishing a school-house; but provision must be made for keeping the house repaired and furnished."

1842.—EXTRACT from Ninth Report of the Commissioners:—

"The trustees are bound by the terms of the lease to keep the house and furniture in sufficient repair."

"When grants are voted towards the building, &c., of a school-house, the conveyance to trustees must be duly executed before the works are commenced."

"The Commissioners do not make grants to purchase school-houses, nor to purchase, alter, or furnish other houses, for the purpose of being converted into school-houses."

1845.—EXTRACT from Twelfth Report of the Commissioners:—

"In commencing our present report, it is our gratifying duty to express our acknowledgments for the Charter of Incorporation which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased in the course of last year to grant us."

"We have already availed ourselves of it so as to effect a very important improvement in the plan originally adopted, which was for having National school-houses built by aid from the public so conveyed to trustees, as to be secured for the purposes of National education according to the existing National system."

"The course hitherto has been to have the legal title vested in private individuals on the proper trusts, but this has led to much inconvenience, and indeed positive mischief; for, besides difficulties through the deaths of trustees, change of residence, and unwillingness or incapacity to act, there has been a very general neglect as to the keeping of school-houses in repair, and the only remedy for such neglect would be proceedings against the trustees, a course most desirable to be avoided."

"Therefore, being now enabled to take conveyances of property to ourselves in our corporate capacity, we have, according to the recommendation which we have already had the honour of making to your Excellency upon the subject, resolved, that, in every case in which we make a grant for building a National school-house, we shall take upon ourselves the trust for the purchase, and the charge of keeping the premises in repair; leaving, however, the local managers, who in general are not the trustees, just the same right, as to the appointment and removal of teachers, and the general conduct of the school, as they at present possess under our control."

"With respect to the school-houses heretofore built by aid from us, and which are already vested in trustees in the way we have mentioned, we have resolved, according to the permission which your Excellency has granted to us, to accept (when such is the wish of the patrons) transfers of such schools to us, and to undertake the repairs in this case also."

1857.—EXTRACT from Twenty-fourth Report of the Commissioners:—

"Since the month of April, 1857, in compliance with an order of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the architectural branch of the department of National education has been transferred to the Board of Public works; since that date, the erection of the National school-houses, as well as the keeping of the premises, &c. in repair, has been undertaken by the latter Board."

1861.—EXTRACT from Twenty-eighth Report of the Commissioners:—

"We have modified the conditions upon which National schools may be erected with aid from the State, and have made arrangements whereby the school sites may either be vested, as formerly, in trustees to be approved of by us, or be vested in ourselves, in our corporate capacity."

SCALES of BUILDING GRANTS.

1838.—B. O. 18th October, 1838.

Applicants to be informed that Board will grant two-thirds of £1 per child upon the number of children expected to attend the school.

1855.—B. O. 18th May, 1855.

The following increased scale was adopted:—

No. of Pupil.	No. of Children.	Present Grant.			Proposed Grant.			Minimum Expenditure.			Character of School.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	75	35	12	6	90	0	0	125	0	0	Mixed School—single.
2	100	74	3	4	120	0	0	180	0	0	Do do.
3	120	90	0	0	140	0	0	210	0	0	Do do.
4	150	111	3	0	180	0	0	270	0	0	Male and female—1 story—double.
5	200	146	0	0	220	0	0	300	0	0	Do do.

1858.—B. O. 24th December, 1858.

The following increased scale was adopted:—

Class of School.	No. of Children to be accommodated.	Total Estimated Cost including School Furniture and Out-fittings.			Board's Grant.	Description of School.	
		£	s.	d.			
1	00	207	0	0	120	0	Single school-room.
2	75	223	0	0	160	0	Do.
3	100	255	0	0	170	0	Do.
4	120	306	0	0	204	0	Do.
5	150	416	5	0	257	10	Two rooms on ground.
6 A.	150	560	0	0	340	0	Do.—one over the other.
G	200	487	10	0	325	0	Two rooms on ground.
0 A.	200	435	0	0	290	0	Do.—one over the other.

1862.—B. O. 24th October, 1862.

By minute of the Board of this date, modification in the scale of building grants was made to the following effect:—

In many poor localities, where buildings of a less expensive nature than those erected according to the above scale of grants may answer the necessary purposes, the Commissioners will be prepared to grant two-thirds of the expense of erection, provided—

(a.) That the general conditions already specified with regard to building grants be complied with.

(b.) That the erection of such exceptional class of building shall not cost more than £100; and—

(c.) That as regards the character and size of the building, the following essential instructions, laid down by the Board of Works, be carried out:—

1. A floor-pace of six feet for each child.
2. Good mortar-built walls—if of brick, not less than fourteen inches thick; if of stone, not less than eighteen inches thick.
3. A sufficient fire-place with hearth.
4. A roof, with rafters not less than four inches and one-half by one inch and a half, one pair in every foot long, with one collar tie to each pair of rafters twelve inches over the wall plate up to eighteen feet span, and two collar ties above that span, covered with slates of good quality, not smaller than ladies, on strong sawn laths and thorough rendered, the ridge covered with tiles. A thatched roof to be admissible only in very peculiar cases, and under special authority.

5. Strongly made opening sashes, of such size as to give not less than half a superficial foot for each child.
6. Desks and forms, strongly made in proportion of nine inches front of each, for each child.
7. A suitable desk for the master; and a book-case.
8. A privy for each sex, built and made as required for the school, with a urinal cover for boys, and a wall of separation from the school to the privies.
9. Floor, of timber at least one inch thick, on joists not less than four inches by two inches; the timbers bedded at least six inches over the surface of the ground, and supported on sleeper walls. Clay floors to be admissible only under special circumstances.
10. Door of one inch deal, ledged, with a frame four inches and a half by three inches and a half, and stone sill. Good stock-block and thumb-latch.
11. Inscription stone; with the inscription "National School" cut upon it.
12. No native timber to be used, but American spruce not to be excluded.

PARAGRAPH 6.—ABSTRACT of SEVERAL TRUSTS set forth from time to time in LEASES or TRUST-DEEDS, with the DATE of CHANGE or MODIFICATION.

[The Commissioners of National Education transmitted as the return under this paragraph a collection of documents which, it was understood, had been extracted from ORIGINAL LEASES for Vested Schools, preserved in the Education Office, Marlborough-street. This collection of abstracts of Trusts has been carefully compared in the Office of the Royal Commissioners, with the original leases which were lent for the purpose by the Commissioners of National Education. It has been edited, so as to set forth clearly the successive alterations which have been made from time to time, in the Trusts, &c., and will be found, together with the collection of Rules and Regulations annexed to the General Report of the Commissioners.]

PARAGRAPH 7.—CLASSIFICATION OF VESTED SCHOOL-HOUSES, distinguishing those locally vested from those vested in the Board, as to eligibility of site; as to state of repair of roof (distinguishing slated from thatched), walls, windows, and general fabric; as to enclosing wall of premises; as to number, suitability and repair of out-offices; as to sewerage and drainage; as to playground.

PARAGRAPH 11.—CLASSIFICATION OF NON-VESTED SCHOOLS in the same way as VESTED SCHOOLS.

FUNCTION.	LOCALLY VESTED.						VESTED IN BOARD.						NON-VESTED SCHOOLS.					
	Eligibility of Site.			Roof.			Eligibility of Site.			Roof.			Eligibility of Site.			Roof.		
	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Slated.	Thatched.	Others in repair.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Slated.	Thatched.	Others in repair.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Slated.	Thatched.	Others in repair.
CLASSES.																		
Ashtown, . . .	24	3	5	32	.	.	22	1	2	24	1	.	*345	34	31	354	26	2
Ashtown, . . .	17	3	1	21	.	.	6	2	.	8	.	.	129	8	14	136	12	1
Carry, . . .	32	.	1	36	.	.	11	.	.	11	.	.	175	16	12	86	110	1
Carry, . . .	44	.	6	47	1	2	40	.	1	41	.	.	196	.	18	155	59	.
Drom, . . .	35	2	2	46	.	.	16	.	.	10	.	.	277	3	20	294	6	.
Fernanagh, . .	12	.	6	11	7	.	10	2	.	10	2	.	72	7	19	97	64	.
Lansdown, . .	22	2	2	26	.	.	11	.	.	11	.	.	164	4	14	141	50	23
Mongham, . .	21	.	.	21	.	.	10	.	.	9	1	.	107	3	7	83	34	.
Tyros, . . .	39	.	.	20	5	.	33	1	1	31	1	.	255	5	10	190	67	.
Total, . . .	247	10	23	354	14	2	153	6	4	133	5	.	1,073	74	147	1,408	498	27
MUSEUMS.																		
Clare, . . .	27	.	2	26	.	.	45	.	1	45	.	.	111	3	13	73	53	.
Clare, . . .	127	2	3	132	.	.	61	.	3	64	.	.	350	6	30	325	29	2
Kerry, . . .	58	2	10	69	1	.	67	.	.	67	.	.	56	.	28	53	31	.
Lansdown, . .	21	.	.	51	.	.	27	.	1	28	.	.	141	1	8	128	25	.
Tyros, . . .	49	.	.	49	.	.	15	.	.	16	.	.	322	2	2	180	30	1
Waterford, . .	15	.	.	15	.	.	10	.	.	10	.	.	88	.	.	61	7	.
Total, . . .	207	4	15	313	1	.	232	.	5	227	.	.	940	13	80	813	188	3
LEISURE.																		
Carlow, . . .	98	.	8	31	.	.	18	.	.	10	.	.	25	.	2	50	1	.
Dublin, . . .	25	.	.	25	.	.	18	.	.	2	.	.	144	6	20	103	7	.
Edin, . . .	16	.	10	26	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	62	2	6	79	3	1
Kilenny, . . .	22	.	.	22	.	.	6	.	.	6	.	.	120	.	2	120	6	.
King's, . . .	12	.	.	11	1	.	7	.	.	7	.	.	70	5	2	50	10	.
Lansdown, . .	15	.	2	17	.	.	3	.	.	2	.	.	62	.	8	28	23	.
Louth, . . .	28	.	1	29	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	55	3	3	53	8	.
Monk, . . .	46	.	.	46	2	.	4	.	.	4	.	.	110	4	3	101	16	.
Queen's, . . .	11	.	.	10	1	.	8	.	.	8	.	.	66	.	8	69	13	.
Westminster, .	30	.	2	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	.	.	65	14	.
Wexford, . . .	12	1	.	13	.	.	8	.	.	6	.	.	118	1	8	118	9	.
Wicklow, . . .	10	.	.	10	.	.	8	.	.	8	.	.	68	2	7	65	9	.
Total, . . .	585	1	18	270	4	.	64	.	.	64	.	.	1,808	23	75	964	138	1
CONVENTS.																		
Galway, . . .	50	.	.	58	1	.	42	.	1	43	.	.	178	.	12	133	55	2
Lethin, . . .	50	.	1	18	3	.	8	.	.	8	.	.	102	1	46	37	166	.
Mayo, . . .	18	.	1	19	.	.	76	.	5	65	.	.	131	.	50	81	96	.
Monaghan, . .	17	.	1	18	.	.	21	.	.	21	.	.	109	1	46	80	69	1
Sligo, . . .	13	.	1	14	.	.	8	.	.	8	.	.	63	2	20	27	67	.
Total, . . .	167	.	4	107	4	.	135	.	10	145	.	.	603	4	121	308	267	3
CLASSES, . .	247	10	23	354	14	2	153	6	4	133	5	.	1,073	74	147	1,408	498	27
MUSEUMS, . .	207	4	15	313	1	.	232	.	5	227	.	.	940	13	80	813	188	3
LEISURE, . .	585	1	18	270	4	.	64	.	.	64	.	.	1,808	23	75	964	138	1
CONVENTS, . .	167	.	4	107	4	.	135	.	10	145	.	.	603	4	121	308	267	3
GRAND TOTAL,	966	15	40	660	23	2	561	6	19	561	5	.	4,221	113	468	3,043	1,112	34

* In Co. Antrim, information as to site of one Non-vested school not given.

those vested in the Board, as to eligibility of site; as to state of repair of roof (distinguishing to number, suitability and repair of out-offices; as to sewerage and drainage; as to playground.

Schools in the same way as Vested Schools

[illegible]

PARAGRAPH 7.—CLASSIFICATION OF VESTED SCHOOL-HOUSES, distinguishing those locally vested from those vested in the Board, as to eligibility of site; as to state of repair of roof (distinguishing slated from thatched), walls, windows, and general fabric; as to enclosing wall of premises; as to number, suitability and repair of out-offices; as to sewerage and drainage; as to playground.

PARAGRAPH 11.—CLASSIFICATION OF NON-VESTED SCHOOLS in the same way as VESTED SCHOOLS.

	SCHOOLS LOCALLY VESTED						SCHOOLS VESTED IN BOARD						Non-VESTED SCHOOLS					
	Number of with Playground.	Approved.					Number of with Playground.	Approved.					Number of with Playground.	Approved.				
		Specimens		State of Repair.				Specimens		State of Repair.				Specimens		State of Repair.		
		Yes.	No.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.		Yes.	No.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.		Yes.	No.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
Ardrin,	18	12	6	16	1	1	16	14	2	14	.	2	192	146	46	145	23	22
Armagh,	8	6	2	6	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	67	51	16	41	13	12
Carry,	23	19	3	21	.	1	10	10	.	10	.	.	81	65	16	73	11	.
Dungel,	20	13	7	6	6	6	27	24	3	17	6	4	46	37	11	30	13	5
Drom,	10	12	7	14	4	1	8	6	2	7	1	.	130	85	37	96	23	11
Marston,	1	1	.	1	.	.	5	3	2	3	.	8	17	15	4	10	6	1
Londonbury,	9	5	4	8	1	.	7	4	3	5	.	2	85	72	14	70	10	6
Monaghan,	8	5	3	5	1	2	4	4	.	4	.	.	19	16	4	14	4	1
Tyrone,	14	11	3	6	4	4	14	11	3	11	2	1	55	46	9	43	9	1
Total,	110	84	26	85	18	18	85	77	15	72	9	11	678	523	155	514	114	60
Clare,	12	10	2	10	2	1	25	22	3	23	6	.	44	34	12	30	13	4
Cork,	85	72	12	51	21	13	42	32	10	37	1	4	148	141	25	119	20	7
Kerry,	62	48	14	37	2	13	55	52	3	42	4	9	10	31	5	25	4	7
Limerick,	14	14	.	10	2	2	24	22	2	21	2	1	77	58	19	49	28	.
Tipperary,	34	24	10	24	6	4	11	11	.	11	.	.	85	77	18	70	10	6
Waterford,	9	7	2	8	1	.	7	7	.	7	.	.	28	22	6	34	3	1
Total,	207	170	37	140	34	35	174	152	18	147	15	14	428	345	83	333	78	24
Carlow,	12	8	4	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	14	.	14	.	.
Dublin,	7	6	1	5	.	2	4	4	.	5	1	.	101	84	17	60	13	8
Edinboro,	15	9	4	9	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	.	43	38	5	37	5	1
Kilmore,	16	10	3	16	.	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	51	44	7	55	.	1
King's Co.,	5	5	.	5	.	.	5	4	1	5	.	.	40	33	7	36	2	2
Longford,	7	5	2	7	.	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	14	14	.	14	.	.
Louth,	27	18	9	11	12	4	1	1	.	1	.	.	41	22	19	21	17	3
Meath,	23	23	.	21	2	.	4	4	.	4	.	.	32	44	8	41	6	5
Queen's Co.,	0	7	3	8	1	.	8	8	.	8	.	.	39	22	7	34	3	2
Wexford,	22	18	4	21	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	31	7	25	.	3
Woodford,	8	7	1	8	5	.	5	5	.	5	2	.	43	34	5	28	15	.
Wicklow,	8	6	2	4	.	.	5	5	2	5	.	.	23	19	4	15	6	2
Total,	157	126	32	122	27	8	40	36	4	30	4	.	489	403	86	395	67	27
Galway,	19	7	12	8	4	.	35	29	6	31	3	1	83	61	22	43	19	1
Leitrim,	16	11	5	7	2	1	6	5	1	3	.	3	30	24	6	19	7	4
Mayo,	11	9	2	3	3	5	55	44	11	35	7	13	57	45	12	32	23	11
Monaghan,	11	6	3	6	2	1	12	9	4	11	2	.	45	33	12	36	2	7
Sligo,	11	11	.	5	3	4	9	5	1	1	5	.	25	22	3	14	6	3
Total,	68	46	22	31	13	24	115	82	23	81	17	17	240	185	55	155	57	28
UNION,	119	84	35	85	18	18	92	77	15	72	9	11	688	559	129	514	114	60
MUNSTER,	207	170	37	140	34	35	174	152	18	147	15	14	428	345	86	335	78	25
LEINSTER,	157	126	32	122	27	8	40	36	4	36	4	.	489	403	86	395	67	27
CONNAUGHT,	68	46	22	31	13	24	115	82	25	81	17	17	240	185	55	155	57	28
GRAND TOTAL,	531	426	128	379	93	65	421	361	60	334	43	42	1,855	1,459	296	1,399	316	140

PARAGRAPHS 9 and 13.—(9.) NUMBER OF VESTED SCHOOLS having a Second Room, a Class-room, or Number with Earthen, Brick, Flagged, Tiled, or Boarded Floors, and state of repair; Number Blackboard; an insufficient supply of Wall Maps; no Pictorial Charts or Illustrations. (13).

VESTED SCHOOLS.																	
Provinces AND Counties.	With second room under Boarded Floor.	With a Class-room.	With a Library.	Deficient Notes of			Kind of Floors.				State of repair of Floors.			With second room under Brick pavement.	No Blackboard.	Insufficient supply of Maps.	No Pictorial Charts or Illustrations.
				Light-ness.	Yeast-iness.	Stain-iness.	Barren.	Brick.	Flagged.	Tiled.	Boarded.	Good.	Fair.					Bad.
ULSTER.																	
Armagh,	1	0	4	1	2	3	1	1	25	63	9	1	1	5	6	4	37
Cavan,	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	40	54	7	1	1	1	5	6	13
Down,	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	69	32	6	1	2	6	70	10
Fermanagh,	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	54	10	1	4	6	2	7	30
Monaghan,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	40	11	1	1	1	1	11	16
Sligo,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	29	1	1	1	1	1	30	30
Tyrone,	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	96	60	37	5	1	2	1	24	24
Total,	1	14	14	6	10	13	14	2	412	249	100	19	10	14	10	242	242
MUNSTER.																	
Carlow,	1	9	6	1	0	0	0	1	70	63	6	1	1	2	1	10	31
Cork,	3	6	6	0	0	0	0	1	28	26	12	1	0	4	10	10	212
Kerry,	4	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	132	87	64	0	0	0	18	70	70
Limerick,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	47	56	12	2	1	2	1	34	34
Tipperary,	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	68	56	12	1	1	1	1	31	31
Wexford,	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	90	17	6	1	1	1	1	21	21
Total,	15	16	19	3	12	14	12	4	268	235	52	10	3	10	32	300	300
LEINSTER.																	
Dublin,	5	6	2	2	1	1	0	1	50	50	1	1	1	1	1	19	19
Drogheda,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kildare,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kings County,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Longford,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Louth,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meath,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	64	49	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monaghan,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Westmeath,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	25	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wick,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	10	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total,	9	14	17	5	3	14	11	4	250	205	22	10	5	10	10	100	100
CONNAUGHT.																	
Galway,	4	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	70	41	90	1	1	1	1	1	40
Leitrim,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sligo,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1
Donegal,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total,	4	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	250	100	60	3	3	3	3	100	100
SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.																	
ULSTER,	1	14	14	6	10	13	14	2	412	249	100	19	10	14	10	242	242
MUNSTER,	15	16	19	3	12	14	12	4	268	235	52	10	3	10	32	300	300
LEINSTER,	9	14	17	5	3	14	11	4	250	205	22	10	5	10	10	100	100
CONNAUGHT,	4	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	250	100	60	3	3	3	3	100	100
GRAND TOTAL,	37	44	51	17	25	44	39	13	1,380	1,090	230	42	27	37	55	678	678

a Gallery; Number deficient in means for Lighting, for Ventilating, and for Heating Rooms; having an insufficient supply of Desks and Forms; Number having no suitable Book Press; no CLASSIFICATION OF NON-VESTED SCHOOLS in the same way as VESTED SCHOOLS.

Non-Vested Schools.																				Provisional and Quota.
What amount of money was expended in the year ending 31st March 1901.	Vests a Glass-room.	Vests a Gallery.	Deficient House of			Kind of Floor.					State of repair of Floor.			Deficient in means for Lighting, for Ventilating, and for Heating Rooms.	With an insufficient supply of Desks and Forms.	No suitable Book Press.	No sufficient supply of Maps.	No Provisional Class. An.		
			Lighting.	Flooring.	Roofing.	Parquet.	Brick.	Flagged.	Stiled.	Sealed.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.							
30	24	58	12	80	37	37	1	3	8	109	105	54	12	14	45	7	24	208	Thames.	
2	6	13	6	7	7	23	1	1	3	124	120	59	6	13	15	2	27	39	Armagh.	
2	6	13	12	9	6	24	1	4	1	125	117	75	6	2	2	4	30	117	Coram.	
2	20	12	12	9	6	24	1	1	1	140	120	59	20	16	22	4	59	140	Desaut.	
12	23	40	12	39	4	20	1	1	1	217	204	55	12	7	54	6	39	120	Dewa.	
0	0	8	24	24	12	20	1	1	9	46	31	58	12	18	3	1	12	34	Foranagh.	
2	30	13	4	9	4	24	1	1	1	122	143	30	8	7	10	8	10	85	Longmargary.	
4	30	4	20	11	13	21	1	1	1	75	20	23	3	23	1	1	14	31	Longmargary.	
6	30	3	7	7	3	40	1	1	1	215	202	66	9	17	25	8	120	120	Kyrone.	
70	121	127	310	101	54	219	9	12	34	1,204	1,278	480	119	130	103	27	200	1,012	Total.	
14	3	4	12	29	9	26	1	8	9	84	76	35	15	14	6	5	18	58	Maymora.	
22	20	30	41	50	19	54	9	3	3	472	504	123	23	39	40	10	45	132	Clare.	
7	4	32	37	10	27	27	1	1	1	48	32	29	13	12	2	2	30	65	Cork.	
14	27	10	13	23	20	2	1	1	1	108	121	19	8	12	8	4	40	60	County.	
16	34	11	31	13	9	59	1	1	1	182	178	58	58	18	20	5	15	117	Down.	
6	6	6	2	1	1	11	1	1	1	79	70	15	4	3	3	3	7	37	Wickford.	
37	64	75	125	48	79	227	4	25	13	315	720	211	87	81	63	18	290	324	Total.	
2	1	3	3	3	3	4	1	1	1	13	10	5	1	1	2	1	8	14	Leicester.	
29	30	40	12	31	6	2	1	1	1	212	219	24	9	14	22	5	6	66	Carlow.	
7	6	10	7	2	7	6	1	1	1	60	66	26	1	3	1	1	23	24	Dublin.	
6	34	6	4	3	1	77	1	1	1	98	100	14	13	9	7	9	22	24	Kildare.	
6	6	7	3	4	2	14	3	1	1	23	26	11	3	3	4	1	11	34	Kilgarry.	
2	2	4	4	4	1	30	1	1	1	43	44	8	4	2	10	2	16	30	Longford.	
6	4	6	3	1	8	10	3	1	1	17	18	4	1	1	7	1	7	39	Louth.	
7	9	4	1	1	3	21	4	1	1	62	69	20	3	9	17	3	12	60	Monaghan.	
16	5	6	4	3	6	31	1	1	1	62	64	4	0	3	9	1	8	52	Queens.	
5	5	4	11	9	1	22	9	1	1	29	28	40	9	1	1	1	10	27	Westmeath.	
12	8	7	7	3	2	25	4	1	4	81	69	20	17	8	19	0	18	80	Wexford.	
2	19	6	2	19	4	55	1	1	1	60	48	21	8	3	11	1	4	27	Wicklow.	
711	86	109	35	77	35	241	55	7	16	601	754	250	60	48	84	35	224	581	Total.	
58	13	13	31	6	6	70	2	1	1	133	189	74	29	31	36	6	31	123	COVENTRY.	
18	6	6	39	21	20	20	1	1	1	23	41	73	29	24	21	2	34	166	Gloucester.	
6	7	21	27	22	20	20	1	1	1	24	22	38	20	22	28	6	32	119	Leicester.	
8	13	5	10	31	18	74	1	2	3	72	70	60	81	29	28	6	30	118	Manchester.	
3	4	9	20	21	19	60	1	2	1	49	39	40	84	31	34	6	28	73	Wigan.	
37	40	38	229	126	69	942	8	31	6	234	317	232	123	167	136	39	141	537	Total.	
SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.																				
70	121	127	310	101	54	219	9	12	34	1,204	1,278	480	119	130	103	27	200	1,012	UNITED.	
37	64	75	125	48	79	227	4	25	13	315	720	211	87	81	63	18	290	324	IRELAND.	
121	85	109	35	77	35	241	55	7	16	601	754	250	60	48	84	35	224	581	ENGLAND.	
47	43	38	189	126	69	942	8	31	6	234	317	232	123	167	136	39	141	537	SCOTLAND.	
211	322	355	459	263	138	1,195	46	46	67	2,054	2,164	1,283	273	365	464	127	473	2,023	GRAND TOTAL.	

PARAGRAPH 8.—NUMBER OF VERTIC SEMI-CIRCULAR (excluding MONKS) classified: as MALE, FEMALE, MALE and FEMALE combined, and INFANT, in PROVINCES and COUNTIES: NUMBER of each CLASS which at eight square feet of floor space to a child afford accommodation to 30 or fewer; 30 to 50; 50 to 75; 75 to 100; 100 to 150; 150 to 200; 200 to 300; and upwards of 300 respectively.

Provinces and Counties.	20 or fewer.		31 to 50		51 to 75		76 to 100		101 to 150		151 to 200		201 to 300		301 and above.	
	Male Schools.	Female Schools.	Male and Female combined Schools.	Infant Schools.	Male Schools.	Female Schools.	Male and Female combined Schools.	Infant Schools.	Male Schools.	Female Schools.	Male and Female combined Schools.	Infant Schools.	Male Schools.	Female Schools.	Male and Female combined Schools.	Infant Schools.
ULSTER.																
Armagh.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cavan.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Down.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fermanagh.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monaghan.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tyrone.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MIDLANDS.																
Carlow.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clare.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
County Kerry.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
County Limerick.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
County Wick.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LEINSTER.																
Dublin.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wexford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
County Wick.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CONNAUGHT.																
Galway.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
County Mayo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
County Sligo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
County Donegal.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MUNSTER.																
County Cork.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
County Kerry.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
County Limerick.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
County Tipperary.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
County Waterford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

PARAGRAPH 10.—NON-VESTED SCHOOL-HOUSES on the 31st of December, 1867, classified into Number that are **IRREDEEMABLE**; Number that are **PRIVATE PROPERTY**, distinguishing those that belong to the **TEACHERS**; Number held on **LEASE**; Number merely rented from Year to Year; and Number for which **TEACHERS** pay **RENT**.

COUNTY.	Number of School-houses.	Number Irredeemable, &c., except not used for Schoolhouse Purposes collectively.	Number Private Property (as distinguished from Parochial or Congregational).	Number the Property of Teachers or Congregations.	Number belonging to Teachers.	Number held on Lease.	Number merely rented from Year to Year.	Number for which Teachers pay Rent.
ANTRIM,	306	88	95	313	3	127	27	12
ARMAGH,	125	31	52	73	6	44	16	6
CARRO,	167	16	121	44	23	26	64	73
DONEGAL,	196	34	125	76	4	39	45	18
DOWN,	213	29	75	187	3	71	21	8
FERRISBURGH,	93	2	61	29	5	15	33	43
LONDONDERRY,	157	47	88	69	2	52	26	21
MONAGHAN,	103	5	50	53	4	18	14	10
TYRONE,	215	42	119	96	13	58	25	29
Ulster Total,	1,025	294	780	536	62	450	271	229
CLARE,	96	8	50	40	1	12	34	8
CORK,	292	15	98	164	3	167	21	11
KERRY,	50	4	45	14	4	14	16	18
LIMERICK,	25	25	44	51	7	35	23	15
TIPPERARY,	166	18	37	119	4	51	8	3
WATERFORD,	57	7	21	36	1	18	3	1
Munster Total,	725	77	305	430	20	238	155	57
CARLOW,	23	3	10	13	5	11	—	5
DUBLIN,	112	10	35	77	4	76	13	1
KILDARE,	53	6	18	38	1	19	3	—
KILKENNY,	95	5	29	66	3	12	1	2
KING'S,	65	6	34	29	1	23	7	4
LONGFORD,	54	1	25	29	2	3	15	13
LOUTH,	41	3	16	25	4	24	7	—
MONMOUTH,	81	20	29	55	2	35	5	3
QUINN'S,	63	3	29	34	1	19	4	1
WESTMIDLAND,	50	10	18	41	3	38	7	6
WEXFORD,	94	29	25	69	—	35	5	2
WICKLOW,	52	6	18	34	—	12	11	1
Leinster Total,	793	109	286	507	25	307	77	35
GALWAY,	138	10	96	42	4	38	16	9
LEITRIM,	125	2	100	25	26	15	50	49
MAYO,	145	13	91	54	6	24	36	25
ROSCOMMON,	109	16	65	44	7	29	32	26
SLEIGH,	94	1	75	19	17	13	41	39
Connacht Total,	611	42	427	184	60	119	175	148
Grand Total,	3,754	522	1,797	1,957	167	1,114	678	463

NOTE.—The foregoing numbers do not include the Poor Law Union, Gael, or Lardin Ardrin Schools, which form part only of the Establishments with which they are connected. There are also numerous unclassified schools for which returns could not be obtained.

PARAGRAPH 14.—NUMBER and CLASSIFICATION of NON-VESTED SCHOOLS according to RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION of PATRONS, distinguishing LAY and CLERICAL.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES	R. C. Management.		R. C. Management.		Presbyterian Management.		Other Management.		Joint Management, and Protestant and R. C.	Workmen Schools.	Old Schools.	Lapsed Anglican Schools.	Total.
	Clerical.	Lay.	Clerical.	Lay.	Clerical.	Lay.	Clerical.	Lay.					
Astoria,	17	44	54	4	177	85	23	4	—	7	—	—	415
Armagh,	16	26	65	1	57	6	8	10	1	—	—	—	180
Caron,	5	7	106	13	8	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	167
Down,	29	35	97	5	57	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	331
Down,	8	39	68	11	122	45	10	1	—	2	—	—	297
Fermanagh,	4	12	51	6	15	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	92
Londonderry,	14	45	36	2	55	29	1	1	—	5	—	1	187
Monaghan,	9	29	62	2	15	7	—	—	—	4	—	—	119
Tyrone,	40	24	87	5	47	12	5	5	—	5	—	—	236
Total,	142	355	636	49	503	156	52	22	2	32	—	1	1,610
Clare,	2	7	106	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	126
Cork,	14	4	209	4	3	2	2	3	2	17	2	—	353
Kerry,	4	—	73	10	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	98
Limerick,	2	15	119	5	1	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	149
Tipperary,	4	7	184	9	—	—	1	—	1	9	3	—	258
Waterford,	2	8	64	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	84
Total,	28	47	645	33	4	2	3	6	4	49	6	—	1,025
Callow,	—	2	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Delia,	8	5	135	15	1	—	1	—	—	2	3	2	173
Kilmore,	2	2	38	7	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	—	74
Kilenny,	2	14	106	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	135
Kings,	—	7	48	3	1	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	79
Longford,	3	1	65	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	74
Leath,	1	4	40	6	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	57
Meath,	6	3	83	7	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	127
Queen's,	—	8	39	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	75
Westmeath,	3	2	69	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	100
Wexford,	—	—	118	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	128
Wicklow,	6	5	39	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	73
Total,	31	62	905	59	7	1	3	2	1	35	6	2	1,114
Galway,	2	11	138	20	—	1	1	—	—	10	2	—	185
Laurin,	8	22	116	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	180
Mayo,	1	8	142	18	3	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	182
Roscommon,	4	15	121	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	152
Sligo,	1	4	82	0	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	104
Total,	16	59	599	55	16	1	1	—	—	29	3	1	778
Grand Total,	217	414	5,005	195	224	200	59	30	7	145	19	4	4,630

PARAGRAPH 15.—TABULATED SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS, VESTED AND NON-VESTED, situated on Church, be cut off by an enclosing wall, or otherwise, and whether there is a common, or a separate or over Churches, Chapels,

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Vested Schools.																
	Situated on Church, Chapel, Meeting-house, Convent or Religious Ground.										No other of Ireland which is open.				No other of Ireland which is open.		
	Situated on				Cut off by		With schools in common.		With schools in common.		No other of Ireland which is open.				No other of Ireland which is open.		
	Total.				Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.				Total.		
	Church.	Chapel.	Meeting-house.	Convent or Religious Ground.	Enclosing wall.	Other means.	Separate.	Common.	Separate.	Common.	Church.	Chapel.	Meeting-house.	Convent or Religious Ground.	Church.	Chapel.	Meeting-house.
ULSTER.																	
Armagh.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Down.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Donegal.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Fermanagh.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Londonderry.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Monaghan.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Tyrone.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Total.	7	7			14		14		14		7						
MUNSTER.																	
Cork.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Kerry.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Limerick.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Tipperary.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Wicklow.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Total.	5	5			10		10		10		5						
LEINSTER.																	
Dublin.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Wexford.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Kilkenny.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Longford.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Louth.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Meath.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Queen's.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Westmeath.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Wicklow.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Total.	9	9			18		18		18		9						
CONNAUGHT.																	
Galway.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Leitrim.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Mayo.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Sligo.	1	1			2		2		2		1						
Total.	4	4			8		8		8		4						
SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.																	
ULSTER.	7	7			14		14		14		7						
MUNSTER.	5	5			10		10		10		5						
LEINSTER.	9	9			18		18		18		9						
CONNAUGHT.	4	4			8		8		8		4						
GRAND TOTAL.	25	25			50		50		50		25						

Chapel, Meeting-house, Convent or Monastic Ground; if on any of these, whether school premises entrance; whether schools though not on, adjoin such ground; and Number of Schools held under or Meeting-houses.

[illegible]

PARAGRAPH 16.—"SUCCESSIVE RULES, with the DATES of their MODIFICATION, respecting the Use, before and after school hours, and on Sundays, and at other times, of School-rooms, Vested and Non-Vested."

1834. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

No. 2.—One day in each week (independently of Sunday) is to be set apart for the religious instruction of the children, on which day each pastor or other persons so approved of by the parents or guardians of the children, shall have access to them for that purpose, whether these pastors have signed the original application or not.

No. 3.—The managers of schools are also expected, should the parents of any of the children desire it, to afford convenient opportunity and facility for the same purpose, either before or after the ordinary school business (as the managers may determine), on other days of the week.

1835. REGULATIONS AND DIRECTIONS.

Section VI., Par. 3.—The Commissioners understood that they are not in ordinary cases to exercise control over school-houses on Sundays, or beyond the hours of instruction on other days; that control being left to the local conductors of the school. But they expect that no use shall be made of the school-rooms tending to contention, such as the holding of political meetings in them; and that they shall not be converted into places of public worship. Such use made of a school-house, built by aid from the Commissioners, will be held to be a violation of the principles of the National Education system; such a use made of a school-house received, after its establishment, into connexion with the Board, they will regard as a sufficient reason for withholding further aid, and dissolving the connexion.

1835. RULES.

Section VII., Par. 3.—The Commissioners do not desire in ordinary cases to exercise control over school-houses on Sundays, or beyond the hours of instruction on other days; that control being left to the local managers. But, they require that no use of them shall be made tending to contention, such as the holding of political meetings in them, or bringing into them political petitions or documents of any kind for signature; and that they shall not be converted into places of public worship. Such use made of a school-house built by aid from the Commissioners, will be held to be a violation of the principles of the National Education system. Such a use made of a school-house taken, after its establishment, into connexion with the Board, they will regard as a sufficient reason for withholding further aid.

1841. ANNUAL REPORT.—Explanatory Paper relative to the Letter from the Chief Secretary for Ireland, bearing date October, 1831.

Par. 7.—The Board understands that they are not, in ordinary cases, to exercise control over the use of the school-rooms on Sundays, that control being left to the local conductors of the school; but, that if any use be made of them tending to contention and well-founded complaints between adverse parties, it is competent for the Board to interfere for the purpose of remedying the evil.

1842. RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Section III., Par. 3.—The Commissioners require that no use shall be made of the school-rooms for any purpose tending to contention, such as the holding of political meetings in them, or bringing into them political petitions or documents of any kind for signature; and that they shall not be converted into places of public worship. The Commissioners require the school-rooms to be used exclusively for the purposes of education; and any breach of this rule will be held to be a violation of the principles of the National Education system.

EXTRACT FROM TRUST DEEDS.

Par. 5.—No meetings of any kind whatever shall be permitted to be held in the school-houses, or in any part or room thereof, or on the premises conveyed, except such as relate to the business of the school; no political petition or document shall be brought into the school-houses or premises, or any part thereof, for signature or otherwise; and neither the houses nor any part of it shall be converted into a place of public worship, or used for any purpose save that of such school.

1843. RULES AND REGULATIONS: Part I., § III.

Par. 1.—In non-vested schools the Commissioners do not, in ordinary cases, exercise control over the use of school-houses on Sundays, or before or after the school hours on the other days of the week; such use being left altogether to the local pastors or managers, of all religious persuasions, subject to the interference of the Board in cases leading to contention or abuse.

Par. 2.—No National school-house shall be employed at any time, even temporarily, as a stated place of Divine worship of any religious community, or for the celebration or administration of the sacraments or rites of any church.

Par. 3.—No aid will be granted to a school held in a place of worship, nor will the Commissioners sanction the transfer of an existing school to a place of worship, even for a temporary period.

Par. 4.—When a school-room is in any way connected with a place of worship, there must not be any direct or indirect communication between the school-room and such place of worship.

Par. 5.—Vested school-houses must be used exclusively for the education of the pupils attending them; except on Sundays, when they may be employed for Sunday-schools, with the sanction of the pastors or managers, subject, in cases leading to contention or abuse, to the interference of the Commissioners.

Par. 6.—No political meetings shall be held in National school-houses, whether vested or non-vested; nor shall any political business whatsoever be transacted therein.

PARAGRAPH 17.—NUMBER of NON-VESTED SCHOOLS, with the RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION of the PATRONS, against which REPORTS have been made during the last FIVE YEARS of the INFRACTION of RULES relating to RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

Nine cases of Infraction of Rules relating to Religious Worship have been reported during the last five years, as follows:—

All under Protestant management.	{	One in which the Patron was of the Established Church.	
		Five " " " Presbyterian.	
		Three " " " of other Protestant denominations.	

PARAGRAPH 18.—SUCCESSIVE RULES, with DATES of their MODIFICATION, respecting the use of Religious Symbols, or Inscriptions upon the exterior of the Schools, or upon the exterior of the School Premises.

1835. RULES AND REGULATIONS, SEC. VI.

Par. 2.—It is expected that when any school is received by the Board into connexion with it, the inscription "National School" shall be put up conspicuously on the school-house; and that in building school-houses, partly by funds entrusted to the Commissioners, a stone shall be built into the wall, having that inscription cut in it.

1836. INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS.

The inscription "National School" is to be put up conspicuously on the outside of the school-house.

1838. GENERAL REGULATIONS, SEC. V.

Par. 2.—When any school is received by the Commissioners into connexion with them, the inscription "National School," and no other, shall be put up conspicuously on the school-house; and when a school-house is built partly by aid from them, a stone is to be introduced into the wall having that inscription cut upon it.

1853. RULES AND REGULATIONS, PART I, SEC. III.

Par. 2.—When any school is received by the Commissioners into connexion with them, the inscription "National School," and no other, shall be put up conspicuously on the school-house; and when a school-house is built partly by aid from them, a stone is to be introduced into the wall, having that inscription cut upon it.

This rule is not to be understood as precluding the addition to the terms "National School" of the description of children for whom the school is designed, as Male, Female, or Infant, or of the proper local designation of the city, town, parish, street, village, or townland in which the school may be situated, or to the name of the founder being stated on the inscription.

sation of the city, town, parish, street, village, or townland, in which the school may be situated; but the Commissioners will not sanction the inscription of any title of a denominational character, or which may appear to them to indicate that the school is one peculiarly belonging to any particular religious body.

1854. RULES AND REGULATIONS, SEC. X.

Par. 1.—When any school is received by the Commissioners into connexion with them, the inscription "National School" shall be put up in plain and legible characters on the school-house, or on such other place as may render it conspicuous to the public. When a school-house is built partly by aid from the Commissioners, a stone is to be introduced into the wall having that inscription cut upon it. The Commissioners will not, when granting aid in future, sanction the inscription of any title of a denominational character, or which may appear to them to indicate that the school is one belonging to any particular religious body. The Commissioners, however, do not object to the terms Male, Female, or Infant, or to the proper local designation of the city, town, parish, street, village, or townland in which the school may be situated, or to the name of the founder being stated on the inscription.

Par. 3.—No emblems or symbols of a denominational nature shall be exhibited in the school-room during the hours of mutual instruction; nor will the Commissioners, in future, grant aid to any school which exhibits on the exterior of the buildings any such emblems.

Par. 4.—No emblems or symbols of a political nature shall at any time be exhibited in the school-room, or affixed to the exterior of the buildings, nor shall any placards whatsoever be affixed thereto.

PARAGRAPH 19.—REPORTS OF INFRACTION of the RULES as to the Use of the Schools for POLITICAL PURPOSES, during the last five years.

Three cases of infraction of the rules of the Board as to the use of schools for political purposes have been reported during the last five years.

St. PETER'S MALE NATIONAL SCHOOL, DUBLIN.

In this case a notice subverting on the Adelaide Hospital was posted on the walls of the school-house.

The manager was informed that it was contrary to rule to post the notice; and requested to observe the Board's Rules in future.

The manager was informed that it is contrary to rule to allow any society to hold meetings in National schools when at such meetings political newspapers are read by persons present.

ROSSMORE NATIONAL SCHOOL, Co. CORK.

The magistrates of Ballinacorney and Drominacorney Petty Sessions called attention of the Commissioners to the conduct of the teacher in allowing a placard placed to be posted on the door of his school-house.

The teacher was excused from blame in this case; but the Commissioners expressed surprise that the manager did not order the removal of the placard which they considered of a very objectionable character. Manager also informed of rule bearing on the subject.

MURRAN'S PARISH NATIONAL SCHOOL, Co. WICK.

The school was used as a reading-room and news-room by a Young Men's Society.

* In the year 1868, after the word "whosoever" in the foregoing rule, and before the words "be affixed thereto," there were introduced the additional words—"except such as refer to the legitimate business of school management."

PARAGRAPH 20.—COPIES OF PRESENT PLANS of different grades of Schools, with estimates of expense.

The plans and specifications used by the National Board for their different grades of schools, are published by them in printed forms, which need not be reproduced here. The scale of grants for the various grades of schools is also given in their printed rules and regulations, part 2, § 2, as follows:—

The following is the scale of Grants for the erection of School-houses, whether vested in Trustees or in the Commissioners.

Class of School.	No. of Children to be accommodated.	Total Estimated Cost, including School Furniture and Out-fittings.	Board's Grant.	Description of School.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	60	207 0 0	138 0 0	Single School-room.
2	75	225 0 0	150 0 0	Do.
3	100	255 0 0	170 0 0	Do.
4	120	305 0 0	204 0 0	Do.
5	150	415 5 0	277 10 0	Two rooms at ground.
5 A	150	360 0 0	240 0 0	Do.—one over the other.
6	200	487 10 0	325 0 0	Two rooms at ground.
6 A	200	430 0 0	290 0 0	Do.—one over the other.

PARAGRAPH 21.—NUMBER of APPLICANT CASES, distinguishing VESTED and NON-VESTED SCHOOLS, in each of the last ten years; NUMBER of SCHOOLS, of each class, to which GRANTS were made, and the number refused; and of the BUILDING GRANTS, the number that were subsequently abandoned.

[1856 to 1867.]

YEAR	Total No. of Applicant Cases.	Building Grants made to Vested Schools.			Building Grants made to Non-vested Schools.			Building Grants subsequently abandoned.	Applications withdrawn, or allowed by local parties to lapse, or still pending.	
		No. of Applications.	Allowed.	Refused.	No. of Applications.	Allowed.	Refused.		Building Grants.	Salary and Bursar.
1856	278	37	15	22	241	148	93	4	8	3
1857	270	23	10	13	247	150	97	3	5	6
1858	300	40	12	28	260	191	69	5	16	3
1859	345	54	26	28	291	211	80	4	8	4
1860	342	63	25	38	279	211	68	7	17	4
1861	378	42	21	21	336	165	171	0	7	—
1862	322	32	13	19	290	124	166	—	11	5
1863	221	48	21	27	173	127	46	—	14	2
1864	228	49	23	26	179	120	59	—	5	2
1865	198	42	23	19	156	114	42	—	14	7

PARAGRAPH 22.—NUMBER of SCHOOLS, NON-VESTED and VESTED, struck off the Roll each year since 1831.

	Non-vested (Operation Act)	Vested (Operation Act)		Non-vested (Operation Act)	Vested (Operation Act)
1st Report, 1834.	82	—	18th Report, 1851.	84	—
2nd " 1835.	—	—	19th " 1852.	101	—
3rd " 1836.	75	—	20th " 1853.	73	—
4th " 1837.	59	—	21st " 1854.	43	—
5th " 1838.	45	—	22nd " 1855.	197	—
6th " 1839.	—	—	23rd " 1856.	116	—
7th " 1840.	48	—	24th " 1857.	123	1
8th " 1841.	67	—	25th " 1858.	110	—
9th " 1842.	74	—	26th " 1859.	91	5
10th " 1843.	72	—	27th " 1860.	82	9
11th " 1844.	31	—	28th " 1861.	75	1
12th " 1845.	48	—	29th " 1862.	64	1
13th " 1846.	62	—	30th " 1863.	60	—
14th " 1847.	60	—	31st " 1864.	61	2
15th " 1848.	89	—	32nd " 1865.	68	—
16th " 1849.	100	—	33rd " 1866.	62	2
17th " 1850.	85	—	34th " 1867.	70	—

NOTE.—To promote equality, the Board is supplied from the Commissioners' Annual Reports.

The first section of statistics of grants is given in the 1st Report (1834).

There was no construction of schools of schools given in Report for year 1835, as in that year 1835.

Of the Operation Schools struck off the Roll, many were so removed merely from their having become incorporated with others—such as new departments amalgamated with existing departments, &c. In a few cases (two or three), Vested Schools became Non-vested through insolvency of the school or the trustees of the school, and where possession having been maintained, the Commissioners ordered the removal by striking the schools off their Roll.

PARAGRAPH 2.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF PATRONS according to Religious Denominations, distinguishing between Lay and Clerical, and the Number of Schools under each.

COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.	Established Church Patrons.				Roman Catholic Patrons.				Protestant Patrons.				Dissenting Patrons.				Total Patrons.	Total No. of Schools.	Total No. of Teachers.	Total No. of Pupils.
	Lay.		Clerical.		Lay.		Clerical.		Lay.		Clerical.		Lay.		Clerical.					
	No. of Patrons.	No. of Schools.	No. of Patrons.	No. of Schools.	No. of Patrons.	No. of Schools.	No. of Patrons.	No. of Schools.	No. of Patrons.	No. of Schools.	No. of Patrons.	No. of Schools.	No. of Patrons.	No. of Schools.						
ULSTER.																				
Armagh,	21	43	12	23	5	9	20	72	77	68	81	481	4	4	10	21	14	9		
Cavan,	8	19	3	8	8	18	31	24	2	11	25	18	1	1	1	1	6	1		
Down,	19	20	20	24	4	9	49	164	7	10	30	97	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Fermanagh,	15	26	4	7	4	15	11	72	48	59	77	320	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Longford,	25	17	6	12	4	7	17	70	2	5	29	10	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Louth,	30	48	12	28	8	7	20	68	10	14	38	14	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Monaghan,	12	18	2	5	1	2	6	28	10	14	38	14	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Tyrone,	21	38	22	35	20	17	28	151	69	10	35	66	7	4	6	1	1	1		
Total,	208	268	85	185	69	78	212	812	189	229	332	544	29	20	27	43	4	42	29	1
MUNSTER.																				
Clare,	2	10	1	5	2	8	47	168												
Cork,	6	13	10	10	6	8	180	446	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Kerry,	2	7	4	6	11	10	43	248					1	1	1	1	1	1		
Limerick,	30	30	3	3	3	8	69	118					1	1	1	1	1	1		
Tipperary,	7	12	3	4	8	10	56	201					1	1	1	1	1	1		
Waterford,	8	20	1	2	2	5	21	82					1	1	1	1	1	1		
Total,	54	95	31	40	50	52	368	1,186	2	2	2	6	5	15	2	2	18	17	10	1
LEINSTER.																				
Carlow,	1	5			9	2	23	36												
Dublin,	3	2	3	3	16	51	42	182				1	1							
Kildare,	3	5	2	2	6	7	22	30												
Wicklow,	3	10	1	2	4	2	14	110												
Sligo,	4	7			2	4	10	70					1	1	1	1	1	1		
Longford,	1	2	2	2	1	2	10	30					1	1	1	1	1	1		
Louth,	6	6	2	2	6	9	20	68					1	1	1	1	1	1		
North,	6	15	2	2	8	9	28	112					1	1	1	1	1	1		
Queen's,	3	14	1	1	3	3	12	48												
Westmeath,	4	4	4	4	8	3	21	71												
Wexford,	1	1			6	7	42	110												
Wickham,	2	7	2	2	4	3	10	72												
Total,	42	98	28	21	60	77	344	1,195				7	5	1	2	4	8	27	35	1
CONNAUGHT.																				
Galway,	14	23			26	41	71	247	1	1			1	1						
Leitrim,	7	24	4	4	18	25	37	168					1	1						
Mayo,	19	45	4	4	15	25	37	168					1	1						
Sligo,	3	6	2	2	6	9	24	105	1	1										
Total,	53	125	18	18	65	100	349	748	2	2	2	10	3	3	1	2	7	6	20	1
SUMMARY.																				
ULSTER,	208	268	85	185	69	78	212	812	189	229	332	544	29	20	27	43	4	42	29	1
MUNSTER,	54	95	31	40	50	52	368	1,186	2	2	2	6	5	15	2	2	18	17	10	1
LEINSTER,	42	98	28	21	60	77	344	1,195				7	5	1	2	4	8	27	35	1
CONNAUGHT,	53	125	18	18	65	100	349	748	2	2	2	10	3	3	1	2	7	6	20	1
GRAND TOTAL,	357	566	202	264	284	367	1,160	4,000	203	261	318	1,161	67	64	43	68	38	119	146	4

PARAGRAPH 4.—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS UNDER PRESBYTERIAN MANAGEMENT, OF LOCAL COMMITTEE WITH PRESBYTERIAN CORRESPONDENT, PREVIOUS TO 1840.

ULSTER.

Schools under Presbyterian Managers.			Schools under Local Committee, with Presbyterian Correspondent.		
County.	School.	Manager.	County.	School.	Manager.
ANTRIM.	Castlederg or Aldoo.	Rev. Dr. Reid, then James Ritchie, esq., then Dr. J. Gordon.	ANTRIM.	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. W. Gladys.
	Upper Toney Drain.	William Milne, esq.		Woolly Gap.	Do.
	Broughshane.	Mr. William Aldoo.		Wigmore.	Rev. J. Hill.
	Kilrea.	Rev. Dr. Reid, then John Keith, esq.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. C. Porter.
	Ballyvaughan, Male and Female.	John H. Campbell, esq.		Woolton.	Rev. Dr. Reid, then John M. Gordon, esq.
	Obagh.	Charles Kirkpatrick.		Taghmonagh, North.	Rev. R. Black.
	Trillick.	Rev. William J. Keppel.		Dunagall.	Rev. J. Gladys.
	Ballyvaughan, Agricultural.	Do.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Hill.
	Malinbeg.	Rev. David Tait.		Longshore, No. 1.	Rev. Dr. Reid.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. William J. Keppel.		Kilfisk, Malinbeg.	Rev. J. M. Keppel.
	Glenties.	Rev. William J. Keppel.		Castlederg, Male and Female.	Rev. Dr. Reid.
	Harland.	Rev. William J. Keppel.		Longshore, No. 2.	Rev. W. Gladys.
	Malinbeg.	Rev. J. Keppel.		Harland.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Kilrea.	Rev. J. M. Keppel.		Malinbeg.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.		Malinbeg.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Cratogeom.	Rev. C. Porter.		Malinbeg.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. C. Porter.		Malinbeg.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. C. Porter.		Malinbeg.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. C. Porter.		Malinbeg.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. C. Porter.		Malinbeg.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. C. Porter.		Malinbeg.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. C. Porter.		Malinbeg.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. C. Porter.		Malinbeg.	Rev. J. Keppel.
ARMAGH.	Temple Meeting-house.	Rev. S. Linn.	ARMAGH.	Leaham.	Rev. F. S. Henry.
	Charlemont-place, Male and Female.	Rev. F. S. Henry.		Richmond.	Rev. T. Hopton, then Mr. H. Linn.
	Markish.	Rev. J. Fisher.		Ballyvaughan, Male and Female.	Rev. T. Hopton.
	Common Male and Female.	James Armstrong, esq.		Ballyvaughan, Male and Female.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. W. D. Kinn.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Loghinagh.	Rev. S. Thompson.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Armagh.	Rev. J. Porter.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Robert's Weaver Male and Female.	John Reid Allen, esq.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Cratogeom.	William Thompson, esq.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Kilrea.	Alexander Stewart, esq.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Armagh Male and Female.	James Keppel, esq.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Armagh.	Rev. William Keppel.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. F. Keppel.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Cratogeom.	Rev. S. G. Nelson.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Cratogeom Male and Female.	Rev. S. G. Nelson.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Cratogeom.	Rev. J. Keppel.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
CAYNE.	Common Male and Female.	James Armstrong, esq.	CAYNE.	Leaham.	Rev. F. S. Henry.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. W. D. Kinn.		Richmond.	Rev. T. Hopton, then Mr. H. Linn.
	Loghinagh.	Rev. S. Thompson.		Ballyvaughan, Male and Female.	Rev. T. Hopton.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. W. D. Kinn.		Ballyvaughan, Male and Female.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Loghinagh.	Rev. S. Thompson.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. W. D. Kinn.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Loghinagh.	Rev. S. Thompson.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. W. D. Kinn.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Loghinagh.	Rev. S. Thompson.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. W. D. Kinn.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Loghinagh.	Rev. S. Thompson.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. W. D. Kinn.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Loghinagh.	Rev. S. Thompson.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. W. D. Kinn.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Loghinagh.	Rev. S. Thompson.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. W. D. Kinn.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Loghinagh.	Rev. S. Thompson.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. W. D. Kinn.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Loghinagh.	Rev. S. Thompson.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. W. D. Kinn.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
DOWN.	Armagh.	Rev. J. Porter.	DOWN.	Leaham.	Rev. F. S. Henry.
	Robert's Weaver Male and Female.	John Reid Allen, esq.		Richmond.	Rev. T. Hopton, then Mr. H. Linn.
	Cratogeom.	William Thompson, esq.		Ballyvaughan, Male and Female.	Rev. T. Hopton.
	Kilrea.	Alexander Stewart, esq.		Ballyvaughan, Male and Female.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Armagh Male and Female.	James Keppel, esq.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Armagh.	Rev. William Keppel.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. F. Keppel.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Cratogeom.	Rev. S. G. Nelson.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Cratogeom Male and Female.	Rev. S. G. Nelson.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Cratogeom.	Rev. J. Keppel.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.
	Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.		Ballyvaughan.	Rev. J. Keppel.

PARAGRAPH 4.—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS UNDER PRESBYTERIAN MANAGER, OR LOCAL COMMITTEE WITH PRESBYTERIAN CORRESPONDENT, PREVIOUS TO 1840—continued.

ULSTER—continued.

Schools under Presbyterian Manager.			Schools under Local Committee, with Presbyterian Correspondent.		
County.	School.	Manager.	County.	School.	Manager.
LONDONDERRY.	Finlagh, . . .	Rev. W. Moore.	Down—con.	Downham, . . .	Rev. J. Foster.
	Stranmillis Rowley, . .	Rev. W. Moore, then Mr. Charles Gault.		Ballyshannon, . . .	Rev. Mr. O'Shaughnessy.
	Stranmillis Dysart, . .	Mr. Charles Gault.		Kesh, . . .	Rev. J. Allen.
	Lobby, . . .	Do.		Ballyvaughan, . . .	Rev. J. Scott Foster.
	Kesh, . . .	Rev. Mr. Lynn.		Ballyvaughan, . . .	Mr. H. Sargent.
	Canagh Hill, . . .	Rev. W. Lynn.		Armagh, . . .	Mr. W. Douglas, ex.
	Magilligan, . . .	Rev. W. Moore.		Magilligan, . . .	Mr. H. Sargent.
MONAGHAN.	Taney, . . .	Rev. J. Harper.	LONDONDERRY.	Kesh, . . .	Rev. J. Sargent.
	Lisrim, . . .	Rev. J. Arnold.		Crags, . . .	Rev. J. Wilson, then Mr. W. McGee.
	Lisrim, . . .	Do.		Magilligan, . . .	Rev. J. Wilson, then William Glendon, ex.
TIRONE.	Doonally, . . .	Rev. J. Dudge.		Lough, . . .	J. Alexander, ex.
	Stranmillis, . . .	Rev. J. Dudge.		Monaghan, . . .	Rev. W. Moore, then Mr. J. McGee.
	Stranmillis, . . .	Mr. W. Buchanan.		Corrib, . . .	Rev. W. Lynn.
	Stranmillis, . . .	M. Moore, ex.		Grange, . . .	Rev. J. Whelan.
	Stranmillis, . . .	George Tennant, ex.	MONAGHAN.	Monaghan, . . .	Rev. J. Harper.
	Stranmillis, . . .	Mr. J. Shields.		Lisrim, . . .	Rev. G. D. O'Neill.
	Stranmillis, . . .	Rev. J. Shields.		Canaghan, . . .	Rev. J. Harper, then Rev. G. O'Neill.
TIRONE.	Stranmillis, . . .	Thomas Hutton, ex., then Robert McGee, ex.		Tullaghan, . . .	Rev. J. Harper.
	Stranmillis, . . .	Rev. J. Henderson.		Stranmillis, . . .	Rev. G. O'Neill.
	Stranmillis, . . .	Rev. G. O'Neill.	TIRONE.	Stranmillis, . . .	Rev. J. Allen.
	Stranmillis, . . .	Rev. G. O'Neill.		Stranmillis, . . .	Do.
	Stranmillis, . . .	Rev. G. O'Neill.		Stranmillis, . . .	Rev. Mr. Lavery.
	Stranmillis, . . .	Rev. G. O'Neill.		Stranmillis, . . .	J. White, ex.
	Stranmillis, . . .	Rev. G. O'Neill.			

MUNSTER.

NR.	NR.
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LEINSTER.

Lowry, . . .	Palmerston, . . .	Rev. J. Wilson.	NR.
Stranmillis, . . .	Stranmillis, . . .	E. Hutton, ex.	

CONNAUGHT.

Mayo, . . .	Tullaghan, . . .	Rev. John Hamilton.	NR.
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NOTE.—The foregoing are the Schools in connection with the Correspondents before the year 1840, the Managers of which are known to have been Presbyterians. There are, however, 104 more in which we are now unable to ascertain the religious denominations of the Managers, as they are not stated in the early records of the Correspondents. It is not improbable that in many of these cases the Managers were Presbyterians.

INSTRUCTIONS:—For corresponding Model, Workrooms, God, Innative Angles, and other Official Schools, state, by Province and Division, the number of Head or Principal, and the number of Assistant Teachers, according to Sex and Religious Denominations. and also classify the Schools into—

(a) those with a staff exclusively of the Established Church; (b) those with an exclusively Roman Catholic staff of Teachers; (c) those with an exclusively Presbyterian Staff; (d) those with a Staff exclusively composed of other Protestant Denominations; (e) and those with a joint Staff of Protestants of any denomination, and Roman Catholics, on the 31st December, 1893.

[illegible]

PARAGRAPH 2.—CLASSIFICATION, IN PARTICULAR AND OTHERWISE, BY RANK, RELATIONS, DEPARTMENT, AND LENGTH OF SERVICE, OF ALL FARM MASTERS IN THE SERVICE ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1867, ACCORDING TO CLASS IN MODEL SCHEDULE.

First Year				Second Year				Third Year				Fourth Year				Fifth Year			
Math		Science		Math		Science		Math		Science		Math		Science		Math		Science	
Std.	Score	Std.	Score	Std.	Score	Std.	Score	Std.	Score	Std.	Score	Std.	Score	Std.	Score	Std.	Score	Std.	Score
101	85	102	78	103	92	104	88	105	75	106	82	107	90	108	85	109	78	110	88
111	72	112	88	113	75	114	95	115	80	116	70	117	85	118	78	119	92	120	85
121	90	122	82	123	78	124	85	125	95	126	88	127	75	128	82	129	90	130	85
131	88	132	75	133	82	134	90	135	78	136	85	137	92	138	80	139	88	140	75
141	78	142	85	143	72	144	88	145	95	146	82	147	75	148	90	149	85	150	78
151	82	152	75	153	88	154	78	155	92	156	85	157	72	158	88	159	75	160	82
161	95	162	80	163	75	164	85	165	98	166	82	167	78	168	90	169	85	170	72
171	88	172	78	173	85	174	92	175	80	176	75	177	88	178	72	179	85	180	78
181	75	182	82	183	78	184	88	185	95	186	80	187	75	188	85	189	78	190	82
191	85	192	72	193	88	194	75	195	92	196	85	197	78	198	90	199	82	200	75

[illegible]

There are also two other classes of Ball Bearings—namely, *Double Groove* and *Washers* Bearings. The number series of parts for these classes are: *single-groove* from 100 to 1000, *double-groove* from 1000 to 10000, and *washers* from 10000 to 100000.

Paragraph 7—**Classification, in Progress and Complete, by Sex, Religious Denomination, and Length of Service, of all Full Members in the service on the 31st December, 1917, distinguishing those in Married Condition.**

[illegible]

[illegible]

FIGURE 1.—NINING, HAY, and ROBERTS DECONTAMINATION of the Shell of PAIR MOLLUSCS at the close of each of the last TEN YEARS.

[illegible]

SECTION X.

Classification of Schools according to Religious Denomination of Pupils.

PARAGRAPH 1.—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS according to PROVINCES and COUNTIES, distinguishing MODEL, WORKHOUSE, GAOL, LUNATIC ASYLUM, and other OFFICIAL SCHOOLS, attended exclusively by ESTABLISHED CHURCH, ROMAN CATHOLIC, or PRESBYTERIAN children; number on the Rolls, and Average Daily Attendance for the Year, and also for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1867.

ORDINARY SCHOOLS.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	Attended exclusively by E. O. Pupils.					Attended exclusively by R. C. Pupils.					Attended exclusively by Pres. Pupils.				
	No. of Schools.	Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.		Quarter ended 31st Dec., 1867.		No. of Schools.	Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.		Quarter ended 31st Dec., 1867.		No. of Schools.	Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.		Quarter ended 31st Dec., 1867.	
		No. of Pupils on Rolls.	Daily Average Attendance.	No. of Pupils on Rolls.	Daily Average Attendance.		No. of Pupils on Rolls.	Daily Average Attendance.	No. of Pupils on Rolls.	Daily Average Attendance.		No. of Pupils on Rolls.	Daily Average Attendance.	No. of Pupils on Rolls.	Daily Average Attendance.
ULSTER.															
Antrim,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Armagh,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Cavan,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Down,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Dublin,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Fermanagh,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Lancashire,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Meath,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Monaghan,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Sligo,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Tyrone,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Total,	10	100	100	100	100	10	100	100	100	100	10	100	100	100	100
MIDDLESEX.															
Gloucester,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Hereford,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Leicester,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Lincoln,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Nottingham,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Shropshire,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Staffordshire,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Warwick,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Worcestershire,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Total,	10	100	100	100	100	10	100	100	100	100	10	100	100	100	100
LANCASHIRE.															
Carlisle,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Dumfries,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Glasgow,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Leeds,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Manchester,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Newcastle,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Sheffield,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
South,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
West,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Yorkshire,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Total,	10	100	100	100	100	10	100	100	100	100	10	100	100	100	100
CONSTITUTION.															
Galway,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Limerick,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Mayo,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Wexford,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Sligo,	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10
Total,	10	100	100	100	100	10	100	100	100	100	10	100	100	100	100
GRAND TOTAL,	10	100	100	100	100	10	100	100	100	100	10	100	100	100	100

PARAGRAPH 1.—NUMBER of SCHOOLS according to PROVINCES and COUNTIES, &c.—continued.

GAOL SCHOOLS.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Attended exclusively by E.C. Pupils.					Attended exclusively by E.C. Pupils.					Attended exclusively by Free Pupils.				
	No. of Schools.	Year ended 31st Dec., 1897.		Quarter ended 30th Dec., 1897.		No. of Schools.	Year ended 31st Dec., 1897.		Quarter ended 31st Dec., 1897.		No. of Schools.	Year ended 31st Dec., 1897.		Quarter ended 31st Dec., 1897.	
		No. of Pupils on Roll.	Daily Average Attendance.	No. of Pupils on Roll.	Daily Average Attendance.		No. of Pupils on Roll.	Daily Average Attendance.	No. of Pupils on Roll.	Daily Average Attendance.		No. of Pupils on Roll.	Daily Average Attendance.		
Tipperary,	1	31	4	4	Classed.	1	17	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	
Wexmouth,	1	17	2	2	2	1	17	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	
Total,	2	48	6	6	6	2	48	6	6	6	2	48	6	6	

LUNATIC ASYLUM SCHOOLS.—N^o. 1.

WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS.

Clee,	7	603	365	473	545	1	1	1	1
Cork,	8	557	485	505	517	1	1	1	1
Kerry,	5	282	189	219	189	1	1	1	1
Limerick,	5	435	319	391	399	1	1	1	1
Tipperary,	4	632	325	385	335	1	1	1	1
Waterford,	2	563	39	192	54	1	1	1	1
Wicklow,	1	164	19	191	60	1	1	1	1
Longford,	1	67	30	57	29	1	1	1	1
North,	4	337	263	258	195	1	1	1	1
Wexmouth,	1	182	78	128	86	1	1	1	1
Galway,	6	638	363	378	364	1	1	1	1
Leitrim,	1	35	47	66	45	1	1	1	1
Sligo,	5	344	206	264	183	1	1	1	1
Roscommon,	1	130	64	363	62	1	1	1	1
Total,	47	5,235	3,651	3,456	2,677	1	1	1	1

PARAGRAPH 2.—NUMBER of SCHOOLS according to Provinces and Counties, distinguishing Mode, by four of the following classes:—Established Church, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, ORDINARY

COUNTY.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on Rolls.				Number of Teachers.	Number on Rolls.			Number of Schools.	Number on Rolls.			Number of Teachers.
		E.C.	R.C.	Pres.	Dis.		E.C.	R.C.	Pres.		E.C.	R.C.	Pres.	
Armagh, . . .	325	7,578	2,444	14,530	1,244	145	9,554	8,136	22,420	3	182	50	20	30
Armagh, . . .	41	2,507	1,045	1,474	243	75	5,274	5,680	2,942	-	-	-	4	568
Caron, . . .	4	134	181	302	30	41	771	5,736	713	4	104	103	14	5
Down, . . .	11	213	692	258	85	220	1,320	9,538	2,363	7	114	216	69	-
Down, . . .	30	3,753	2,152	7,720	371	150	5,326	7,220	16,423	-	-	-	10	800
Fermanagh, . . .	5	131	120	17	38	55	1,344	2,917	100	5	118	207	20	5
Londonderry, . . .	20	1,426	923	5,496	230	219	5,359	5,612	8,205	9	2	212	7	4
Monaghan, . . .	4	112	240	122	14	39	1,405	7,265	2,746	-	-	-	-	-
Tyrone, . . .	48	1,760	1,204	5,250	219	193	3,849	11,159	4,750	-	-	-	3	150
Total, . . .	265	16,811	11,834	34,368	3,510	855	15,819	55,086	45,787	20	842	1,765	143	48
Clare, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	337	4	-	-	-	-	-
Cork, . . .	5	83	51	38	5	21	380	1,150	32	3	102	2	3	4
Cork, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	80	2	-	-	-	-	-
Down, . . .	1	38	1	21	8	9	2	108	2	-	-	-	1	94
Down, . . .	1	66	204	2	1	0	78	411	4	1	20	9	31	-
Waterford, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	47	1,654	24	1	7	37	2	-
Total, . . .	4	169	218	23	20	30	276	4,313	38	4	229	40	28	2
Galway, . . .	1	0	30	2	4	1	2	214	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin, . . .	2	106	2	58	47	15	100	1,502	33	-	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh, . . .	9	76	212	24	53	2	81	564	12	3	3	74	1	-
Kilbrann, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	9	60	123	3	-	-	-	-	-
King's, . . .	1	41	160	16	0	2	12	400	5	-	-	-	-	-
Lough, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	7	107	618	46	-	-	-	-	-
Louth, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	4	39	642	35	-	-	-	2	100
Meath, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	55	605	27	-	-	-	-	52
Queen's, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	37	2	1	47	2	1	-
Westmeath, . . .	1	2	85	4	2	9	4	375	6	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	149	5	-	-	-	-	-
Wicklow, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	148	10	1	52	121	4	-
Total, . . .	7	200	479	13	51	52	210	5,072	173	5	85	594	2	2
Galway, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	41	397	31	-	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	8	255	1,585	64	2	24	58	6	-
Meath, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	12	200	1,751	245	1	49	1	4	5
Queen's, . . .	1	4	818	1	2	7	38	1,604	80	-	-	-	-	11
Sligo, . . .	2	58	340	22	3	13	123	1,400	69	1	3	121	11	1
Total, . . .	3	62	461	28	5	33	286	3,752	250	4	120	180	22	7
Grand Total, . . .	282	18,264	13,579	34,486	3,565	1,048	36,915	73,542	46,045	30	973	3,124	219	67

WORKHOUSE, GYM, LUNATIC ASYLUM, and other OFFICIAL SCHOOLS, attended by two, by three, or other Denominations, specifying which are found together, with Number on Rolls for 1867.

No. on Docks			Number of Sloops	No. on Docks		Number of Sloops	No. on Docks		Number of Sloops	No. on Docks		Number of Sloops	No. on Docks		Number of Sloops	No. on Docks		Number of Sloops	No. on Docks		Occur.
H.C.	Port.	Pass.		H.C.	P.C.		H.C.	P.C.		H.C.	P.C.		H.C.	P.C.		H.C.	P.C.		H.C.	P.C.	
248	462	84	15	135	2,500	22	207	3,000	-	-	-	20	2,510	3,700	-	-	-	20	1,400	104	Antenn.
-	-	-	20	400	3,000	3	10	100	1	20	50	5	1,200	20	1	200	1	-	-	-	Antenn.
-	-	-	225	1,001	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	800	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	Antenn.
-	-	-	82	1,191	5,000	2	20	20	-	-	-	10	1,100	80	2	200	20	-	-	-	Antenn.
7	128	8	34	180	3,127	25	240	2,400	-	-	-	20	2,500	1,200	-	-	-	2	100	20	Antenn.
-	-	-	84	2,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	200	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Antenn.
-	-	-	0	10	200	7	100	400	-	-	-	10	1,700	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	Antenn.
-	-	-	94	2,01	2,700	0	20	80	-	-	-	11	1,200	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	Antenn.
-	-	-	20	700	2,100	2	10	20	-	-	-	0	800	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	Antenn.
200	400	40	400	9,000	4,500	60	800	2,000	1	24	24	100	12,100	1,100	0	200	70	10	1,000	100	Total.
-	-	-	60	200	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	100	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ches.
-	-	-	170	600	2,700	1	60	0	4	200	100	5	400	10	2	100	0	-	-	-	Ches.
-	-	-	20	240	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ches.
-	-	-	70	200	10,000	-	-	-	1	20	10	0	800	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ches.
-	-	-	210	800	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ches.
-	-	-	50	0	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200	7	2	200	0	-	-	-	Ches.
-	-	-	800	1,001	10,100	1	80	0	2	200	100	10	1,400	40	4	800	0	-	-	-	Total.
-	-	-	80	100	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ches.
-	-	-	40	400	2,700	0	20	60	-	-	-	2	100	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ches.
-	-	-	20	100	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ches.
-	-	-	40	100	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ches.
-	-	-	80	800	8,000	-	-	-	1	10	20	2	100	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ches.
-	-	-	21	200	7,100	0	80	20	-	-	-	-	-	2	100	7	-	-	-	-	Ches.
-	-	-	20	0	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	200	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ches.
-	-	-	70	200	7,000	0	20	20	-	-	-	0	600	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ches.
-	-	-	20	200	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ches.
-	-	-	40	100	4,000	1	70	0	-	-	-	2	100	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ches.
-	-	-	80	100	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ches.
20	1	1	40	400	4,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ches.
04	1	1	610	2,001	10,000	7	240	100	1	20	20	10	1,500	21	1	200	7	-	-	-	Total.
02	0	0	00	000	0,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	000	00	1	000	1	-	-	-	Ches.
-	-	-	100	1,000	10,000	0	00	1	2	00	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ches.
-	-	-	00	000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1,000	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ches.
-	-	-	00	000	0,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	000	2	2	00	2	-	-	-	Ches.
-	-	-	77	000	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	00	0	2	000	2	-	-	-	Ches.
40	4	0	400	2,000	10,000	1	00	2	2	00	10	10	1,000	00	0	400	0	-	-	-	Total.
107	000	00	1,010	10,00	10,000	10	1,000	5,000	0	000	000	100	10,000	5,000	10	1,000	00	10	1,000	100	Grand Total.

PARAGRAPH 2.—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS according to Provinces and Counties—continued.

MODEL SCHOOLS.

County.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils on Rolls.				No. of Schools.	No. on Rolls.				No. of Schools.	No. on Rolls.				No. of Schools.	No. on Rolls.	
		R.C.	R.C.	Pres.	Boys		R.C.	R.C.	Pres.	Boys		R.C.	R.C.	Pres.	Boys		R.C.	R.C.
Antrim, . . .	13	745	527	1,333	530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armagh, . . .	8	826	170	332	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cavan, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	185	339	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Down, . . .	3	20	12	211	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fermanagh, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry, .	12	120	14	19	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longshanks, . .	12	206	51	469	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaghan, . . .	5	93	73	114	3	1	26	17	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tyrone, . . .	5	213	23	254	53	1	25	1	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	28	2,601	109	2,668	565	5	337	367	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clare, . . .	3	500	172	62	124	-	-	-	-	2	21	453	3	-	-	-	-	-
County, . . .	4	417	165	77	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary, . . .	3	115	88	55	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	3	168	335	23	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	13	1,604	615	166	283	-	-	-	-	2	21	419	6	-	-	-	-	-
Donegal, . . .	12	278	2,691	232	125	1	3	274	6	1	17	363	1	-	-	-	27	143
Kilbarn, . . .	2	120	56	46	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkeogh, . . .	3	108	163	13	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kings, . . .	5	63	101	4	15	-	-	-	-	1	62	30	1	-	-	-	-	-
Moate, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wicklow, . . .	5	55	6	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	25	5,344	2,580	217	157	1	3	254	6	4	252	368	2	-	-	-	4	145
Galway, . . .	3	306	171	43	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mayo, . . .	2	146	11	53	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	5	230	119	16	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total, . .	73	4,549	4,574	4,719	1,867	6	276	463	186	6	256	1,215	17	1	52	55	23	6

WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS.

County.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils on Rolls.				No. of Schools.	No. on Rolls.				No. of Schools.	No. on Rolls.				No. of Schools.	No. on Rolls.	
		R.C.	R.C.	Pres.	Boys		R.C.	R.C.	Boys			R.C.	R.C.	Pres.	Boys		R.C.	Pres.
Antrim, . . .	2	625	825	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cavan, . . .	42	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Down, . . .	8	32	32	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fermanagh, . .	185	41	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry, .	122	169	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longshanks, . .	50	138	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tyrone, . . .	3	85	563	32	-	1	45	64	2	1	1	2	23	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	21	1,603	1,442	614	1	43	61	64	2	8	45	263	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clare, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
County, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donegal, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilbarn, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkeogh, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kings, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longshanks, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moate, . . .	1	1	129	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wicklow, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	1	1	129	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
County, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
County, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total, . .	23	1,676	1,731	619	1	43	61	64	2	63	356	1,167	1	112	1	-	-	-

PARAGRAPH 2.—NUMBER of SCHOOLS according to Provinces and Counties—*continued*.

GAOL SCHOOLS.

County.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils on Rolls.	
		B.O.	R.O.
Cork,	2	9	86
Kerry,	1	1	43
Tipperary,	1	4	118
Waterford,	1	3	28
Total,	5	17	303
Dublin,	2	22	394
Kildare,	1	4	25
Queen's,	2	6	108
Wick,	1	4	119
Total,	6	36	630
Grand Total,	11	53	933

LUNATIC ASYLUM SCHOOLS.

County.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils on Rolls.			No. of Schools.	No. on Rolls.	
		B.O.	R.O.	Free.		B.O.	R.O.
Londonerry,	1	10	35	11	—	—	—
Total,	1	10	35	11	—	—	—
Dublin,	1	30	114	2	1	41	116
Total,	1	30	114	2	1	41	116
Grand Total,	2	40	149	13	1	41	116

PARAGRAPH 4.—The Number of Pupils, Protestant and Roman Catholic, that made one or more above, and § 2; and Classify the Religious Minorities

COUNTY.	Number of Schools in which the children of Protestant and R.C. Children were equal.	Total of Pupils in Mixed Schools, consisting of the undermentioned numbers.																	
		301.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
Armagh,	1	8	9	8	7	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	7	4	2	4	1	—	—
Cavan,	1	11	6	7	5	6	2	—	2	3	—	2	10	4	2	1	—	—	—
Down,	—	17	19	17	18	19	15	12	7	3	4	4	9	8	3	3	2	—	—
Dublin,	4	10	12	16	11	10	5	12	5	6	5	5	19	29	9	—	2	—	1
Derry,	—	10	10	7	6	7	2	8	3	2	6	3	1	4	6	7	1	4	2
Forfar,	—	2	5	3	5	5	2	4	3	3	3	4	10	12	5	5	4	1	—
Londonberry,	1	10	6	2	3	4	3	2	2	6	1	1	11	7	5	4	2	—	—
Monaghan,	1	4	12	5	5	6	1	9	7	2	4	2	5	5	6	3	6	—	—
Tyrone,	—	10	7	9	8	8	5	9	4	4	9	4	20	16	16	7	7	2	3
Ulster—Total,	—	8	94	86	74	68	67	39	23	30	33	35	23	92	91	54	31	27	7
Clare,	—	13	31	15	9	3	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cork,	—	41	49	32	27	16	4	7	1	5	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry,	—	27	25	15	9	5	8	2	—	5	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick,	—	18	16	10	8	6	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary,	—	24	23	20	17	7	7	3	—	1	1	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford,	—	11	7	6	3	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Munster—Total,	—	124	141	93	78	50	27	19	5	10	8	1	12	5	2	—	—	—	—
Carlow,	—	1	3	5	3	3	4	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin,	—	13	11	6	5	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare,	—	11	10	6	4	3	3	4	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny,	—	15	5	10	6	4	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
King's,	—	8	11	8	6	2	4	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Longford,	—	14	17	3	7	2	2	5	—	1	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—
Louth,	—	8	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath,	—	8	23	13	7	10	2	3	5	3	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's,	—	15	13	6	3	3	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath,	—	8	13	9	4	5	5	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford,	—	11	14	8	6	5	5	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow,	—	7	4	7	6	4	2	6	1	2	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Leinster—Total,	—	110	125	90	29	43	33	33	12	17	5	5	16	7	3	1	—	—	—
Galway,	—	13	38	16	12	5	3	3	2	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Likens,	—	18	14	12	8	9	8	3	4	5	2	4	5	3	1	1	—	1	—
Mays,	—	20	36	25	14	4	6	4	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rosemead,	—	20	32	12	5	7	6	2	3	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo,	—	11	12	17	5	13	10	4	2	7	2	2	4	2	2	1	—	—	—
Connaught—Total,	—	92	75	80	44	40	33	15	15	20	8	9	12	5	3	2	1	1	—
Total of Ordinary Schools,	6	429	437	337	243	189	134	121	37	78	54	41	132	90	69	77	28	8	—
Special Schools:																			
Model Schools,	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	3	3	3	6	—	1	—
P. I. Union,	—	13	14	12	9	6	5	4	1	3	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	—	—
Gal,	—	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lancet Ayles,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Special Schools,	1	16	17	13	10	6	6	4	1	5	2	1	5	5	6	5	7	—	2
Grand Total of Ordinary and Special Schools,	7	445	454	350	253	195	140	125	38	83	56	42	137	95	75	83	35	8	2

PARAGRAPH 3.—Statistical Tables made from last Tables, showing the Number of Schools in which the Protestant and Roman Catholic Children are equal in Number; those in which the Religious Committee of Pupils of each Class consist of One Pupil, of Two Pupils, of each Number up to and including Ten Pupils, of 10 to 15, 15 to 20, 20 to 25, 25 to 30, 30 to 35, 35 to 40, 40 to 50, 50 to 75, 75 to 100, and 100 to 150

STATISTICAL TABLES

COUNTY	NAME OF SCHOOL	NUMBER OF PUPILS	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN WHICH THE PROTESTANT AND ROMAN CATHOLIC CHILDREN ARE EQUAL IN NUMBER															NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN WHICH THE RELIGIOUS COMMITTEE OF PUPILS OF EACH CLASS CONSIST OF ONE PUPIL, OF TWO PUPILS, OF EACH NUMBER UP TO AND INCLUDING TEN PUPILS, OF 10 TO 15, 15 TO 20, 20 TO 25, 25 TO 30, 30 TO 35, 35 TO 40, 40 TO 50, 50 TO 75, 75 TO 100, AND 100 TO 150																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997

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[illegible]TABLE 1. *Continued*[illegible]

FOOTNOTES continued

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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SECTION XI.

Classification of Schools as to Religious Instruction afforded.

PARAGRAPH 1.—NUMBER of Schools, distinguishing VESTED and NON-VESTED, in which no provision is made within the school building for separate Religious Instruction of any of the Pupils, with the Classification of the Patrons, Teachers, and Pupils according to Religious Denomination.

VESTED SCHOOLS.

(a.) Under Managers of the Established Church.

Religion of Managers.	Number of Schools.	Religion of Teachers.	Number of Pupils on Rolls.			
			Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Disciples.
E.C.	2	E.C.	45	160	4	—
"	6	R.C.	102	137	2	—
"	4	Pres.	81	125	55	21
"	1	E.C. and Pres.	22	24	33	10
Total.	13	—	350	399	95	40

(b.) Under Managers of the Roman Catholic Church.

Religion of Managers, Roman Catholic. Number of Schools, 4.* Religion of Teachers, Roman Catholic. Number of Pupils on Rolls.—Established Church, 3; Roman Catholics, 210; Presbyterians, 18.

(c.) Under Managers of the Presbyterian Church.

Religion of Managers.	Number of Schools.	Religion of Teachers.	Number of Pupils on Rolls.			
			Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Disciples.
Pres.	4	E.C.	20	102	100	5
"	3	Pres.	90	31	120	12
"	1	E.C. and Pres.	14	53	17	3
Total.	8	—	124	186	247	20

NON-VESTED SCHOOLS.

(a.) Under Managers of the Established Church.

Religion of Managers.	Number of Schools.	Religion of Teachers.	Number of Pupils on Rolls.			
			Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Disciples.
E.C.	15	E.C.	379	433	117	6
"	10	R.C.	132	1,020	75	—
"	7	Pres.	215	504	180	15
"	1	R.C. and E.C.	63	137	6	—
"	1	E.C. and Pres.	40	83	46	—
"	1	E.C. and Disc.	50	115	30	—
"	1	R.C. and Pres.	31	110	84	2
Total.	42	—	910	2,787	561	23

(b.) Under Managers of the Roman Catholic Church.

Religion of Managers.	Number of Schools.	Religion of Teachers.	Number of Pupils on Rolls.			
			Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Disciples.
R.C.	1	E.C.	4	37	5	—
"	15	R.C.	179	1,361	43	9
Total.	17	—	183	1,398	48	9

* With reference to these Vested Schools it is to be borne in mind that the Table of the Board, Part I., sec. 10, par. 2, provides that the patron or other person approved of by the parents of the children, shall have a vote in the school-room for the purpose of giving them religious instruction; there is thus no restriction for that purpose. In the cases connected in this return, the privilege has not been used.

(c) Under Managers of the Presbyterian Church.

Religion of Managers.	Number of Schools.	Religion of Teachers.	Number of Pupils on Rolls.			
			Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Dissenters.
Pres.	1	R.C.	23	52	12	—
"	7	R.C.	60	293	133	8
"	11	Pres.	263	290	433	11
"	1	R.C. and Pres.	24	71	43	—
"	2	Dis. and Pres.	55	123	17	6
Total.	22	—	425	739	615	25

(d) Under Managers of Dissenting Churches.

Religion of Managers.	Number of Schools.	Religion of Teachers.	Number of Pupils on Rolls.			
			Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Dissenters.
Dis.	2	R.C.	23	167	19	—
"	1	Dis.	22	12	24	3
"	1	R.C. and R.C.	3	124	3	—
"	1	R.C., R.C., Pres.	6	124	1	—
Total.	5	—	55	427	47	3

(e) Under Established Church and Presbyterian Managers.

Religion of Managers, Established Church and Presbyterian. Number of Schools, 1. Religion of Teachers, Roman Catholic. Number of Pupils on Rolls—Roman Catholics, 50; Presbyterians, 1.

PARAGRAPH 2.—Number of Schools, Vested and Non-Vested, having a Mixed Attendance, in which, under Protestant Patrons, permission is given and acted on, for the Religious Instruction of Roman Catholics, and in which, under Roman Catholic Patrons, permission is given and acted on for the Religious Instruction of Protestant Pupils, with the number of Pupils of each Religious Denomination, in Schools of each Class.

VESTED SCHOOLS.

(a) Vested Schools, with mixed attendance, in which, under Protestant Patrons, permission is given and acted on for the religious instruction of ROMAN CATHOLICS:—

Number of schools,	110*
Number of pupils on rolls:—	
Established Church,	632
Roman Catholics,	8,186
Presbyterians,	336
Dissenters,	22

(b) Vested Schools, with mixed attendance, in which, under Roman Catholic Patrons, permission is given and acted on for the religious instruction of PROTESTANT pupils:—

Number of schools,	10*
Number of pupils on rolls:—	
Established Church,	266
Roman Catholics,	1,382
Presbyterians,	144
Dissenters,	6

NOTE.—With reference to these Vested Schools, it is to be borne in mind that the rules of the Board, Part I., § 14, par. 5, provide that the patrons or other persons approved of by the parents of the children shall have access to them in the school-room for the purpose of giving them religious instruction there, or those convenient for that purpose. In the case enumerated in this return the privilege has not been used.

NON-VESTED SCHOOLS.

- (a) Non-Vested Schools, with mixed attendance, in which, under Protestant Patrons, permission is given and acted on for the religious instruction of ROMAN CATHOLICS:—

Number of schools,	189
Number of pupils on rolls:—	
Established Church,	2,112
Roman Catholics,	11,592
Presbyterians,	2,347
Disciples,	81

- (d) Non-Vested Schools, with mixed attendance, in which, under Roman Catholic Patrons, permission is given and acted on for the religious instruction of PROTESTANT pupils:—

Number of schools,	58
Number of pupils on rolls:—	
Established Church,	847
Roman Catholics,	3,470
Presbyterians,	335
Disciples,	13

PARAGRAPH 3.—Number of Schools, Vested and Non-Vested, having a Mixed Attendance of Protestants and Roman Catholics, in which there exists no provision for the Separate Religious Instruction (1) of Protestants, (2) of Roman Catholics; and Number of Pupils of each Religious Denomination in each Class of Schools.

VESTED SCHOOLS.

- (a) Vested Schools having a mixed attendance of Protestants and Roman Catholics, in which there exists no provision for the separate religious instruction of PROTESTANTS:—

Number of schools,	592*
Number of pupils on rolls:—	
Established Church,	2,279
Roman Catholics,	5,513
Presbyterians,	1,019
Disciples,	26

- (b) Vested Schools having a mixed attendance of Protestants and Roman Catholics, in which there exists no provision for the separate religious instruction of ROMAN CATHOLICS:—

Number of schools,	55*
Number of pupils on rolls:—	
Established Church,	242
Roman Catholics,	609
Presbyterians,	2,607
Disciples,	36

NON-VESTED SCHOOLS.

- (c) Non-Vested Schools having a mixed attendance of Protestants and Roman Catholics, in which there exists no provision for the separate religious instruction of PROTESTANTS:—

Number of schools,	1,303
Number of pupils on rolls:—	
Established Church,	5,892
Roman Catholics,	129,579
Presbyterians,	1,734
Disciples,	137

- (d) Non-Vested Schools having a mixed attendance of Protestants and Roman Catholics, in which there exists no provision for the separate religious instruction of ROMAN CATHOLICS:—

Number of schools,	799
Number of pupils on rolls:—	
Established Church,	15,733
Roman Catholics,	10,373
Presbyterians,	24,716
Disciples,	1,075

NOTE.—In reference to these Vested Schools, it is to be borne in mind that, although no provision has been made by the patrons for the religious instruction of the scholars, yet the rules of the Board, Part I., § 10, par. 3, provide that "each pastor or other person as shall be approved of by the parents or guardians of the children, respectively, shall have access to them in the school-room for the purpose of giving them religious instruction there, at times convenient for that purpose, that is, at times so appointed as not to interfere unduly with the other arrangements of the school." In those cases the privilege has not been used.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION RETURNS.—

PARAGRAPH 4.—Number of Schools, distinguishing Mixed or Unmixed, in which Separate Religious more days than one; those in which it is given daily, stating in how many cases it is given

DIVISION AND COUNTY.	ONE DAY.					TWO DAYS.					THREE DAYS.			FOUR DAYS.		
	Day not apart.	Before.	Before and after.	Between twice.	After.	Before.	Before on one day, and day not apart.	Before on one day, and after on one day.	Inter-mediate.	After.	After on one day, and day not apart.	Before on two days, and after on one day.	After.	After on two days, and day not apart.	Before.	Between twice on three days, and day not apart.
ULSTER.																
Antrim, . . .	90	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
Armagh, . . .	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, . . .	23	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down, . . .	70	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, . . .	99	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, . .	25	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, .	41	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, . .	31	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, . . .	168	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	359	4	2	1	66	1	—	2	—	48	16	1	19	11	—	—
MIDLAND.																
Gloucester, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leicester, . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nottingham, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheff., . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warwick, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1
LONDON.																
Carlisle, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, . . .	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
King's, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	5	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	2	—
CORNBURY.																
Galway, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, . . .	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	16	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
SUMMARY.																
ULSTER, . . .	359	4	2	1	66	1	—	2	—	48	16	1	19	11	—	—
MIDLAND, . . .	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1
LONDON, . . .	5	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	2	—
CORNBURY, . .	16	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
GRAND TOTAL,	381	4	2	2	76	1	1	2	1	58	16	1	20	13	2	1

MIXED SCHOOLS.

Instruction is given on one day, or part of a day only, in each week; those in which it is given on before Secular Instruction, at an intermediate time, or after the close of Secular Instruction.

FOUR DAYS.				FIVE DAYS.												PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	
Intermediate on three days, and after on one day.	After.	After on three days, and after on one day.	Before.	Before and Intermediate.	Before, Intermediate, and after.	Before and after.	Before on four days, and after on one day.	Before on three days, and after on two days.	Before on one day, and Intermediate on four days.	Before and Intermediate on one day, and after on four days.	Before on one day, and after on four days.	Intermediate.	Intermediate and after.	Intermediate on three days, and after on two days.	After.			After on four days, and after on one day.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ULSTER.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Antrim.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Armagh.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Cavan.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Down.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Fermanagh.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Londonderry.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Monaghan.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tyrone.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	MUNSTER.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Cork.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Kerry.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Limerick.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tipperary.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waterford.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	LEINSTER.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Carlow.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Dublin.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Kildare.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Kilkenny.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	King's.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Lancaster.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Louth.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Meath.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Queens's.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Westmeath.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Wexford.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Wicklow.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	CONNAUGHT.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Galway.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Leitrim.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mayo.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Donegal.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Sligo.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	SUMMARY.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ULSTER.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	MUNSTER.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	LEINSTER.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	CONNAUGHT.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRAND TOTAL.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION RETURNS—

PARAGRAPH 4.—Number of Schools, distinguishing Mixed or Unmixed, in which Separate Religious more days than one; those in which it is given daily, stating in how many cases it is given

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	PER DAYS (daily).													
	Before.	Before and Intermediate.	Before, Intermediate, and after.	Before and after.	Before on five days, and day not apart.	Before and Intermediate on five days, and day not apart.	Before, Intermediate, and after on five days, and day not apart.	Before and after on five days, and day not apart.	Before on five days, and before and after on one day.	Before on five days, and Intermediate and after on one day.	Before and after on five days, and after on one day.	Before on four days, and after on two days.	Before on four days, after on one day, and day not apart.	Before on two days, and Intermediate on four days.
ULSTER.														
Armagh,	27	—	—	2	104	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh,	3	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan,	13	—	—	—	23	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone,	8	—	—	1	10	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	67	—	1	3	168	1	—	11	—	1	—	1	1	—
MUNSTER.														
Carlow,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork,	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick,	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	7	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER.														
Carlin,	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin,	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
King's,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow,	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	3	1	1	1	4	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
CONNAUGHT.														
Galway,	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Litton,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sligo,	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
SUMMARY.														
ULSTER,	67	—	1	3	168	1	—	11	—	1	—	1	1	—
MUNSTER,	7	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER,	3	1	1	1	4	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
CONNAUGHT,	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
GRAND TOTAL,	77	1	2	7	243	2	3	12	1	1	3	2	1	1

NUMBER of Mixed Schools in each Province in which Religious Instruction is given on one day, or part of a day; on more days than one, but not daily, and on each week day.

PROVINCE.	One Day.	Two Days.	Three Days.	Four Days.	Five Days.	Six Days.	Total.
ULSTER,	462	67	21	2	170	665	1,687
MUNSTER,	8	5	—	1	112	365	491
LEINSTER,	29	3	2	4	231	311	520
CONNAUGHT,	22	5	1	5	84	220	417
TOTAL,	495	79	24	12	576	1,660	3,194

211—Mixed Schools are not here included.

MIXED SCHOOLS—continued.

Instruction is given on one day, or part of a day only, in each week; those in which it is given on before Secular Instruction, at an intermediate time, or after the close of Secular Instruction.

Six Days (540/7)

Before on secular school on four days, and day not spent.	Before on one day, and after on five days.	Before on five days, and after on one day.	Intermediate.	Intermediate and after.	Intermediate on five days, and day not spent.	Intermediate on five days, and after on one day.	Intermediate and after on five days, and day not spent.	Intermediate and after on five days, and after on one day.	Intermediate on one day, and after on five days.	After.	After on five days, and day not spent.	Total of Mixed Schools.	POPULATION AND COST.
1	6	1								20	30	252	Ulster.
1	1	1								1	51	119	Armagh.
1	1	1		20	8	1				20	31	145	Cavan.
1	4	3								31	44	217	Down.
1	1	1			1					20	30	232	Down.
1	1	1								14	4	102	Fermanagh.
1	1	1								26	41	173	Londonderry.
1	1	1			1					44	9	116	Monaghan.
1	1	1								7	32	245	Tyrone.
1	12	1		20	10	1	3	6	1	217	379	1,667	Total.
1	1	1											Meath.
1	1	1			2	2				10	22	47	Clonsilla.
1	1	1								10	24	103	Cork.
1	1	1								14	16	72	Kerry.
1	1	1			1	1	2			20	23	64	Limerick.
1	1	1								15	49	104	Tipperary.
1	1	1								2	9	21	Waterford.
1	3	2		2	3	2	2		1	102	177	461	Total.
1	1	1											Leitrim.
1	1	1		1	1	2				2	15	28	Carlow.
1	1	1								5	4	49	Dublin.
1	1	1								3	12	37	Kildare.
1	1	1								4	16	49	Kildare.
1	1	1								3	6	49	King's.
1	1	1								2	12	43	Longford.
1	1	1								2	8	25	Louth.
1	1	1								6	22	67	Monaghan.
1	1	1								2	15	31	Queen's.
1	1	1								5	15	41	Wexford.
1	1	1								2	25	48	Wexford.
1	1	1								9	18	49	Wicklow.
1	1	1		1	2	3	25			40	180	320	Total.
1	1	1											Connaghy.
1	4	1			10	1	2		1	31	19	74	Galway.
1	1	1								20	23	100	Louth.
1	1	1								21	24	40	Mayo.
1	1	1								34	16	51	Sligo.
1	4	1			15	2	2		1	190	120	417	Total.
1	5	12	1	20	32	1	2	6	1	217	270	1,667	SUMMARY.
1	3	1	1		3	3	2		1	132	177	491	Ulster.
1	1	1	1		28	5	24			48	180	529	Meath.
1	4	1	1		15	2	3		1	120	130	417	Leitrim.
1	12	13	5	20	26	8	44	6	3	320	660	2,104	GRAND TOTAL.

NOTE.—In this return only those schools which, at the date of the Inspectors' visits, had on their rolls both Protestant and Roman Catholic pupils are set forth as mixed. The rolls contained the names of no pupils that had not been in actual attendance within the 13 weeks preceding each visit.

According to the Annual Report of the Commissioners of National Education for 1867, the number of mixed schools was 3,023. This number was based upon the returns for the whole year, and included Model Schools and schools in which no religious instruction was imparted.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION RETURNS.

PARAGRAPH 4.—Number of Schools, distinguishing Mixed or Unmixed, in which Separate Religious more days than one; those in which it is given daily, stating in how many cases it is given

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	ONE DAY				TWO DAYS				THREE DAYS				FOUR DAYS			
	Day not apart.	Before.	Between days.	After.	Two days not apart.	Before.	Between days.	After.	After on one day, and day not apart.	Before on one day, and after on two days.	Between days on two days, and after on one day.	After.	After on two days, and day not apart.	Between days.	Between days and after.	After on three days, and day not apart.
TOWN.																
Antrim, . . .	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down, . . .	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucestershire, . . .	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, . . .	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, . . .	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	77	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	3	7	1	—	2
MOUNTAIN.																
Clare, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LOWLANDS.																
Cadogan, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
King's, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmorland, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	1
ATONING.																
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, . . .	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUMMARY.																
Unmixed, . . .	77	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	3	7	1	—	2
Mixed, . . .	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lowland, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	1
Mountain, . . .	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
GRAND TOTAL,	82	4	1	12	1	1	1	12	3	1	1	4	6	3	2	3

UNMIXED SCHOOLS.

Instruction is given on one day, or part of a day only, in each week; those in which it is given on before Secular Instruction, at an intermediate time, or after the close of Secular Instruction.

FOUR DAYS.													Occur.
Before.	Before and intermediate.	Before, intermediate, and after.	Before and after.	Before on four days, and intermediate on one day.	Before on four days, and after on one day.	Before on one day, and intermediate on four days.	Before on one day, and after on four days.	Before on one day, and intermediate and after on four days.	Before on one day, and after on four days.	Intermediate.	Intermediate and after.	Intermediate and after on four days, and day at apart.	
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Unions
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Antrim.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Armagh.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Cavan.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Down.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Donegal.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Drogheda.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Fermanagh.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Londonderry.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Monaghan.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tyrone.
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Measures.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Clare.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Cork.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Kerry.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Limerick.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tipperary.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Watersford.
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Leominster.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Carlisle.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Dublin.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Edinburgh.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Gloucester.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	King's.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Lough.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Leith.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Month.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Queen's.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Westminster.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Wexford.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Wicklow.
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Corkwater.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Galway.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Lisbon.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	May.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Roscommon.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Sligo.
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total.
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	SUMMARY.
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Unions.
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Measures.
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Leominster.
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Corkwater.
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRAND TOTAL.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION RETURNS.

PARAGRAPH 4.—Number of Schools, distinguishing Mixed or Unmixed, in which Separate Religious more days than one; those in which it is given daily, stating in how many cases it is given

COUNTY.	SIX DAYS.											
	Before and after.	Before, intermediate, and after.	Before on five days, and day at spare.	Before and intermediate on five days, and day at spare.	Before and after on five days, and day at spare.	Before, intermediate, and after on five days, and day at spare.	Before on five days, and before and intermediate on one day.	Before on five days, and before and intermediate on one day.	Before on five days, and before and intermediate on one day.	Before, intermediate, and after on five days, and before on one day.	Before, intermediate, and after on five days, and before on one day.	Before and after on five days, and before on one day.
ULSTER.												
Antrim,	53	—	74	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Armagh,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal,	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forfar,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	53	1	110	—	14	—	—	2	2	—	—	2
MUNSTER.												
Clare,	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cork,	11	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Kerry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick,	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	25	1	16	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
LEINSTER.												
Carlow,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin,	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
King's,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	7	—	2	9	3	3	—	—	1	1	—	1
CONNAUGHT.												
Galway,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	3	2	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
SUMMARY.												
ULSTER,	53	1	110	—	14	—	—	2	2	—	—	2
MUNSTER,	25	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER,	7	—	9	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT,	3	2	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
GRAND TOTAL,	88	4	141	3	19	7	1	2	6	1	1	2

Number of unmixt schools in each province in which religious instruction is given on one day, or part of a day; on more days than one, but not daily; and on each week day:—

PROVINCES.	One Day.	Two Days.	Three Days.	Four Days.	Five Days.	Six Days.	Total.
ULSTER,	88	31	11	5	20	353	508
MUNSTER,	2	1	—	—	255	819	1,077
LEINSTER,	5	4	1	5	512	533	678
CONNAUGHT,	6	1	2	1	121	441	568
TOTAL,	99	37	14	11	788	2,195	3,003

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION RETURNS.—

PARAGRAPH 4.—Number of Schools, distinguishing Mixed or Unmixed, in which Separate Religious more days than one; those in which it is given daily, stating in how many cases it is given

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	ONE DAY.					TWO DAYS.					THREE DAYS.					FOUR DAYS.					
	One day per week.	Before.	Before and after.	Intermittent.	After.	Two days per week.	Before.	Before on one day, and after on other.	Before on one day, and after on one day.	Intermittent.	After.	After on one day, and after on other.	Before on two days, and after on one day.	Before on one day, and after on two days.	Intermittent on two days, and after on one day.	After on two days, and after on one day.	Before.	Intermittent.	Intermittent and after.	Intermittent on three days, and after on one day.	Intermittent on three days, and after on two days.
ULSTER.																					
Antrim,	22	2	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Armagh,	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cavan,	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Down,	23	3	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fermanagh,	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pernambagh,	23	—	1	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Londonderry,	22	1	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Monaghan,	29	—	—	1	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tyrone,	127	—	1	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	435	7	2	1	104	—	1	—	2	—	26	19	1	—	1	22	18	—	1	—	
MUNSTER.																					
Clare,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cork,	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kerry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Limerick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tipperary,	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Waterford,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
LEINSTER.																					
Carlow,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dublin,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kildare,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	
Kilkenny,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
King's,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Longford,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Louth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meath,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Queen's,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Westmeath,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
Wexford,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wicklow,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	6	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	2	—	
CONNAUGHT.																					
Galway,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Leitrim,	10	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mayo,	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Roscommon,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sligo,	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	19	1	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	
SUMMARY.																					
ULSTER,	426	7	2	1	104	—	1	—	2	—	26	19	1	—	1	22	18	—	1	—	
MUNSTER,	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
LEINSTER,	6	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	2	—	
CONNAUGHT,	19	1	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	
GRAND TOTAL,	464	8	2	3	117	1	2	1	2	2	39	19	1	1	1	24	21	2	3	2	

MIXED AND UNMIXED SCHOOLS.

Instruction is given on one day, or part of a day only, in each week; those in which it is given on before Secular Instruction, at an intermediate time, or after the close of Secular Instruction.

Week Days										Five Days										Percentage and Cause
Adm.	Adm. on three days, and 4, 5, and 6 days.	Adm.	Adm. on three days, and 4, 5, and 6 days.	Adm.	Adm. on three days, and 4, 5, and 6 days.	Adm.	Adm. on three days, and 4, 5, and 6 days.	Adm.	Adm. on three days, and 4, 5, and 6 days.	Adm.	Adm. on three days, and 4, 5, and 6 days.	Adm.	Adm. on three days, and 4, 5, and 6 days.	Adm.	Adm. on three days, and 4, 5, and 6 days.	Adm.	Adm. on three days, and 4, 5, and 6 days.	Adm.	Adm. on three days, and 4, 5, and 6 days.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Uthman.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Ashtab.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Armagh.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Cavan.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Down.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Dowry.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Foranagh.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Loxanderry.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Monaghan.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tyrone.
5	3	39	1	3	10	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Meerem.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Chas.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Cork.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Kerry.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Lancaster.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tipperary.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waterford.
—	—	7	—	14	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Limerick.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Carlow.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Dublin.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Kildare.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Kilkenny.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Kings.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Longford.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Louth.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Meath.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Queen's.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Westmeath.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Wexford.
3	—	21	1	33	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Connaught.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Galway.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Leitrim.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mayo.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Recessman.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Sligo.
5	—	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.
3	2	39	1	3	10	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SUMMARY.
—	—	7	—	14	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Uthman.
3	—	23	1	32	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Meerem.
5	—	5	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Limerick.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Connaught.
21	3	72	2	52	26	1	5	1	2	2	5	129	67	1	3	1	1	3	612	GRAND TOTAL.

Religious Instruction Returns...

PARAGRAPH 4.—Number of Schools, distinguishing Mixed or Unmixed, in which Separate Religions more days than one: those in which it is given daily, stating in how many cases it is given

TOWN AND COUNTY.	SEE PAGE.												
	Babies.	Infants and young children.	Babies, infants, and children.	Babies and others.	Deaths on five days and day after next.	Babies and infants on five days and day after next.	Deaths, infants, and children on five days and day after next.	Deaths, infants, and children on five days and day after next.	Deaths, infants, and children on five days and day after next.	Deaths, infants, and children on five days and day after next.	Deaths, infants, and children on five days and day after next.	Deaths, infants, and children on five days and day after next.	Deaths, infants, and children on five days and day after next.
THAMES.													
Amble,	48	-	-	2	178	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Arundel,	1	-	-	2	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Canal,	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donipal,	3	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dun,	23	-	-	64	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Donnanagh,	9	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonbury,	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaghan,	4	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tynon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	97	-	1	10	238	1	-	-	-	25	-	2	1
MENNON.													
Clara,	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Clon,	16	-	2	1	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Kerry,	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicester,	7	-	1	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary,	5	-	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	32	-	5	7	21	-	2	-	-	1	-	5	-
LORENS.													
Carlow,	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin,	5	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Kildare,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kings,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louth,	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaghan,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queen's,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westmeath,	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wicklow,	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	-
Total,	10	1	4	1	15	4	11	1	-	4	-	1	1
CONRAD.													
Galway,	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick,	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mayo,	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roscommon,	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	3	-	-	4	10	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
SUMMARY.													
THAMES,	97	-	1	10	238	1	-	-	-	25	-	2	1
MENNON,	32	-	5	7	21	-	2	-	-	1	-	5	-
LORENS,	10	1	4	1	15	4	11	1	-	4	-	1	1
CONRAD,	3	-	-	4	10	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
GRAND TOTAL,	142	1	10	22	342	7	13	1	1	29	1	4	2

NOTE.—From this Return are excluded Model Schools, schools where no religious instruction is given, and schools for which returns were not furnished.

MIXED AND UNMIXED SCHOOLS—continued.

Instruction is given on one day, or part of a day only, in each week; those in which it is given on before Secular Instruction, at an intermediate time, or after the close of Secular Instruction.

Six Days.															Provisional and General	
Before on five days, after on one day, and after on one day.	Before on four days, and after on one day.	Before on three days, and after on two days.	Before on two days, and after on three days.	Before on one day, and after on four days.	Before on one day, after on four days, and after on five days.	Before on one day, after on four days, and after on five days.	Before on one day, after on four days, and after on five days.	Before on one day, after on four days, and after on five days.	Before on one day, after on four days, and after on five days.	Before on one day, after on four days, and after on five days.	Before on one day, after on four days, and after on five days.	Before on one day, after on four days, and after on five days.	Before on one day, after on four days, and after on five days.			
1	1	—	—	—	10	8	25	16	7	2	6	2	255	321	2,223	Total.
—	—	—	—	—	8	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	51	74	305	Unmixed.
—	—	—	—	—	9	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	998	121	549	Armagh.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	38	53	233	Carma.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	78	193	Down.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	137	260	Foranagh.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	53	164	Londonberry.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monaghan.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tyrone.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mixed.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Clara.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cork.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kerry.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Limerick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tipperary.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Waterford.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Unmixed.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cavan.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dublin.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kildare.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sligo.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Longford.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Leath.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	North.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Queen's.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Westmeath.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wexford.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wicklow.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cossaburn.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Galway.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lettin.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mero.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Recess.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sligo.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SUMMARY.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Unmixed.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mixed.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cossaburn.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Grand Total.

GRAND SUMMARY.

Provisional.	One Day.	Two Days.	Three Days.	Four Days.	Five Days.	Six Days.	Total.
Unmixed.	550	78	42	7	238	1,318	2,233
Mixed.	5	6	—	3	354	1,182	1,548
Unmixed.	11	7	3	8	513	884	1,407
Cossaburn.	28	5	3	6	217	740	999
Grand Total.	594	96	48	23	1,312	4,104	6,177

PARAGRAPH 5.—Number of Reports of Violations of the Rules of the Board relating to Religious Instruction during each of the last ten years, with number of Admonitions or Reprimands, of Fines Imposed, of Depressions in Classification, of Dismissals, of Withdrawal or Suspension of Salary, and of Schools Suspended or Struck Off, through each violation.

TABLE I.

Nature of Violations of the Board's Rules.	Year—									
	1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Making the sign of the cross, engaging in mental prayer, Angelus, &c., during time of secular instruction.	7	5	5	10	5	3	2	1	2	5
Neglecting to use the Movable Tables for notifying the time for religious instruction.	1	2	2	1	—	2	—	1	7	1
Intermittent religious instruction causing practical inconveniences to pupils of a different religious creed from that of the teacher.	1	—	—	4	3	3	4	4	—	1
Neglecting to issue "Notices to Parents," regarding the religious instruction at which their children attend.	26	41	35	30	10	16	22	19	18	3
Neglecting to use the Certificate book in which parents of a different religious creed from that of the teacher are required to give their written authority to the teacher to impart religious instruction to their children.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	50
Religious and secular instruction proceeding simultaneously.	8	6	10	3	2	4	4	2	3	14
Neglect of announcements notified on the Time Table for the business of the school.	15	4	4	2	—	4	3	1	3	7
Use of Books, &c., not sanctioned.	—	2	—	2	1	6	1	—	—	1
Religious Books, &c., lying about on desks, or in the hands of the children, during the time of secular instruction.	—	—	—	2	1	5	3	—	—	—
Exhibition on walls of school-rooms of tablets, prints, &c., of a religious character.	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Using secular influence to induce or compel children of a different denomination to remain in the school during the time set apart for religious instruction.	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Singing doctrinal songs during time of secular business.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total number of direct violations of rule.	65	61	54	60	22	45	39	22	35	64

TABLE II.

Admonitory or Penal action taken in consequence of each direct violation.	Year—									
	1880.	1885.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Admonitions, cautions, &c.	6	4	1	12	5	7	6	2	4	4
Reprimands.	1	—	1	3	1	1	4	—	2	—
Fines inflicted.	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1
Depressions in classification.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dismissal from Board's service (permanent).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawal of salary.	—	—	1*	—	—	—	1	—	—	1*
Suspension of salary.	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspension of School.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools struck off.	3	—	1*	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total number of cases of admonitory or penal action taken.	10	9	5	18	7	9	13	2	6	6

* In these cases the action taken had reference to other infractions as well as violation of the rules relating to religious instruction.

NOTE.—The numbers set down do not represent all the cases of actual violation of the rules of the Board relating to religious instruction reported by the Inspectors, but only such cases as were deemed sufficiently serious to call for action from this office.

By far the larger proportion of cases reported referred to violations of the rules in such a slight degree, and under such circumstances of ignorance of the full meaning of those rules that actual action was deemed quite unwarranted, especially as the Inspectors left instructions as to the points reported, and subsequently ascertained that their instructions were faithfully complied with.

A comparison of Table II. with Table I. will show that in only a small proportion of cases of direct violation was it found necessary to take admonitory or penal action. In the great majority of cases it was deemed sufficient to call the attention of the Managers to the requirements of the Board's Rules; and subsequent reports of the Inspectors enabled us to see the faithful observance of these rules on the part of the Managers and the Teachers.

PARAGRAPH 6.—“CHANGES made in the RULES of the BOARD regarding RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION from the ESTABLISHMENT of the SYSTEM to the PRESENT TIME, giving the dates and particulars of each change, as to (a) the place where, (b) the time when, (c) the person by whom, and (d) the pupils to whom religious instruction should be given.”

(a).—THE PLACE WHERE.

1831.—REGULATIONS as first issued per order of Board, dated 15th December, 1831.

“They (the Commissioners of National Education) will require that the schools be kept open for a certain number of hours, on four or on five days of the week, at the discretion of the Commissioners, for moral and literary education only; and that the remaining one or two days in the week be set apart for giving, separately, such religious education to the children as may be approved of by the clergy of their respective parishes. They will also permit and encourage the clergy to give religious instruction, either before or after the ordinary school-hours on the other days of the week.”

1831.—EXPLANATORY PAPER showing the sense in which the Commissioners accepted the terms of the Letter of the Right Honorable E. G. Stanley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, dated October, 1831.

“They also understand that the religious instruction given may or may not be in the school-room; the choice of the place being left to the pastors of the children; but that liberty is to be secured to them to assemble the children of their respective flocks in the school-room, if they see fit.”

1833.—RULES as approved of on the 10th October, 1833.

“One day at least in each week (Independently of the Sunday) is to be set apart for the religious instruction of the children, on which day such pastors or other persons as are approved of by the parents or guardians of the children shall have access to them for that purpose, whether those pastors have signed the original application or not.

“The managers of schools are also expected, should the parents of any of the children desire it, to afford convenient opportunity and facility for the same purpose, either before or after the ordinary school business (as the managers may determine) on the other days of the week.”

1838.—RULES and REGULATIONS as approved of on the 19th May, 1838.

“Where any course of religious instruction is pursued in a school during school-hours, to which the parents of any of the children attending it object, the managers are to make an arrangement for having it given to those who are to receive it at a stated time or times, and in a SEPARATE PLACE, so that no children, whose parents or guardians object to their being so, shall be present at it.”

1843.—RULES and REGULATIONS approved of 18th May, 1843.

“The patrons of the several schools have the right of appointing such religious instruction as they may think proper to be given therein, provided that each school be open to children of all communions; that due regard be had to parental right and authority; that, accordingly, no child be compelled to receive or be present at any religious instruction to which his parents or guardians object; and that the time for giving it be so fixed that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the school affords. Subject to this, religious instruction may be given either during the fixed school-hours or otherwise.

“In schools towards the building of which the Commissioners have contributed, and which are therefore vested in trustees for the purposes of National

education, such pastors or other persons as shall be approved of by the parents or guardians of the children respectively, shall have access to them in the school-room, for the purpose of giving them religious instruction there, at convenient times to be appointed for that purpose, whether those pastors or persons shall have signed the original application or otherwise.

“In schools not vested, but which receive aid only by way of salary and books, it is for the patrons to determine whether religious instruction shall be given in the school-room or not, but if they do not allow it in the school-room, the children whose parents or guardians so desire, must be allowed to absent themselves from the school, at reasonable times, for the purpose of receiving such instruction elsewhere.”

1843.—RULES and REGULATIONS as approved of on the 20th January, 1843.

“The patrons of the several schools have the right of appointing such religious instruction as they may think proper to be given therein, provided that each school be open to children of all communions; that due regard be had to parental right and authority; that, accordingly, no child be compelled to receive, or to be present at, any religious instruction to which his parents or guardians object; and that the time for giving it be so fixed that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the school affords. Subject to this, religious instruction may be given either during the fixed school-hours or otherwise.”

(b). THE TIME WHEN.

1831.—FIRST RULES issued 13th December, 1831.

“They (the Commissioners) will require that the schools be kept open for a certain number of hours on four or on five days of the week, at the discretion of the Commissioners, for moral and literary education only; and that the remaining one or two days in the week be set apart for giving, separately, such religious education to the children as may be approved of by the clergy of their respective parishes.

“They will also permit and encourage the clergy to give religious instruction either BEFORE or AFTER THE ORDINARY SCHOOL-HOURS ON THE OTHER DAYS OF THE WEEK.”

1831.—EXPLANATORY PAPER of the Commissioners (supra).

“The Board understand that the times for religious instruction are to be determined by the local patrons and conductors of schools; the power vested in the Board on that subject being merely to see that, at least, ONE WEEK DAY IN THE WEEK IS SET APART FOR THAT PURPOSE; they also understand that the religious instruction given may or may not be in the school room; the choice of the place being left to the pastors of the children, but that liberty is to be secured to them to assemble the children of their respective flocks in the school room, if they see fit.”

1833.—RULES and REGULATIONS as approved on 10th October, 1833.—

“One DAY AT LEAST IN EACH WEEK (Independently of the Sunday) is to be set apart for the religious instruction of the children, on which day such pastors or other persons as are approved of by the parents or guardians of the children shall have access to them. . . .

“The managers of the schools are also expected, should the parents of any of the children desire it, to afford convenient opportunity and facility for the same

purpose either BEFORE OR AFTER THE ORDINARY SCHOOL BUSINESS (as the managers may determine) ON OTHER DAYS OF THE WEEK."

1836.—RULES and REGULATIONS as approved of on 18th May, 1838.

"One day in each week, or part of a day (independently of Sunday), is to be set apart for the religious instruction of the children, on which day such pastors or other persons as are approved of by the parents or guardians of the children, shall have access to them for that purpose, whether those pastors have signed the original application or not.

"The managers of schools are also expected to afford convenient opportunity and facility for the same purpose on other days of the week. But where any course of religious instruction is pursued in a school during school-hours, to which the parents of any of the children attending it object, the managers are to make no arrangement for having it given to those who are to receive it at a stated time or place, and in a separate place, so that no children, whose parents or guardians object to their being so, shall be present at it."

1843.—RULES and REGULATIONS as approved of on 18th May, 1843.

"The patrons of the several schools have the right of appointing such religious instruction as they may think proper to be given therein, provided that each school be open to children of all communions; that due regard be had to parental right and authority; that, accordingly, no child be compelled to receive, or be present at, any religious instruction to which his parents or guardians object; and that the time for giving it be so fixed, that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the school affords. Subject to this, religious instruction may be given either during the first school-hour or afterwards.

"In schools where, nevertheless, it is found necessary only by way of safety and order, it is for the patrons to determine whether religious instruction shall be given in the school room or not; but if they do not allow it in the school room, the children whose parents or guardians so desire, must be allowed to absent themselves from the school, or remove to some other place for the purpose of receiving such instruction elsewhere."

1850.—RULES and REGULATIONS as approved on 7th March, 1850.

"XII.—*Regulation of Rules as to Religious Instruction.*—We have recently issued an important order on the subject of religious instruction, to which we beg to draw your Excellency's attention. In our Report for 1847 we stated, that our Secretaries having informed us that they had been frequently consulted, both personally and by letter, as to the true meaning of the following portion of section 3, paragraph 3, of the Rules of the Board with reference to religious instruction: "That due regard be had to parental right and authority; that, accordingly, no child be compelled to receive or be present at any religious instruction to which his parents or guardians object; and that they deemed it desirable that we should supply them with an authoritative answer to such questions, we directed them, by a minute bearing date 18th November, 1847, to give the following explanation in reply to all such inquiries in future:—

"First.—That the true interpretation of the words in question clearly is, that no child be compelled to receive or be present at any religious instruction to which his parents or guardians object; and that this rule (in conjunction with the notification in the school-room of the arrangement for giving religious instruction, as required by Rule 9, section 3) has hitherto been found amply sufficient for the full enforcement of parental authority.

"Secondly.—That though all that is required by this rule (section 3, paragraph 3) is, that the patron should engage not to compel any child to be present at such religious in-

struction; yet, should the patron use any means, either directly or indirectly, to induce any child to attend such religious instruction, contrary to the desire of his parents or guardians, the Commissioners would consider such conduct inconsistent with the whole spirit of their system."

"It was with a view to guard against the possibility of such a course being that the Commissioners gave the following important explanation of their sentiments in their Eleventh Report for the year 1844, dated the 24th day of April, 1845:—

"It would be found impossible to lay down in detail any set of rules so unimpeachable to all the varying circumstances of every locality, and so carefully applied to all possible violations and misrepresentations, as to be exempt from being violated in spirit without any tangible infringement of the letter of them. For example, under our present rules the patron of a National school may give religious instruction during even the fixed school-hours. A pious Protestant or Roman Catholic might possibly avow himself of the letter of this rule, and so induce a case of this nature as to derive from the school all children of a persuasion different from his own, or induce them, if they remained, so to share in the religious instruction to which they and their parents were conscientiously opposed. In such a case we should immediately interfere, and cause the patron to shew us a course so inconsistent with the whole spirit of our system; or, in case of his refusal, we should shut the school of our self."

"72. *New Order respecting Religious Instruction.*—The order which we have directed it right to make is as follows:—"That the following arrangement be adopted for carrying out more effectually the rule as to the notification of the time for giving religious instruction, as set forth in the 6th paragraph of section 3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners:—

"First.—That the public notification of the time for religious instruction shall be inserted in large letters in the "Time Table" supplied by the Commissioners to all National schools; and the Commissioners strongly recommend that, as far as may be practicable, the general nature of such religious instruction shall be also stated on the "Time Table."

"Secondly.—That the "Time Table" shall be kept constantly being up in a conspicuous place in the school-room.

"Thirdly.—That, in order that no child be compelled to receive or be present at any religious instruction to which his parents or guardians object, the teacher shall, immediately before the commencement of religious instruction, announce distinctly to the pupils that the hour for religious instruction has arrived, and shall, at the same time, put up, during the period allotted to such religious instruction, and within the view of all the pupils, a notification thereof, containing the words "Religious Instruction," printed in large characters, on a form to be also supplied by the Commissioners.

"Fourthly.—That, when the teacher's instruction shall precede the religious instruction in any National school, there shall be a sufficient interval between the announcement and the commencement of the religious instruction; and whether the religious or the secular instruction shall have priority in any National school, the books used for the instruction first in order shall be carefully laid aside at its termination, in the press or other place appropriated for keeping the school-books."

"73. *Reasons for adopting a new arrangement for carrying out more effectually the Rule as to the notification of the time for Religious Instruction.*—Although, so far as we are aware, no case has ever yet occurred in which proselytism has taken place, either on the Roman Catholic or Protestant side, in any National school, yet fears have been entertained that such attempts might be made during the time set apart for religious instruction. The arrangement we have now adopted will, we trust, go far to remove such fears, and cannot be objected to by anyone who places his school under us with the honest purpose of acting upon our leading principles. In founding our system, Lord Stanley announced, that even the suspicion of proselytism should be banished from it—"that severity would be affected by it"—that the most scrupulous care should be taken not to interfere with the peculiar tenets of any description of Christian pupils."

His language in this respect is in exact accordance with that employed in the Fourteenth Report of the 'Commissioners for inquiry into the state of all schools on public or charitable foundations in Ireland.' In that Report, published in 1812, and signed by the Archbishops of Armagh and Cashel, by the Bishop of Ely, and by Provost Sturgeson, the Commissioners declare their hope that the scheme of National education proposed by them will be cordially accepted by the people of Ireland. And they add these memorable words: 'That such will be its acceptance we shall indulge the more confident expectation, if all interference with the particular religious tenets of those who are to receive that instruction shall, in the first instance, be unequivocally disclaimed and effectually guarded against. We conceive this to be of essential importance in any new establishments for the education of the lower classes in Ireland; and we venture to express our unanimous opinion that no such plan, however wisely and unexceptionably considered in other respects, can be carried into effectual execution in this country, unless it be explicitly avowed and clearly understood, as its leading principle, that no attempt shall be made to influence or disturb the peculiar religious tenets of any sect or description of Christians.' No person who does not from his heart adopt the sentiments here expressed by the Commissioners, and which are embodied in Lord Stanley's letter, can conscientiously avail himself of our grants; and no one who does adopt these sentiments can object to the order which we have issued on this occasion."

RULES and REGULATIONS as approved of on 18th May, 1853.

"Religious instruction, prayer, or other religious exercises, may take place, at any time before and after the ordinary school business (during which all children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend); but must not take place more than once, or on intermediate time between the commencement and the close of the ordinary school business. The Commissioners however will not sanction any arrangement for religious instruction, prayer, or other religious exercises, at an intermediate time, in cases where it shall appear to them that such arrangement will interfere with the usefulness of the school, by preventing children of any religious denomination from availing themselves of the advantages, or by subjecting those in attendance to any practical inconvenience."

"The secular school business must not be interrupted or suspended by any spiritual exercise whatsoever."

"NOTE.—The Commissioners earnestly recommend that religious instruction shall take place either immediately before the commencement, or immediately after the close, of the ordinary school business; and they further recommend that, whenever the patron or manager thinks fit to have religious instruction at an intermediate time, a separate apartment shall (when practicable) be provided for the reception of those children whose parents or guardians may disapprove of their being present thereat."

"The term 'School-hours' is always to be understood to mean the entire time in each day from the opening of the school to the closing of the same for the dismissal of the pupils."

RULES and REGULATIONS as approved on 22nd July, 1864.

"8. In schools towards the building of which the state has contributed, and which are vested in trustees for the purposes of National education, or which are vested in the Commissioners in their corporate capacity, such patrons or other persons as shall be approved of by the parents or guardians of the children respectively, shall have access to them in the school-room, for the purpose of giving them religious instruction there, at times convenient for that purpose, that is, at times so appointed as not to interfere unduly with the other arrangements of the school."

VII.

(c).—THE PERSONS BY WHOM.

1831.—FIRST RULES issued 12th December, 1831.

"One or two days in the week to be set apart for giving, separately, such religious education to the children as may be approved of by the clergy of their respective parishes. They will also permit and encourage the clergy to give religious instruction either before or after the ordinary school-hours on the other days of the week."

1831.—EXPLANATORY PAPER of the Commissioners (supra).

"V. By encouraging the patrons of different denominations to give religious instruction to the children of their respective flocks, out of school-hours, the Board understand, merely affording in such persons facility of access to the pupils at the time specified, and not employing or remunerating them. And they understand that the parents and guardians of the children are to determine to what denomination they respectively belong—the Board taking no cognizance of the matter."

1843.—RULES and REGULATIONS as approved of 18th May, 1843.

"3. Opportunities are to be afforded to the children of each school for receiving such religious instruction as their parents or guardians approve of."

"3. The patrons of the several schools have the right of appointing such religious instruction as they may think proper to be given therein, provided that each school be open to children of all denominations; that due regard be had to parental right and authority; that, accordingly, no child be compelled to receive, or be present at, any religious instruction to which his parents or guardians object; and that the time for giving it be so fixed that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the school affords. Subject to this, religious instruction may be given either during the fixed school-hours or otherwise."

1855.—RULES and REGULATIONS as approved 18th May, 1855.

"In such schools (non-vested) the Commissioners do not insist that opportunities shall be afforded (as in the case of vested schools) for religious instruction being given in the school-room by such patrons or other persons as shall be approved of by the parents or guardians of the children."

"The patrons and managers of all National schools have the right to permit the Holy Scriptures (either in the Authorized or Douay Version) to be read, at the time or times set apart for religious instruction; and in all vested schools the parents or guardians of the children have the right to require the patrons and managers to afford opportunities for the reading of the Holy Scriptures, in the school room, under proper persons approved of by the parents or guardians for that purpose."

1866.—RULES and REGULATIONS as approved of on 3rd July, 1866.

"14. The registry kept in each school, according to the form furnished by the Commissioners, must show the religious denomination of each child on the school roll."

"15. No pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a Protestant is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the teacher giving such instruction is a Roman Catholic; and no pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a Roman Catholic is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the teacher giving such instruction is not a Roman Catholic. And further, no pupil is to be

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permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction to which its parents or guardians object.

"Provided, however, that in case any parent or guardian shall express his desire that his child should receive any particular religious instruction, and shall record such desire in a book to be provided in the school, when necessary for that purpose, this prohibition shall not apply to the time during which such religious instruction only is given." The entry in the book shall be signed with the name or mark of the parent or guardian, and the book shall be submitted to the Inspector so often as he visits the school.

"The following is the form of book:—

Roll No. — school, — county, —
Name of teacher who gives religious instruction, —
Religious denomination of do., —

CERTIFICATE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN.

[In case a parent or guardian should wish his child to receive religious instruction from a teacher who is of a different religious denomination from the child, or from a teacher who gives any religious instruction different from that which is in accordance with the creed of the child, the following certificate is to be made by such parent or guardian.]

I (1) —, being the (2) — of (3) —, who is registered by me as (4) — in the school register of the (5) — National school, primary school, that it is my desire that the said (6) — shall receive instruction in (7) — during the time set apart for religious instruction.

Signature of parent or guardian, (1) —
Witness, if signed by "mark," —
Dated — day of —, 18—.

CERTIFICATE OF TEACHER.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that before (1) — signed the above certificate, I read aloud to (2) — the following rule of the Commissioners of National Education:—

"No pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a Protestant is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the teacher giving such instruction is a Roman Catholic; and no pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a Roman Catholic is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the teacher giving such instruction is not a Roman Catholic. And further, no pupil is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction in which its parents or guardians object."

"Provided, however, that in case any parent or guardian shall express his desire that his child should receive any particular religious instruction, and shall record such desire in a book to be provided in the school, when necessary for that purpose, this prohibition shall not apply to the time during which such religious instruction only is given." The entry in the book shall be signed with the name or mark of the parent or guardian, and the book shall be submitted to the Inspector so often as he visits the school.

"Such expression of desire may at any time be revoked by the parent or guardian, and shall thereupon become inoperative."—*Part II, Sec. 17, 18, 19.*

And I HEREBY CERTIFY that I believe when the said (3) — signed the above certificate (4) — had a full apprehension of the meaning and force of the rule, and also of the true intent and object of the certificate.

Signature of teacher, —
Dated — day of —, 18—.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTOR.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined the certificate of (1) — and also of the teacher (2) — above set forth, and that I am satisfied as to the genuineness of each.

Signature of Inspector, —
Dated — day of —, 18—.

- (1) Insert the name of the parent or guardian who makes the certificate.
- (2) Insert the relationship of the parent or guardian; as— "Father," "Mother," "Aunt," &c.
- (3) Insert the name of the pupil.
- (4) Insert the religious religion of the pupil.
- (5) Insert the name of the National school.
- (6) Insert the name of the pupil again.
- (7) Insert in full the nature of the religious instruction; as— "The Holy Scriptures in the Authorized Version—The Roman Catholic Catechism—The Protestant Catechism, &c., &c. This is to be written by the parent or guardian; but in case the parent or guardian cannot write, it may be written by the teacher.

"Such expression of desire may at any time be revoked by the parent or guardian, and shall thereupon become inoperative."

(8) The parent or guardian is here to describe his name. If the parent or guardian be unable to write his name, he is to sign by mark; but this mark must be witnessed by some responsible third party.

- (9) Insert the name of the parent or guardian.
- (10) Insert "Firm" or "Mark."
- (11) Insert the name of the parent or guardian.
- (12) Insert "Firm" or "Mark."
- (13) Insert the name of the parent or guardian.
- (14) Insert the name of the teacher.

(d)—THE PUPILS TO WHOM.

1831.—FIRST RULES passed 13th December, 1831.

"One or two days in the week to be set apart for giving, separately, such religious education to the children as may be approved."

1831.—EXPLANATORY PAPER of the Commissioners (supra).

"V. By encouraging the pastors of different denominations to give religious instruction to the children of their respective flocks, out of school-hours, the Board understand, merely affording to such pastors facility of access to the pupils at the times specified, and not employing or remunerating them. And they understand that the parents and guardians of the children are to determine to what denomination they respectively belong—the Board taking no cognizance of the matter."

1833.—RULES and REGULATIONS as approved of 10th October, 1833.

"No. 4. Any arrangement of this description that may be made is to be publicly notified in the schools, in order that those children, and those only, may be present at the religious instruction, whose parents or guardians approve of their being so."

1838.—RULES and REGULATIONS as approved of 19th May, 1838.

"No. 4.—Any arrangement of this description that may be made is to be publicly notified in the schools, in order that those children, and those only, may be present at the religious instruction, whose parents or guardians approve of their being so."

"Where any notice of religious instruction is passed in a school during school-hours to which the parents of any of the children attending it object, the managers are to make an arrangement for having it given to those who are to receive it at a stated time or times, and in a separate place, so that no OTHERS THAN PARENTS OR GUARDIANS OBJECT to their being so, SHALL BE PRESENT AT IT."

1843.—RULES and REGULATIONS as approved of 18th May, 1843.

"3. The patrons of the several schools have the right of appointing such religious instruction as they may think proper to be given therein, provided that each school be open to children of all communions; that due regard be had to parental right and authority; that, accordingly, no child be compelled to receive, or be present at any religious instruction to which his parents or guardians object; and that the time for giving it be so fixed that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the school affords. Subject to this, religious instruction may be given either during the fixed school-hours or otherwise."

"9. Whatever arrangement is made in any school for giving religious instruction must be publicly notified in the school-room, in order that those children, and those only, may be present whose parents or guardians allow them."

"Such expression of desire may at any time be revoked by the parent or guardian, and shall thereupon become inoperative."

1848.—RULES and REGULATIONS as approved of
20th January, 1848.

"The patrons of the several schools have the right of appointing such religious instruction as they may think proper to be given therein, provided that each school be open to children of all communions; that due regard be had to parental right and authority; that, accordingly, no child be compelled to receive, or to be present at, any religious instruction to which his parents or guardians object; and that the time for giving it be so fixed, that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the school affords. Subject to this, religious instruction may be given either during the usual school hours or otherwise."

1850.—RULES and REGULATIONS as approved of
7th March, 1850.

"Thirdly.—That in order that no child be compelled to receive, or to be present at, any religious instruction to which his parents or guardians object, the teacher shall immediately before the commencement of religious instruction, announce distinctly to the pupils, that the hour for religious instruction has arrived, and shall, at the same time, put and keep up, during the period allotted to each religious instruction, and within the view of all the pupils, a notification thereof, containing the words 'Religious Instruction,' printed in large characters, on a form to be also supplied by the Commissioners."

1855.—RULES and REGULATIONS as approved of
18th May, 1855, provided further, that.

"If any child of a religious persuasion different from that of the teacher of any National school, attend during the time or times set apart for religious instruction given by such teacher, it shall be the duty of the teacher, on the first attendance of every such child, during the time for such religious instruction given by such teacher in such school, forthwith to notify the same to the parent or guardian of such child, on, and by, a form* to be furnished by the Commissioners."

"The teachers are required to keep a record of the names of the children to whose parents they have sent the printed form of notification."

"Parents, managers, and teachers, are not required to exclude any children from any religious instruction given in the school; but all children are to have full power to absent themselves, or to withdraw, from it. If any parents or guardians object to the religious instruction given in a National school, it devolves upon them to adopt measures to prevent their children from being present thereat."

1866.—RULES and REGULATIONS as approved of
3rd July, 1866.

"No pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a Protestant is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the teacher giving such instruction is a Roman Catholic; and no pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a Roman Catholic is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the teacher giving such instruction is not a Roman Catholic. And further, no pupil is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction to which its parents or guardians object."

"Provided, however, that in case any parent or guardian shall express his desire that his child should receive any particular religious instruction, and shall record such desire in a book to be provided in the school, when necessary for that purpose, this prohibition shall not apply to the time during which such religious instruction only is given.† The entry in the book shall be signed with the name or mark of the parent or guardian, and the book shall be submitted to the Inspector so often as he visits the school."

MINUTE OF BOARD, dated 26th February, 1867, explanatory of the new Rule as to attendance of pupils of National schools at Religious Instruction, Part i, § iv, rule 15.

"The object of the rule is more fully to carry out the general principle of the Board, that no child is to receive any religious instruction contrary to the wishes of its parent."

"Accordingly, the rule first provides for the case where the teacher is a Protestant and the child a Roman Catholic, or vice versa. In this case the dissent of the parent is implied, and no religious instruction can be given to a child by a teacher of the different creed unless the parent expressly requests it."

"But where the teacher and the child are both Protestants, whether of the same or of a different denomination, the dissent of the parent will not be implied. In this case religious instruction may be given to the child unless the parent expressly forbids it."

"In each case, however, the dissent or acquiescence, whether implied or expressed, may be modified by an entry duly signed by the parent in the Certificate Book of Religious Instruction."

"Cases may occur in which the conduct of the teacher, although not coming within the strict letter of the new rule, is obviously contrary to the general spirit of the National system—on, for instance, if instruction should be given in the catechism or creed of a different persuasion from that of the child."

* For form of certificate see page 276.

† Such expression of desire may at any time be revoked by the parent or guardian, and shall thereupon become inoperative.

PARAGRAPH 7.—STATEMENT of the CHANGES made from time to time in respect to the RIGHTS of PARENTS, of PASTORS, and of PATRONS, in regard to RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

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A.—In respect to the RIGHTS of PARENTS.

I. PARENTAL RIGHT TO DETERMINE AND CONTROL THE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF THE CHILDREN.

1. Lord Derby in his letter gives to the clergy the control of the religious instruction of the pupils. He says:—"The remaining one or two days in the week shall be set apart for giving separately such religious instruction to the children as may be approved of by the clergy of their respective parishes."

2. In the original lease of the Board to trustees, the following clause occurs:—"And that the remaining one or two days in the week, as the case may be, shall be kept apart for giving separately such religious instruction to the children, male and female, of all persuasions as may be approved of by the clergy of their respective parishes, such clergy, however, to be permitted and encouraged to give religious instruction, either before or after the ordinary school-hours on the other days of the week."

3. In the document having reference to an explanation of the conditions laid down in Lord Derby's letter, the Commissioners, with the approbation and sanction of the Government, say:—"They also understand that the religious instruction given may or may not be in the school-rooms, the choice of the place being left to the pastors of the children, but that liberty is to be secured to them to assemble the children of their respective flocks in the school-rooms if they see fit."

"By encouraging the pastors of different denominations to give religious instruction to the children of their respective flocks out of school-hours, the Board understood merely affording to such pastors facility of access to the pupils at the times specified, and not employing or remunerating them; and they understand that the parents and guardians of the children are to determine to what denomination they respectively belong, the Board taking no cognizance of the matter."

"The Board add, that they do not regard these observations as altering or modifying, in any degree, the original instructions communicated to them in the

Chief Secretary's letter of October, 1831; they offer them as containing views which they have always entertained of their instructions, and upon which they have uniformly acted since the commencement of their labours."

4. The second* of the four propositions of the General Assembly, July, 1833, approved of by the Board, August, 1833, takes the control of the religious education of the pupils from the clergy and assigns it to the parents.

The second proposition is as follows:—"That it shall be the right of all parents to require of patrons and managers of schools to set apart for reading the Holy Scriptures, a convenient and sufficient portion of the stated school-hours, and to direct the master, or some other whom the parents may appoint and provide, to superintend the reading."

In their first report the Commissioners set forth in a letter what they asserted were their previous views on the substance of these propositions. The letter was addressed to the Manager of the Temple Meeting-house School, and bore date the 22nd of July, 1833. (See extract therefrom in next section.)

II. ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN at RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

1. Lord Derby in his letter laid it down that the system was to be a combined literary and separate religious education.

2. In the Temple Meeting-house case the Commissioners lay down their views, as follows, as to the attendance of pupils at religious instruction:—"The Commissioners having considered your letter desire us to state that the regulations of the Temple Meeting-house school appear to them to agree in principle with those by which they are governed. The rule that the hour from two till three of each day, except Saturday, should be employed in reading and instruction in the Holy Scriptures is quite compatible with the regula-

*NOTE.—The remaining propositions are as follows:—

Firstly,—That the ministers and people of this Church, without the necessary concurrence of the ministers or members of any other Church, shall enjoy the right of applying to the Board of Education for aid to schools by a statement of the constitution and regulations of the schools, accompanied with an engagement to adhere to them; but in this proposition recognising the right of the Board to consider the regulations and to decide accordingly.

Secondly,—That all children whose parents or guardians shall so direct, shall daily read the Holy Scriptures during the period appointed, but that no compulsion whatever be employed to induce others to read or remain during the reading.

Fourthly,—That every use of school-rooms be vested in the local pastors or overseers subject, in case of abuse, to the cognizance of the Board.

sions of the Commissioners, provided that such children only as are directed by their parents to attend be then allowed to continue in the school, and that all others do then retire, and with respect to the exercises on Saturday, it also is compatible with their rules, provided that these children only shall attend upon that day whose parents direct that they shall join in reading or receiving instruction in the Holy Scriptures, so that an opportunity be thus afforded for all others to receive such religious instruction, at that time, as their parents or guardians shall provide for them. As you mention that you occasionally visit the school to watch the progress and administer such instruction as the circumstances and capacity of the children may require, the Commissioners desire me to observe that it is of the essence of their rules that religious instruction should be given only at the times specifically appointed for that purpose; and that children whose parents do not direct them to be present at it should previously retire.

EXPLANATORY PAPER, addressed by LORD STANLEY to a DEPUTATION from the SIKHS of ULSTER.

His Majesty's Government fully recognises the right of all who choose it, to read the Sacred Scriptures; but the exercise of this right in the case of infants must be subject to the control of their parents and natural guardians; and in point of time, in the National as in all other schools, it must be limited by the appropriation of certain hours to certain other branches of study. The proposition that any child at any hour, and in the midst of any other all-sided employment, should be permitted to read the Bible, is a proposal so perfectly novel and unheard of, and so totally impossible as it appears to me to be reduced into practice, that I should not have noticed it, but that such appears to be the express sense of the words of the proposition No. 3, and noticed to be sanctioned by vote, at least, of the Deputation of the Synod. The National schools are not so much the schools of the Government or of local patrons and managers, who submit voluntarily to certain regulations in order to entitle them to receive aid from the Government; they are therefore at liberty to lay down their intended course of study; they are free to appoint certain hours during which certain studies are to be carried on, in some of which Roman Catholics and Protestants may, in others of which they cannot object to join.

There appears to have been a considerable ambiguity in the use of the expression "school hours," which has given rise probably to misconceptions, the phrase might, and perhaps in strictness ought to, apply to all hours in which instruction is given to the children. In this sense the portion of time set aside for religious instruction may be called school hours; these hours are (as I have already observed, and as may be seen by the printed regulations) not exempted from the control of the Commissioners; and the Scriptures, as well as the authorized Catechism, &c., of any Church, are expressly permitted to be used at these times. But the expression "ordinary school hours," has been generally employed to denote those portions of time which are devoted to the combined instruction of children of various persuasions, and at which all the children belonging to the school are expected and required to attend. These hours be they more or be they fewer, will be allotted to other studies; and in them, of course neither the Bible nor any other book could be employed to which the parents or guardians of any of the children could object on the ground of religious scruples. To introduce the reading or hearing of any such book during the ordinary school hours, namely, those during which the children of all denominations are expected to attend, would be a palpable violation of religious liberty of conscience. But there is no (nor ever was) any objection to the reading of the Scriptures, or the giving of any other religious instruction on days and hours to be specified by the local patrons to these children, whose parents choose that they should attend. These days and hours, however, must be specified in order to remove from the mind of the Roman Catholic parent the possibility of a suspicion that his children

may be influenced to join in studies of which he does not approve. Nor is there any objection to the application of the term "school hours" to these portions of time, provided they are distinguished from the hours of universal and necessary attendance.

3. In their first report for 1834 the Commissioners lay down the following rules:—"One day in each week (independently of Sunday) is to be set apart for religious instruction of the children, on which day such pastors or other persons as are approved of by the parents or guardians of the children shall have access to them for that purpose whether these pastors have signed the original application or not. The managers of schools are also expected, should the parents of any of the children desire it, to afford convenient opportunity and facility for the same purpose, either before or after the ordinary school business (as the managers may determine), on the other days of the week. Any arrangement of this description that may be made is to be publicly notified in the schools, in order that those children, and those only, may be present at the religious instruction whose parents or guardians approve of their being so."

4. In the Query sheets which applicants for the aid to answer up to 1832, the following question occurred:—"Will you take care that no children be present at any religious instruction or exercise except those whose parents consent to their being present?" And in their report for that year the Commissioners make the following statement regarding the principle of the National system:—"It guarantees to parents and guardians of all communications, according to the civil rights with which the laws of the land invest them, the power of determining what religious instruction the children over whom they have authority shall receive, and it prohibits all attempts at enforcing any either on Protestant or Roman Catholic children to which their parents or guardians object. This is the great principle of the system."

5. In January, 1846, the Rev. Mr. Stewart, patron of the Cornon school, county Antrim, made application for the grant, and in his statement of the conditions on which this school was conducted mentioned "The time for reading the Holy Scriptures and for catechetical instruction are so arranged as not to interfere with or impede the academic or secular business of the school, and no child whose parents or guardians object is required to be present or take part in these exercises." The Commissioners in their sixth report say: "That the rules of the school for which aid was thus sought were compatible with the principles of the National system."

6. In their sixth report, 1843, the Commissioners then set forth the rule on this question:—"The patrons of the several schools have the right of appointing such religious instruction as they may think proper to be given therein, provided that such school be open to children of all communications, that due regard be had to parental right and authority; that accordingly no child be compelled to receive or be present at any religious instruction to which his parents or guardians object, and that the time for giving it be so fixed that no child shall be thereby in effect excluded directly or indirectly from the other advantages which the school affords. Subject to this, religious instruction may be given either during the fixed hours or otherwise."

7. In their report for 1847 the Commissioners explain the preceding rule as follows:—"Our secretaries having informed us that they had been frequently consulted, both personally and by letter, as to the true meaning of the following portions of section 2, paragraph 3, of the rules of the Board with reference to religious instruction:—"That due regard be had to parental right and authority; that accordingly no child be compelled to receive or be present at any religious instruction to which his parents or guardians object;" and that they deemed it desirable that we should supply them with an authoritative answer to such questions, we directed them by a minute bearing

date 18th November, 1847, to give the following explanation in reply to all such inquiries in future:—

"First, that the true interpretation of the words in question clearly is, that no child be compelled to receive or be present at any religious instruction to which his parents or guardians object, and that the rule (in conjunction with the notification in the school-books of the arrangement for giving religious instruction as required by rule 9, section 3) has hitherto been found amply sufficient for the full enforcement of parental authority.

"Secondly, that though all that is required by this rule (section 2, paragraph 3) is that the parent should engage not to compel any child to be present at such religious instruction; yet should the parent use any means, either directly or indirectly, to induce any child to attend such religious instruction, contrary to the desire of his parents or guardians, the Commissioners would consider such conduct inconsistent with the whole spirit of this system.

"That it was with a view to guard against the possibility of such a case arising that the Commissioners gave the following important explanation of their sentiments, in the eleventh report for the year 1844, dated the 24th day of April, 1845.

"It would be found impossible to lay down in detail any set of rules so accommodated to all the varying circumstances of every locality, and so guarded against all possible mistakes and misrepresentations, as to be secure from being violated in spirit, without any tangible infringement of the letter of them. For example, under our present rules, the patron of a National school may give religious instruction during even the school school hours, a patron, Protestant or Roman Catholic might, possibly, availing himself of the letter of this rule, make so great a use of this privilege as to drive from the school all children of a persuasion different from his own, or induce them, if they remained, to share in the religious instruction to which they and their parents were conscientiously opposed.

"In such a case we should immediately interfere, and cause the patron to abandon a course so inconsistent with the whole spirit of our system, or in case of his refusal, we should strike the school off our roll."

8. In 1855, the following provisions were laid down in the rules:—"If any child of a religious persuasion different from that of the teacher of any National school, attend during the time or times set apart for religious instruction given by such teacher, it shall be his or her duty on the first attendance of every such child during the time for such religious instruction, given by such teacher, in such school, forthwith to notify the same to the parent or guardian of such child on and by a form to be furnished by the Commissioners.

"The teachers are required to keep a record of the names of the children to whose parents they have sent the printed form of notification.

"The registry kept in each school, according to the form furnished by the Commissioners, must show the religious denomination of each child on the school roll."

9. In 1856, the following rule superseding the preceding rule was passed, and obtained the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant:—"No pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a Protestant is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction, in case the teacher giving such instruction is a Roman Catholic; and no pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a Roman Catholic is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction, in case the teacher giving such instruction is not a Roman Catholic; and further, no pupil is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction to which its parents or guardians object.

"Provided, however, that in case any parent or guardian shall express his desire that his child should receive any particular religious instruction, and shall record such desire in a book to be provided in the school when necessary for that purpose, this prohibition shall not apply to the time during which such religious

instruction only is given. Such expression of desire may at any time be revoked by the parent or guardian, and shall then become inoperative.

"The entry in the school-book shall be signed with the name or mark of the parent or guardian, and the book shall be submitted to the Inspector so often as he visits the school."

The Board, in a minute of 26th February, 1857, gives the following explanation in relation to the preceding rule:—"The object of the rule is more fully to carry out the general principle of the Board, that no child is to receive any religious instruction contrary to the wishes of its parents.

"Accordingly, the rule first provides for the case where the teacher is a Protestant, and the child a Roman Catholic or vice versa. In this case the dissent of the parent is implied, and no religious instruction can be given to a child by a teacher of the different creed, unless the parent expressly requests it.

"But where the teacher and the child are both Protestants, whether of the same or of a different denomination, the dissent of the parent will not be implied. In this case religious instruction may be given to the child unless the parent expressly forbids it.

"In such cases, however, the assent or dissent, whether implied or expressed, may be modified by an entry, duly signed, by the parent in the certificate book of religious instruction.

"Cases may occur in which the conduct of the teacher, although not coming within the strict letter of the new rule, is obviously contrary to the general spirit of the National system; as, for instance, if instruction should be given in the cathedral or one of a different persuasion from that of the child."

III. ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN when the ELEMENTARY SECULAR is combined with that of RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

1. The original draft of Lord Derby's letter provided only for a combined history and a separate religious instruction.

2. The amended draft of Lord Derby's letter authorizes the introduction of lessons in the books of a moral and religious nature; the following is the passage:—"Although it is not designed to exclude from the list of books for the combined instruction such portions of moral history, or of religious or moral teaching as may be approved of by the Board, it is to be understood that this is by no means intended to convey a perfect and religious education, or to supersede the necessity of separate religious instruction on the day set apart for that purpose."

3. The use of the Scripture extracts which were prepared by the Board was subject to the following rule:—"The Commissioners do not insist on the Scripture lessons being read in any of the National schools, nor do they allow them to be read during the time of secular or literary instruction in any school attended by children whose parents or guardians object to their being so read. In such cases the Commissioners prohibit the use of them, except at the times of religious instruction, when the persons giving it may use those lessons, or not, as they think proper."

In 1853 the preceding rule was altered, as follows:—"The Commissioners do not insist on the 'Scripture Lessons' or book of 'Sacred Poetry' being read in any of the National schools, nor do they allow them to be read as part of the ordinary school business (during which all children of whatever denomination they may be are required to attend) in any school attended by children whose parents or guardians object to their being read by their children. In such cases the Commissioners prohibit the use of those books except at times set apart for the purpose, either before or after such ordinary school business and under the following conditions:—

"First.—That no child whose parent or guardian objects shall be required, directly or indirectly, to be present at such reading.

"Second.—That, in order that any children whose parents or guardians object may be at liberty to absent

themselves, or to withdraw, at the time set apart for the reading of the books above specified, public notification of the time set apart for such reading shall be inserted in large letters in the time-table of the school; that there shall be a sufficient interval between the conclusion of such ordinary school business and the commencement of such reading; and that the teacher shall, immediately before its commencement, announce distinctly to the pupils, that any child whose parent or guardian so desires may then retire.

"Third.—That in every such case there shall be, exclusive of the time set apart for such reading, sufficient time devoted each day to the ordinary school business, in order that those children who do not join

in the reading of these books may enjoy ample means of literary instruction in the school-room.

"When using the Scripture lessons the teachers are prohibited, except at the time set apart for religious instruction, from putting to the children any other questions than those appended to the end of each lesson."

4. In 1838 the Board published, as a sequel to the Fourth Book of Lessons, Archbishop Whately's "Introductory Lessons on the Truth of Christianity," and in 1843 the Board mentioned in their list of books another edition of the same work.

5. In July, 1853, both editions of this work were removed from the list of books published or sanctioned by the Board.

B.—In respect to the RIGHTS OF PASTORS.

I. RIGHTS OF PASTORS to determine the RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

See page 308, under heading "Parental right to determine and control the religious instruction of children," in which the changes having reference to Pastors on the same subject are stated.

II. RIGHTS OF PASTORS to give RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION in the SCHOOL-ROOM.

1. The Commissioners in their first report laid down the following rule:—"One day in each week (independently of Sunday) is to be set apart for religious instruction of the children, on which day such pastors, or other persons as are approved of by the parents or guardians of the children, shall have access to them for that purpose, whether those pastors have signed the original application or not."

2. The right of access to the children, on the part of the pastor or other person approved of by the parents, was observed in the case of the Queen's school, in January, 1840, and the attention was embodied in the rules of 1842, as follows:—"In schools towards the building of which the commissioners have contributed, and which are therefore vested in trustees for the purpose of National education, such pastor or other person, as shall be approved of by the parents or guardians of the children, respectively shall have access to them in the school-room for the purpose of giving them religious instruction them at convenient times to be appointed for the purpose, whether those pastors or persons shall have signed the original application or otherwise."

"In schools not vested, but which receive aid only by way of salary and books, it is for the patrons to determine whether religious instruction shall be given in the school-room or not; but if they do not allow it in the school room, the children whose parents or guardians so desire, must be allowed to absent themselves from the school at reasonable times, for the purpose of receiving such instruction elsewhere."

III. CONTROL OVER BOOKS in use for RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

1. Lord Derby in his letter laid down,—"They will exercise the most entire control over all books to be used in the schools, whether in the combined literary or separate religious instruction; none to be employed in the first, except under the sanction of the Board, nor in the latter, but with the approbation of the members of the Board of the persuasion of those for whom they are intended." This regulation was modified by minute of the Board of 16th April, 1832, as follows:—

"That the following document, signed by the Commissioners, be transmitted through the Duke of Leinster to the Right Honorable E. G. Stanley, for approbation of His Majesty's Government."

"It having been found that an objection, involving religious principles has been made, particularly by Presbyterians against vesting any individual with control over books to be used in religious instruction by ministers of that communion, and that difficulties are likely to arise with respect to ministers of other denomi-

inations who are not represented on the Board as now constituted.

"Resolved,—That it be recommended to His Majesty's Government to permit the Board to alter Regulation IV. so as to stand as follows.—They will require to have the right of veto upon all books used in the schools for the combined moral and literary instruction. They will further require that all books used for religious instruction shall be used under the sanction of the minister recognized by the parents of the children for whose instruction they are employed, and that such minister shall obtain the consent either of any one member of the Board to whom he may choose to apply, or of the particular church to which he belongs according to the rules of that church, namely, that no Episcopalian minister, who does not choose to apply to any member of the Board, shall obtain and submit for the inspection of the Board the consent of his own diocese; a Presbyterian minister, that of his presbytery, and a minister of any other denomination, the consent of whatever person or body the denomination to which he belongs regards as possessing ecclesiastical authority.

"No such sanction is required for the use in religious instruction of the sacred Scriptures, or of the public standards of any church."

The rule as it at present stands is:—"If any books, other than Holy Scriptures, or the standard books of the Church to which the children among them belong, be employed in communicating religious instruction, the title of each is to be made known to the Commissioners whenever they deem it necessary."

IV. INCAPACITY OF PASTORS to become TEACHERS.

1. From the foundation of the system, monks and nuns were recognized as teachers of National schools, and until the year 1839 the salaries paid to them were regulated on the same scale as in the case of other teachers.

2. Since 1839 nuns and monks have been paid by a capitation grant, other teachers being paid by classification salaries.

3. In 1855 the Commissioners passed the following rule, which limits monks' schools to the five then in connexion with the Board:—"No clergyman of any denomination, or (except in the case of convent schools) member of any religious order can be recognized as a teacher of a National school."

4. In 1856 the Commissioners, with a view of restricting the spread of schools under nuns, passed the following rule:—"The Commissioners will grant aid to one school only in connexion with the same convent."

V. REGISTERS OF ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS at WORSHIP on SUNDAYS.

1. Lord Derby laid down the following regulation in his letter:—"They (the Commissioners) will require that a register shall be kept in the schools, in which shall be entered the attendance or non-attendance of each child on Divine Worship on Sundays." This regulation was afterwards (in 1835) withdrawn with the sanction of Lord Derby.

C.—In respect to the RIGHTS OF PATRONS.

I. JOINT APPLICATION OF PROTESTANT AND ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN FOR GRANTS.

1. Lord Derby laid down in his letter:—"The Board will probably look with peculiar favour upon applications proceeding either from—1st, the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy of the parish; or 2nd, one of the clergymen and a certain number of parishioners professing the opposite creed; or 3rd, parishioners of both denominations."

2. This regulation was abolished in 1853, when the four propositions of the General Assembly were accepted by the Board; the first of these propositions is:—"That the ministers and people of this Church, without the necessary concurrence of the ministers or members of any other Church, shall enjoy the right of applying to the Board of Education for aid to schools by a statement of the constitution and regulation of the schools, accompanied with an engagement to adhere to them; but in this proposition recognising the right of the Board to consider the regulations, and to decide accordingly."

II. RULE AS TO WITHDRAWAL OF BOOKS PUBLISHED OR SANCTIONED BY THE BOARD.

1. Until the year 1855, the Commissioners exercised the right of altering or withdrawing any book published or sanctioned by them; but in that year they passed the following rule:—"The Commissioners will not withdraw or essentially alter any book that has been or shall be hereafter unanimously published or sanctioned by them, without a previous communication with the Lord Lieutenant."

2. The Government having in 1860 announced, in the House of Commons, its desire that the National school-books should be revised, the Commissioners, in their report for 1861, stated:—"We have appointed a committee to revise the books published by us, with a view of making them more in accordance with the present state of knowledge, and generally more acceptable for the purposes of education."

III. USE OF SCHOOL-ROOMS before and after SCHOOL-HOURS.

1. The rules in force until 1855 provided:—"The Commissioners require the school-rooms to be used exclusively for the purpose of education; and any breach of this rule will be held to be a violation of the National system."

In the year 1855, the preceding rule was amended as follows:—"In non-vested schools, the Commissioners do not, in ordinary cases, exercise control over the use of the school-houses on Sundays or before or after the school hours on the other days of the week; such use being left altogether to the local patrons or managers of all religious persuasions, subject to the interference of the Board in cases leading to contention or abuse."

"Vested school-houses must be used exclusively for the education of the children attending them; except on Sundays when they may be employed for Sunday schools, with the sanction of the patrons or managers, subject in cases leading to contention or abuse to the interference of the Commissioners."

2. As regards the right of converting a school-house into a place of public worship, the rule in force until 1855 ran as follows:—"The Commissioners require that the National school-rooms shall not be converted into places of public worship."

In the year 1855 the foregoing rule was amended as follows:—"No National school-house shall be employed, at any time, even temporarily, as the stated place of divine worship of any religious community or for the celebration or administration of the sacraments or rites of any Church."

IV. TIME OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

1. Lord Derby laid down that certain days were to be given up exclusively to moral and literary education, whilst one or two days in the week were to be set apart for religious instruction.

2. This rule was modified as follows in 1837:—"Having received your Excellency's permission to revise our existing rule as to religious instruction, we have anxiously considered whether we could effect such an alteration in the latter of it, without violating the principle, as might satisfy any of those who have been hitherto conscientiously opposed to us."

"The principle of the system, and which we consider fundamental and unalterable, is that the National school should be open alike to Christians of all denominations; therefore, that no child shall be required to be present at any religious instruction or exercise of which his parents or guardians may disapprove, and that opportunities shall be afforded to all children to receive separately at particular periods, such religious instruction as their parents or guardians may provide for them. The latter of the rule is, that religious instruction shall be given out of the hours during which all the children attending a school are assembled for common instruction."

"It has been considered by some, that to limit the time for religious instruction in this way, tends to discourage it altogether, and therefore that an opportunity should be afforded for giving it at whatever hour may be deemed most convenient."

"The rule as to time was framed with a view to convenience, and to convenience only, and it never has been considered by us that we should violate principle if we allowed religious instruction to be given during the ordinary school hours, provided that such an arrangement were made as that children whose parents did not approve of it should not be required to attend or be present at it."

"We therefore propose modifying the latter of the rule, so as to allow religious instruction to be given, and of course the Scriptures to be read, or the relations learned during any of the school hours, provided such an arrangement be made as that no children shall take part in, or listen to any religious reading or instruction to which their parents or guardians object, with these views we have framed the following regulations."

"1st. The ordinary school business during which all children of whatever denomination they may be are required to attend is to embrace a competent number of hours each day."

"2nd. One day, at least, in each week or part of a day (independently of Sunday) is to be set apart for the religious instruction of the children on which day such pastors or other persons as are approved of by their parents or guardians shall have access to them for that purpose whether those pastors have signed the original application or not."

"3rd. The managers of schools are also expected to afford convenient opportunity and facility for the same purpose on other days of the week, but where any course of religious instruction is pursued in a school during school hours, to which the parents of any of the children attending it object, an arrangement is to be made for giving it separately to those who are so desirous of it."

"4th. Any arrangement of this description that may be made is to be publicly notified in the schools in order that those children and those only may be present at the religious instruction whose parents and guardians approve of their being so."

"5th. If any other books than the Holy Scriptures or the standard books of the Church to which the children using them belong are employed in communicating religious instruction the title of such is to be made known to the Board."

"6th. The reading of the Scriptures either in the Protestant Authorized or Douay Version is considered as religious instruction."

3. In 1855, the power of having religious instruction at any hour during the school day was modified as follows:—"Religious instruction, prayer, or other religious exercise, may take place at any time before and after the ordinary school business but must not take place more than once at an intermediate time be-

tween the commencement and the close of the ordinary school business."

4. The Board; minute 27th June, 1845, in the case of the Wexford Convent of Mercy school authorises the Manager.—"To take a class into an adjoining room off the school, for religious instruction at the time that secular instruction is going on in the school, and when the latter is not in the least interfered with."

V. MODIFIED GRANTS TO SCHOOLS WITH A VIEW OF EXTENDING THE OPPORTUNITIES OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

1. The Government having, in 1860, drawn the attention of the House of Commons to the difficulty of enrolling the schools connected with the Established Church, as also schools in some remote localities on account of the paucity of the attendance of such schools, the Commissioners in 1861, in their report for 1860, made the following announcement:—It having been ascertained that there are throughout the country, and that, owing to various causes there must continue to be a considerable number of schools, the attendance at which would by our rules, Part III., Section III., par. 2 and 4, exclude them from participation in the public grants; we, last year, determined upon modifying those rules, so as to extend the advantages of our system to such schools; and decided upon making grants in future on the following conditions.

The conditions as set forth in the rule, Part IV., Section IV., paragraph 7 are as follows:—The Commissioners in certain cases are prepared to act on the following modification of the above scale of salaries provided for principal teachers

Attendance under 15 pupils.—Schools with an average daily attendance under 15 pupils, connected on the principles, and the system of the Board will not be admitted to the enjoyment of salary, but may be allowed inspection, books, and apparatus, under existing regulations. The teachers will be eligible for testing, and their services from their connection with the Board, will count to their credit in respect to supplemental salaries, retiring allowances, &c., should their schools afterwards become entitled to regular grants of salary, or should they be removed to others so entitled.

Attendance 15, but under 30 pupils.—When the average daily attendance is 15, but under 30, in addition to inspection, books, &c., and training, the Commissioners will make an award of salary to the teacher, to the amount of two-thirds of a probationer's salary.

Attendance 30, but under 35.—When the average daily attendance is 30, but under 35, the full salary of a Probationer, but no more, will be awarded to the teacher.

Attendance 35, but under 50.—When the average daily attendance is 35, but under 50, salary as high as that of first division of third class, but no higher, will be awarded to the teacher, should his qualifications in other respects entitle him to such classification.

Notes.—These modified grants, the Commissioners are prepared to make where the want of religious instruction is not attributable to children of a particular denomination, within a reasonable distance of their homes in any existing national school; but they are not to themselves the power, in all cases, of preventing the necessary multiplication of schools in any district, and will require as a condition of this modified aid that the managers of such schools, shall be either clergymen or other persons of good position in society.

PARAGRAPH 8.—Give date when Rule IV., 15, as to the REGISTRY of RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION of each child (see page 51, Report of 1866) was made in its present form. State number of cases in which the Certificate of Parent or Guardian in this Rule, as to receiving any particular Religious Instruction, has been given.

(a.) Date when Rule was made in its present form,	2nd July, 1868
(b.) Number of cases in which the Certificate has been given,	1,383

Notes.—(a.) In addition to the above number of certificates (1,383), there were 417 given by parents or guardians in cases in which they were not required, viz., 240 which were given in authorisation of simple Bible reading by Protestant pupils of one denomination with teachers of another Protestant denomination, and 177 which were given in authorisation of Protestant doctrinal instruction to Protestant pupils of one denomination, according to their own creed, by Protestant teachers of another denomination.

PARAGRAPH 9.—NUMBER of COPIES of each of the VOLUMES of SCRIPTURE LESSONS and of SACRED POETRY sold or given gratis to the Schools during the three years, 1837–40, and for the last ten years.

NUMBER of COPIES of SCRIPTURE LESSONS and SACRED POETRY sold or given gratis during the THREE years, 1837 to 1839, inclusive.

NUMBER of COPIES of SCRIPTURE LESSONS and SACRED POETRY sold or given gratis during the TEN years, 1838 to 1867, inclusive.

Name of Work.	Number of Copies sold during three years, 1837 to 1839.	Number of Copies given gratis during three years, 1837 to 1839.	Name of Work.	Number of Copies sold, 1838 to 1867.	Number of Copies given gratis, 1838 to 1867.
Old Testament:			Old Testament:		
No. I.	6,704	5,528	No. I.	1,091	4,327
No. II.	6,596	2,684	No. II.	384	4,665
New Testament:			New Testament:		
No. I.	10,114	5,635	No. I.	1,164	4,379
No. II.	6,246	5,470	No. II.	676	3,942
Sacred Poetry, . . .	5,592	33,019	Sacred Poetry, . . .	34,329	7,340

SECTION XII.

Teachers, their Classification and Salaries.

PARAGRAPH 1.—SCALE OF SALARIES to TEACHERS of each sex before the introduction of CLASSIFICATION, with dates and particulars.

Salaries to teachers of National schools were paid, from the date of the establishment of the National System to the 1st October, 1839, at rates based upon the number of children in attendance, and the nature and extent of the instruction which the school afforded.

At the latter period, the teachers of Ordinary National Schools were divided into three classes, and a probationary grade, and were paid according to a fixed scale of salaries.

PARAGRAPH 2.—PROGRAMME of QUALIFICATIONS for the several grades of CLASSIFICATION, with SALARIES annexed to each grade.

PROGRAMME of EXAMINATION and COURSE of STUDY for TEACHERS of NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Qualifications of Probationary Teachers.

The candidates will be required :—

1. *Reading*.—To read with correctness, ease, and intelligence, any passage selected in the first four *Lesson Books*.

2. *Writing*.—To write a bold, free hand, and exhibit a knowledge of the principles of penmanship, and of the rules for teaching writing.

3. *Spelling*.—To write from dictation, with correct spelling, any passage read slowly from the *Third Lesson Book*.

4. *Arithmetic*.—To be familiar with the principles of the elementary rules, and with proportion, and be able to work, with facility, accuracy, and accuracy, sums in these rules, and in commercial arithmetic.

5. *Grammar*.—To parse any short easy sentence in prose, and to exhibit an acquaintance with the elements of grammar.

6. *Geography*.—To be acquainted with the general outline of the great divisions of the globe.

The female candidates will not be required to know commercial arithmetic.

Qualifications for the Third Class.

The candidates for promotion to this class will be required :—

1. *Reading*.—To read with ease and expression, and be familiar with the principles of reading, and with the principles and difficulties of pronunciation.*

2. *Spelling*.—To write from dictation, in a neat, free hand, with correct spelling and punctuation, any passage read from the *National Lesson Books*.

3. *Arithmetic*.—To know, in addition to the rules mentioned in the course for probationers, fractions, involution, evolution, and to be acquainted with the rules of mental arithmetic.

Female teachers will not be required to proceed beyond practice to qualify for this class.

4. *Grammar*.—To parse any sentence submitted to them, and to analyse the words, giving the roots, prefixes, and affixes.

Female teachers will not be examined to the same extent in the latter exercise.

5. *Geography*.—To know the elements of mathematical and physical geography, the geography of Ireland, and the general geography of Europe.

* *Principles of Pronunciation*.—As explained in the *Spelling-Book Superseded*, and in the introductory part of the *Dictionary* (Mr. Sullivan's).

6. * *Book-keeping*.—To be acquainted with the principles of book-keeping, and the mode of keeping farming accounts.

7. * *Mensuration*.—To be acquainted with the measurement of plain surfaces.

8. *Art of Teaching*.—To be familiar with the improved modes of teaching, and with rules and regulations of the Commission.

9. To be prepared for examination on the subjects treated of in :—

The *National Lesson Books*, to the Fourth, inclusive ;

Essay Lessons on Money Matters ;

Introduction to the Art of Reading, 1st Part ;

Spelling Book Superseded ;

Geography Generalized, first eight chapters ;

* *Board's Treatise on Book-keeping* ;

* *Board's Mensuration*, sections 3 and 7 ;

Outline of the Methods of Teaching ;

* *Agricultural Class Book*.

Qualifications of Second Class Teachers.

They will be required :—

1. *Grammar and Spelling*.—To write grammatically, and with correct spelling and punctuation, the substance of an easy lesson read twice over.

2. *Geography*.—To know the general geography of the remaining great divisions of the Globe, the geography of the British Empire, and of Palestine.

3. *History*.—To be acquainted with the outlines of general history.

The female teachers will be examined on mental arithmetic.

4. * *Natural Philosophy*.—To possess some knowledge of the elementary principles of mechanics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, optics, and physiology.

5. * *Geometry*.—To know the first and second books.

6. * *Mensuration*.—To be familiar with the rules for the measurement of solids, the principles on which these rules depend, and with the elements of land surveying.

7. * *Algebra*.—To know the elementary rules, and be able to solve simple equations.

8. * *Natural History*.—To be acquainted with the classification and habits of vertebrated animals.

2. * *Art of Teaching*.—To be prepared for examination on Davies' Suggestive Hints on Secular Instruction.

10. To be prepared for examination on the subjects treated of in—

- Fifth Book of Lessons, sections 2, 3, 4;
- Introduction to the Art of Reading, Part II;
- * Geography Generalized;
- * Epitome of Geographical Knowledge, Books I, II, and III, and Part VII. of Book IV;
- * Board's or Thomson's Treatise on Arithmetic;
- * Thomson's Euclid, Books I and II, with the exercises thereon;
- * Thomson's Algebra, chapters 1, 2, 4, and 8;
- * Board's Mensuration, section 4, 6, and 11;
- * Lessons on Reasoning, Parts I and II;
- * Professor McGawley's Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Part I, Chapters I, II, III, IV, and last 54 paragraphs of Chapter V;
- * Patterson's Introduction to Zoology, Part II.

Qualifications of First Class Teachers

They will be required—

1. *Art of Teaching*.—To write a short essay on a given subject connected with the organization and management of schools, and the general principles of education.

The female teachers will be examined on the 3rd section of the Fifth Book, the Geography Generalized, and 3rd Book of the Epitome of Geographical Knowledge.

2. * *Geometry*.—To know the first six books of Euclid's Elements, with exercises thereon.

3. * *Trigonometry*.—To be acquainted with the resolution of plane triangles, and with the use of Logarithms.

4. * *Algebra*.—To know quadratic equations.

5. * *Natural Philosophy*.—To have a popular acquaintance with the laws of heat, the structure of the steam engine, and the elements of chemistry.

6. To be prepared for examination on the subjects treated of in—

- Fifth Lesson Book, sections 1 and * 5;
- * Lessons on Reasoning, Parts III, IV, and V;
- * Thomson's Algebra, Chapters 3, 5, 6, and 8;
- * Professor McGawley's Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Part I, Chapters VI (except the Article on Photography), XI, and XII, and (for Elements of Chemistry) Part II, Chapters I, II, and III.
- * Johnston's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry, or any other Treatise on the same subject which the Commissioners may publish or sanction.

The female teachers will not be required to be prepared on the subjects marked with an * asterisk.

Candidates for promotion must be prepared for examination in any of the subjects prescribed for the class or classes below that to which they desire to be raised.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The minimum of proficiency required of the teachers of each class is stated in the preceding programme.

All teachers must remain at least one year in a lower division of any class, before they are eligible for promotion to a higher division of the same; and they must remain two years in a lower class before they are eligible for promotion to a higher class.

This regulation does not apply to probationary teachers, nor to teachers who may be promoted on the recommendation of the Professor at the termination of the course of training.

None but teachers trained at the normal school of the Commissioners are eligible for promotion to any

division of the first class, and only upon the recommendation of the Professor, or of a Board of Inspectors.

Examinations are to be held, at specified times, by the Inspectors, with a view of promoting meritorious teachers; while those who may have conducted themselves improperly, or in whose schools the attendance has considerably decreased, will be liable to be depressed.

No teacher will be admitted to examination with a view to promotion, on whose school a decidedly unfavorable report has been made by the District Inspector within the previous year.

Teachers will not be eligible for promotion, unless, in addition to satisfactory answering in the course prescribed for the class to which they aspire, it appears from the reports of their respective District Inspectors that their schools are properly organized and well conducted, that adequate exertions have been made by them, and with success, to keep up a sufficient average attendance; that their junior classes are carefully taught, and that a fair proportion of the pupils of the higher classes, besides being proficient in the ordinary branches of reading, spelling, and writing, are possessed of a respectable amount of knowledge in, at least, grammar, geography, and arithmetic. In female schools it will be further requisite that instruction in plain needlework, including sewing, knitting, and cutting out, be given to all girls capable of receiving it, and that they exhibit a *due* proficiency in this department.

It must also appear from the reports of their Inspectors, that their school accounts have been regularly and correctly kept, that their schools and school premises have been preserved with neatness and order, and that cleanliness in person and habits has been enforced on the children attending them.

None can be appointed as assistant teachers whose qualifications are not equal to those required of probationers.

Satisfactory certificates of character and conduct will be required of all candidates.

By order, JAMES KEAY, } Secretaries.
W. H. NEWELL, }

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

I. It is intended that an examination of teachers shall take place every year.

II. That at these annual Examinations there will be required to attend—

- 1st. All candidates for promotion, if recommended by the Inspector.
- 2nd. All probationers.
- 3rd. Teachers who may have been absent from the examination to which they had been previously summoned.
- 4th. Those whose answering at such previous examination may have been unsatisfactory.
- 5th. Those whom the District Inspector may think proper for special reasons to summon.

III. As the Commissioners have decided that teachers must remain two years in a lower class before they are eligible for promotion to a higher, the candidates for examination, with a view to promotion, must, each year, be restricted to those who come under this condition. With this restriction, however, it is to be understood that deserving teachers may at the second and all subsequent examinations as well as at the first, be promoted from any division of one class to any division of a higher (except untrained teachers, who cannot be placed in the first class), without requiring them to pass through intermediate divisions.

IV. Teachers who may have absented themselves, without satisfactory reason assigned, from the exami-

* Johnston's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry, or any other treatise on the same subject which the Commissioners may publish or sanction.

nations of previous years, will be liable to be dismissed should they not present themselves when again summoned.

All teachers also who may be specially summoned, and who shall be absent without a sufficient reason, will be liable to be fined or deposed.

V. The written part of the examination for male teachers, which will occupy two days, will be held by the District Inspector, in Easter week, at such central point in his district as he may think proper to fix upon.

INSTRUCTIONS for making APPLICATION to the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION for SALARY and SCHOOL REQUISITES.

Applicants are requested to observe that for the sake of uniformity, and to facilitate official reference, all applications are to be made in duplicate, and upon the blank forms procured from the office.

The following are the principal heads of information which it is desirable all applications should contain :

1. The name of the school.—2. The situation as to county, barony, parish, and township.—3. Name of the nearest post town, and in which direction.—4. Description and condition of the house.—5. Number of school-rooms and dimensions of each.—6. Condition, description, and quantity of furniture.—7. Names and ages of teacher or teachers.—8. Average daily attendance of children, males and females.—9. The school hours.—10. Arrangement, and time for religious instruction.—11. The books used (if those of the National Board, which of them).—12. Arrangement for admission of visitors.—13. The management of the school ; if under an individual, his name and address ; if under a committee, by whom elected.—14. Name and address of correspondent.

All applications must be signed by the parties making them ; and it is particularly requested that their religious denomination (distinguishing the clergy from the laity) may be stated.

In supplying the foregoing "heads of information," the Commissioners do not mean to prescribe any form of application from which no deviation is to be made—they propose them merely for the assistance of applicants ; and it is to be borne in mind that it is most desirable the rules by which the school is governed should be distinctly set forth, in order that the Commissioners may be enabled to come to a just decision upon the merits of the application.

In consequence of the demands upon the Commissioners' funds for payment of teachers' salaries, the Commissioners have been compelled to limit their grants to salaries and school requisites, except where they may see fit to grant aid for the building of school-houses.

No application for salary to a non-vested school will be favourably entertained unless the school be found—

- 1st. Well disposed as to site.
- 2d. To have premises clean and neat.
- 3d. To have house well and substantially built ; the walls plastered inside ; the floor even, and free from damp ; a suitable fire-place and funnel ; the windows sufficient in number, of proper size and structure, and fitted to secure thorough ventilation.
- 4th. To have the furniture suitable and adequate, including desks and forms for pupils ; book-presses ; black-board ; a desk with seat for teacher ; rails or lesson posts for suspension of reading and other tablets, &c.
- 5th. To afford satisfactory evidence of the presence of sufficient average attendance, and that without tramping on or interfering with the attendance on other National schools in the neighbourhood already established, and in successful operation.

VI. The period for the oral examination of the male teachers, and for the examination of the female teachers, will be afterwards appointed ; these examinations to be conducted by a Head Inspector, aided by the Inspector of the District.

VII. It is required that all those who may seek to become candidates for promotion within the limits already laid down, shall intimate to the District Inspector, before the 1st of February, their wish in their wish, and he will inform them whether they may present themselves for examination.

6th. And its manager prepared to purchase a supply of books, stationery, and other school requisites, for sale to the pupils at reduced prices, and to maintain at all times an adequate supply of requisites for such purpose.

Teachers, to be eligible for admission into the service of the Board, should, if males, have completed their seventeenth year ; and, if females, their sixteenth. They should be persons of Christian sentiment, and of irreproachable moral character, and free from such physical or other defects as would in any way interfere with their usefulness.

Should the application be granted, the salary will be rated according to the scale adopted by the Commissioners for the classification and remuneration of teachers, and of which a copy is supplied.

The grant of free stock will consist of those articles that are necessary for collective teaching—such as maps, tablets, &c. It will also include the necessary school account books—such as class rolls, school registers, and report books.

The Commissioners being, by the rules laid down for their guidance, prevented from allocating any portion of the parliamentary grant for the repairs of any school-houses except those that are vested in themselves, the aid granted to non-vested schools will not be continued unless the school-houses and furniture be kept in a proper state of repair.

As soon as the application in duplicate, upon the blank sheets herewith sent, shall have been received, the District Inspector shall be directed to report upon all the circumstances of the case, and procure such further information as the Commissioners may require.

Applicants are also to understand that it is the rule of the Commissioners to consider each application in the order of its date, and that if a grant should be made, such grant will take effect from the first of the month nearest to the receipt of the application in the office.

SALARIES and GRATUITIES to TEACHERS of NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

SCALE of SALARIES to TEACHERS of ORDINARY NATIONAL SCHOOLS, and CONDITIONS as to PAYMENT according to AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

Principal Teachers.

		Males.	Females.
First Class.	1st Division.	652	449
	2nd " "	46	36
	3rd " "	39	28
Second Class.	1st Division.	32	25
	2nd " "	25	24
Third Class.	1st Division.	24	20
	2nd " "	15	16
Probationers.		15	14

- [A.] As a general rule, a school to be entitled to be taken into connexion, or to remain in connexion, must exhibit an average daily attendance of at least 30 pupils.

- [D] Teachers cannot be admitted to the enjoyment of first class salary, nor allowed to continue in its enjoyment, unless their schools command an average daily attendance of 35 pupils.
- [C] Should schools of the ordinary class be retained in session after the attendance shall have fallen below 30 pupils, as in certain circumstances they may be retained, their teachers will be paid according to the provisions of the modified scale given below.
- [D] Reduction of salary, however, proportioned to the decrease in attendance, will not be made in case of any school until the next quarter subsequent to that in which it first occurs, should the decrease re-appear.
- [E] But as regards the schools placed in commotion with the Board before the close of October, 1860, in every case where the attendance shall appear to be diminished by the admission of new scholars, the Commissioners will not make any reduction of salary on the first occasion of such diminution taking place, but will defer making such reduction until a period of six months shall have elapsed from the termination of the quarter in which the attendance shall, on such first occasion, fall below the required minimum.

Assisted Teachers.

	Males.	Females.
Teachment,	415	414
II Classed 34,	16	10
„ 24 or higher,	24	20

Workmistresses.

Wages in case, namely, acting as Junior Literary Assistants, —	£—	50
Do,	14	

To entitle a school to the service of an assistant, the school, if for boys only, must have an average daily attendance of at least 60, but if for girls only, or if a mixed school, an average of 50 will suffice. While, however, the average daily attendance in such schools, respectively, remains under 60 and 50, no higher salary than that of IIP can be awarded.

In mixed schools provided over by a master, the assistant should be a female.

To entitle an assistant to the salary of IIP, the school if for boys only, must have an average daily attendance of at least 65, or if mixed, or for girls only, an average daily attendance of 55.

In schools where the average attendance amounts to 110, salary of classification, up to IP, will be allowed to the first or senior assistant.

To entitle a girls' school, or a mixed school, provided over by a master, to the service of a workmistress, an average daily attendance of 45 pupils is required, of whom, in the case of mixed schools, 20 at least must be girls: the same rule applies to Junior Literary Assistants in such schools.

Note.—In cases where schools enjoying the service of Assistants (under which term are included Masters, Workmistresses, and Industrial Instructors), fail to command the average attendance required for the amount of aid awarded for such services, Monitors must be prepared for the notice withdrawn or reduction of such aid in the second quarter in which the falling off appears. A like rule will be applied to evening schools.

The Commissioners in certain cases are prepared to act on the following modification of the above scale of salaries provided for principal teachers:

- I. *Attendance under 15 Pupils.*—Schools with an average daily attendance under 15 pupils, conducted on the principles and the system of the Board, will not be admitted to the enjoyment of salary, but may be allowed inspection, books, and apparatus, under existing regulations. The teachers will be eligible for training, and their service, from their connection with the Board, will count to their credit in respect to supplemental salaries, retiring allowances, &c., should

their schools afterwards become entitled to regular grants of salary, or should they be removed to others so entitled.

- II. *Attendance 15 but under 20 Pupils.*—When the average daily attendance is 15, but under 20, in addition to inspection, books, &c., and training, the Commissioners will make an award of salary to the teacher, to the amount of two-thirds of a probationer's salary.

- III. *Attendance 20 but under 25.*—When the average daily attendance is 20 but under 25, the full salary of a probationer, but no more, will be awarded to the teacher.

- IV. *Attendance 25 but under 30.*—When the average daily attendance is 25 but under 30, salary as high as that of first division of third class, but no higher, will be awarded to the teacher, should his qualifications in other respects entitle him to such classification.

Note.—These modified grants the Commissioners are prepared to make where the nature of religious instruction or other studies by children at a particular denomination within a reasonable distance of their homes, in any existing National school; and they reserve to themselves the power, in all cases, of presenting the necessary multiplication of schools in any district, and will require as a condition of this modified aid that the Managers of such schools shall be either clergymen or other persons of good position in society.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Additional salaries—generally £5 per annum—are granted to teachers who conduct evening schools. The average attendance to be at least 25.

Salaries to Teachers of Concert National Schools.

Average Attendance	Salary	Average Attendance	Salary
£5 to 40	10	301 to 325	£4 5
41 to 50	15	326 to 350	£4 10
51 to 60	20	351 to 375	£5 0
61 to 70	25	376 to 400	£5 5
71 to 80	30	401 to 425	£6 0
81 to 90	35	426 to 450	£6 5
91 to 100	40	451 to 475	£7 0
101 to 110	45	476 to 500	£7 5
111 to 120	50	501 to 525	£8 0
121 to 130	55	526 to 550	£8 5
131 to 140	60	551 to 575	£9 0
141 to 150	65	576 to 600	£9 5

600 and upwards, increase at rate of £15 per hundred.

The amount of each quarter's salary to be regulated by the average attendance during such quarter.

Salaries to Paid Monitors in Ordinary National Schools.

Order.	Salary per Annum.	Order.	Salary per Annum.
First,	£5	First,	£3
Second,	0	Second,	0
Third,	8	Third,	4
Fourth,	10		

First Class Monitors—Males and Females.

1st Year,	£15	2nd Year,	£17
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Scale of Supplemental or Good Service Salaries.

Of Class.	After Good Service of					
	4 Years		12 Years		17 Years	
Males:—	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
IIP	5	0 0	5	0 0	5	0 0
IP	4	0 0	4	0 0	4	0 0
II	3	0 0	3	0 0	3	0 0
III	2	0 0	2	0 0	2	0 0
IV	1	0 0	1	0 0	1	0 0
V	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Females:—	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
IIP	3	0 0	3	0 0	3	0 0
IP	2	0 0	2	0 0	2	0 0
II	1	0 0	1	0 0	1	0 0
III	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
IV	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
V	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0

Supplemental Salaries for Good Service.

Supplemental or good service salaries are awarded to a certain number of teachers of National schools on the recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors, subject to the following conditions:—

1. That the teacher shall make not lower than first division of third class.

2. That the average attendance at his school shall amount to 35 or more.

3. That teacher shall have given not less than eight years' service under Board—period of service to be reckoned from the date from which salary as a class teacher was first paid.

4. No teacher to be eligible for such supplemental salary who shall have been depressed or fined for misconduct or neglect of duty, or otherwise school a decidedly unfavourable report shall have been made, or who shall not have shown himself, throughout his whole career, to have been attentive and painstaking, and mindful of all the details of school-keeping.

5. Any teacher to whom such good service salary shall have been awarded, but who shall subsequently cease to exhibit those qualities which first obtained for him this distinction, or at whose school the average daily attendance shall fall below 35 pupils, shall thereby forfeit such supplemental salary.

6. Teachers in receipt of good service salary who may become entitled to an increase on the ground of a more lengthened term of service, or on account of promotion to a higher class, must be specially recommended by Inspector for such increase.

7. In case of promotion from a lower to a higher class, teacher will not be entitled to the consequent increase of good service salary until he shall have been a year in his new class.

8. Payments to be made annually; and in no case without the united recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors.

I. Allowances to Teachers for instructing in Singing, Drawing, and Navigation.

Singing.—To every teacher possessing a certificate of competency, who shall give instruction in vocal music in his school, a gratuity ranging from £3 to £5 a year, according to the number under instruction and the success of the teacher's efforts.

Drawing.—To every teacher possessing a certificate of competency from the drawing master in the central model school, or from the master of a school of art, who shall give instruction in drawing to a class with sufficient average attendance, an annual gratuity, varying from £3 to £10, according to the number under instruction and the success of the teacher's efforts.

Navigation.—To every teacher of a National school, possessing a certificate of competency from the masters of the Dublin, Belfast, Limerick, or Waterford model maritime schools, who shall give evidence of having an average attendance of at least six pupils under instruction in navigation, an annual gratuity of £5 for an attendance of six pupils, and £10 for an attendance of twelve or more.

II. Gratuities to Teachers for instructing Paid Monitors.

Junior Monitors	—For each junior monitor a gratuity of	£ s. d.
	(For each monitor of 1st year a gratuity of	1 0 0
Senior Monitors	do. of 2nd year do.	2 10 0
	do. of 3rd or 4th year, do.	3 0 0
1st Class Monitors	do. of 1st or 2nd year, do.	3 0 0

These gratuities are granted on the recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors.

III. Gratuities to Teachers of Organized Schools, who give Extra Instruction to a Staff of Unpaid Monitors.

A gratuity, not exceeding £4, may be awarded to teachers of organized schools, who shall give extra instruction to a staff of unpaid monitors, appointed by Inspector or organizer.

IV. Gratuities to Teachers for training young Persons for the Office of Teacher.

For every pupil who, after having been appointed to a school, shall pass respectably the first annual examination, held subsequently to such appointment, the master or mistress by whom such pupil shall have been trained is entitled to a sum of not less than £3 and not more than £3; but in no year is the amount to exceed £15 to any one school or teacher as the reward of such services.

V. Gratuities to Teachers from whose Schools shall proceed eligible Candidates for the Office of Pupil-Teacher in Model Schools.

A gratuity, not exceeding £2, may be awarded to teachers from whose schools shall proceed eligible candidates for the office of pupil-teacher in the model schools.

VI. Pensions to Masters and Mistresses of Ordinary National Schools who are most distinguished for General Efficiency, and for Order, Neatness and Cleanliness as regards themselves, their Pupils, and their School-houses.

The sum of £35 10s. is allocated annually to each of the school districts, and divided into thirteen pensions, viz:—

One of £1 0 0	Five of £1 10 0
Two of 5 0 0	Three of 1 0 0

VII. Gratuities to Literary Teachers of Workhouse Schools.

The Commissioners of National Education (with the concurrence of the Poor Law Commissioners) award gratuities to a certain number (forty males and forty females) of the teachers of the workhouse schools, in connection with the National Board, who shall be recommended by the District Inspectors.

The gratuities are divided into two classes:—

For Males	{ First Class, . . . Twenty at the rate of £10 a year each.
Teachers	{ Second Class, . . . Twenty " 4 "
For Females	{ First Class, . . . Twenty " 5 "
Teachers	{ Second Class, . . . Twenty " 3 "

The awards are made half-yearly, for the periods ending the 31st March, and 30th September, in each year.

Note.—In regard to the foregoing special gratuities, as to regard to the annual salaries of the teachers of National schools, it is to be distinctly understood that the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to determine, on cases shown, whether the payments to be made in whole or in part, or altogether withheld.

By order of the Commissioners,

JAMES KEELLY, }
W. H. NEWELL, } Secretaries.

National Education Office,
18th July, 1867.

PARAGRAPH 3.—SUCCESSIVE CHANGES MADE, with DATES, in PROGRAMME, in the EXAMINATION, in the GRADES of CLASSIFICATION, and in the respective SALARIES up to the 31st of December, 1867, together with the CONDITIONS required as to NUMBER of PUPILS in daily average attendance.

CLASSIFICATION of TEACHERS of NATIONAL SCHOOLS

CIRCULAR TO INSPECTORS.

Office of Education, 1st July, 1868.

SIR,—The Commissioners having decided that the salaries of efficient and highly qualified teachers shall be raised, you are directed to divide those of your district into four classes, of which the first, second, and third only will be entitled to an augmentation, the fourth to constitute a probationary class.

As a guide to you in the classification, we enclose tabular forms, which you are to fill up and return to this office at stated intervals. To render the classification distinct and correct, you are required, in addition to the usual inspection of your schools within the present quarter, to hold examinations of the teachers to the number of about twelve or fifteen, in such parts of your district as you may deem most eligible. Saturday is considered the most convenient day for that purpose, and it is expected that you will not examine a less number than twelve at the same time, unless the circumstances of your district render such an arrangement impracticable.

It is desirable that the persons should be invited to attend these examinations. That they may be conducted, as nearly as possible, on a uniform system, you will please attend to the following directions:—In reference to the number on the register, and the average number in attendance for the year ending the 31st of last March, it is expected that you will be scrupulously accurate. Under the head general knowledge in "National school lesson books," you are requested to ask a series of questions on each of the subjects of which they treat, and you are to mark the teachers' needs of answering by the general terms, "excellent, good, middling, bad." The same observations apply to the heads "Method of teaching," "State of half-yearly rolls," &c., "State of schools as to order," &c. The amount of the teacher's knowledge in the various branches specified in the tabular form will be indicated by numbers. Thus, supposing ten questions asked in each branch, the teacher answering the total number will be entitled to rank in the first class, eight questions in the second, and six in the third.

To entitle a teacher to be in the first class, in addition to literary qualifications of the highest order, he should possess a thorough knowledge of the principles and practice of teaching, and be distinguished by his attention to the discipline of his school, and the cleanliness of his pupils.

The teachers comprising the second class should have a correct knowledge of English grammar, be conversant with the subjects contained in the National school books, and acquainted with the improved method of teaching. Those of the third class should not be below mediocrity.

It is to be understood that the classification of the teachers recommended by you will be carefully revised, and subject to the approval of the professors, and that it will be liable to such changes as circumstances may render advisable. The returns must be forwarded on the last Saturday of each fortnight, till completed, and the whole must be returned here by

the 30th September, as the increased scale of salaries will commence from that date.

We remain, sir, your very obedient servants,

HAMILTON DOWDALL, } Joint Secs.
MAURICE CROSS, }

The tabular form referred to had the following headings as subjects for examination of teachers:—Reading, spelling, writing, English grammar, geography, book-keeping, knowledge in National school books, principles and practice of teaching, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, practical mechanics, &c., agricultural chemistry, general knowledge and fitness for the office; in there any moral or physical objection, state of half-yearly rolls, registry and class list, state of school as to order and cleanliness.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS FROM APRIL 1, 1868.

All newly-appointed teachers, who have not previously conducted National schools, are considered as probationers, and must remain as such for at least one year, at the expiration of which time they will be eligible for classification, and may be promoted, even before being trained, to any class except the first; if placed in a higher class they will receive the full amount of salary to which they may be entitled, from the commencement of the second year of their service under the Board.

All teachers must remain at least one year in a lower division of any class before they are eligible for promotion to a higher division; and they must remain two years in a lower class before they are eligible for promotion to a higher class.

This regulation does not apply to probationary teachers, nor to teachers who may be promoted on the recommendation of the professors on the termination of the course of training.

None but teachers trained in the normal school of the Commissioners are eligible for promotion to any division of the first class, and only on the recommendation of the professors, at the termination of the course of training, or of a Board of Inspectors.

Examinations are to be held at specified times, by the Inspectors, with the view of promoting meritorious teachers; while those who may have conducted themselves improperly, or in whom schools the attendance has considerably decreased, will be liable to be depressed.

The Commissioners have determined upon a course of study for each class, in which teachers are to be examined as a test of their fitness for promotion; but their general conduct, the condition of their respective schools, their method of conducting them, and the daily average attendance of pupils, will also be taken into consideration.

Every National teacher will be furnished with a copy of the programme of the course of study above referred to.

**PROGRAMME OF EXAMINATION AND COURSE OF STUDY FOR TEACHERS OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS
FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1848.**

Qualifications of Probationary Teachers.

The candidates will be required—

1. To read with correctness, ease, and intelligence, any passage selected in the first four lesson books.
 2. To write a bold, free hand, and exhibit a knowledge of the principles of penmanship, and of the rules for teaching writing.
 3. To write from dictation, with correct spelling, any passage read slowly from the Third Lesson Book.
 4. To be familiar with the principles of the elementary rules, and proportion, and to be able to work, with facility, neatness, and accuracy, sums in these rules, and in commercial arithmetic.
 5. To parse any short, easy sentence in prose, and to exhibit an acquaintance with the elements of grammar.
 6. To be acquainted with the general outline of the great divisions of the globe.
- The female candidates will not be required to know commercial arithmetic.

Qualifications for the Third Class.

The candidates for promotion to this class will be required—

1. To read with ease and expression; and be familiar with the principles of reading, and with the principles and difficulties of pronunciation.
2. To write from dictation, in a neat, free hand, with correct spelling and punctuation, any passage read from the National lesson books.
3. To know, in addition to the rules mentioned in the course for probationers, fractions, involution, evolution, and to be acquainted with the rules of mental arithmetic.

Female teachers will not be required to proceed beyond practice to qualify for this class.

4. To parse any sentence submitted to them, and to analyse the words, giving the roots, prefixes, and affixes.

Female teachers will not be examined to the same extent in the latter exercise.

5. To know the elements of mathematical and physical geography, the geography of Ireland, and the general geography of Europe.

6. To be acquainted with the principles of book-keeping, and the mode of keeping farming accounts.

7. To be acquainted with the measurement of plane surfaces.

8. To be familiar with the improved modes of teaching, and with the rules and regulations of the Commissioners.

9. To be prepared for examination on the subjects treated of in—

The National Lesson Books, to the Fourth, inclusive;

Easy Lessons on Money Matters;

Introduction to the Art of Reading, Part I.;

Spelling Book Superadded;

Geography Generalized, first eight Chapters;

* Board's Treatise on Book-keeping;

* Board's Mensuration, sections 2 and 7;

Outline of the Methods of Teaching;

* Whatever Agricultural Class Book may be hereafter published or sanctioned by the Board for the use of their schools.

Qualifications of Second Class Teachers.

They will be required—

1. To write grammatically, and with correct spelling and punctuation, the substance of an easy lesson read twice over.

2. To know the general geography of the remaining great divisions of the globe, the geography of the British Empire, and of Palestine.

3. To be acquainted with the outline of general history.

The female teachers will be examined on mental arithmetic.

4. To possess some knowledge of the elementary principles of mechanics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, optics, and physiology.

5. To know the First and Second Books of Euclid.

6. To be familiar with the rules for the measurement of solids, the principles on which these rules depend, and with the elements of land surveying.

7. To know the elementary rules, and to be able to solve simple equations (algebra).

8. To be prepared for examination on the subjects treated of in—

Fifth Book of Lessons, sections 3, 3*, 4*,

Introduction to the Art of Reading, Part II.;

* Geography Generalized;

* Epitome of Geographical Knowledge, Book III., and Period VII. of Book IV.;

* Board's or Thomson's Treatise on Arithmetic;

* Thomson's Euclid, Books I. and II., with the exercises thereon;

* Thomson's Algebra, Chapters 1, 2, 4, and 8;

* Board's Mensuration, sections 4, 5, 6, and 11.;

* Lessons on Reasoning, Parts I. and II.;

* Professor McQuibby's Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Part I., Chapters 4, 7, 8, and 9, and the first twenty-eight paragraphs of Chapter 10.

Qualifications of First Class Teachers.

They will be required—

1. To write a short essay on a given subject connected with organization and management of schools, and the general principles of education.

The female teachers will be examined on the third section of the Fifth Book, the Geography Generalized, and Third Book of the Epitome of Geographical Knowledge.

2. To know the Third and Fourth Books of Euclid.

3. To be acquainted with the resolution of plane triangles, and with the use of logarithms.

4. To know quadratic equations.

5. To have a popular acquaintance with the laws of heat, and the structure of the steam engine, and the elements of chemistry.

6. To be prepared for examination on the subjects treated of in—

Fifth Lesson Book, sections 1 and 5;

* Lessons on Reasoning, Parts III., IV., and V.;

* Thomson's Euclid, Books III. and IV., with exercises thereon.

* Thomson's Algebra, Chapters 3, 5, 8 and 9.

* McQuibby's Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Part II., Chapters 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

* Johnston's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry, or any other treatise on the same subject which the Commissioners may publish or sanction.

The female teachers will not be required to be prepared on the subjects marked with an * asterisk.

Candidates for promotion must be prepared for examination in any of the subjects prescribed for the class or classes below that to which they desire to be raised.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The minimum of proficiency required of the teachers of each class is stated in the preceding programme.

All newly appointed teachers, who have not previously conducted National schools, are considered as probationers, and must remain as such for at least one year, at the expiration of which time they will be eligible for classification, and may be promoted, even before being trained to any class except the first. If promoted, they will receive the full amount of salary to which they may become entitled from the commencement of the second year of their service under the Board.

All teachers must remain at least one year in a lower division of any class before they are eligible for promotion to a higher division of the same.

This regulation does not apply to probationary teachers, nor to teachers who may be promoted on the recommendation of the Professor at the termination of the course of training.

Nursery teachers trained at the normal school of the Commissioners are eligible for promotion to any division of the first class, and only upon the recommendation of the Professor, or of a Board of Inspectors.

Examinations are to be held at specified times by the Inspectors, with the view of promoting meritorious teachers, while those who may have conducted themselves improperly, or in whose schools the attendance has considerably decreased, will be liable to be degraded.

No teacher will be admitted for examination, with a view to promotion, on whose school a decidedly unfavourable report has been made by the District Inspector within the previous year.

Teachers will not be eligible for promotion unless, in addition to satisfactory answering in the course prescribed for the class to which they aspire, it appears from the reports of their respective District Inspectors that their schools are properly organized and well conducted, that adequate exertions have been made by them to keep up a sufficient average attendance; that their junior classes are carefully taught, and that a fair proportion of the pupils of the higher classes, besides being proficient in the ordinary branches of reading, spelling, and writing, are possessed of a respectable amount of knowledge in at least grammar, geography, and arithmetic. In female schools it will be further requisite that instruction in plain needlework, including sewing, knitting, and cutting out, be given to all girls capable of receiving it, and that they exhibit a due proficiency in this department.

It must also appear from the reports of their Inspectors that their school accounts have been regularly and correctly kept; that their schools and school premises have been preserved with neatness and order, and that cleanliness in person and habit has been enforced on the children attending them.

Nones can be appointed as assistant teachers whose qualifications are not equal to those required of probationers.

Satisfactory certificates of character and conduct will be required of all candidates.

In the year 1850 the following general regulation was made:—

Trained teachers not required to be examined for a period of three years after they leave the training school; but should they desire it, and if the District Inspectors recommend it, they may present themselves for re-examination, with the view of obtaining a higher class at any examination held in the year after they leave the training school; but should such a teacher become negligent or inefficient, he should be liable to be fined, degraded, or dismissed.

In the year 1851 the following amended and additional conditions were made:—

All teachers appointed after the 1st of April, 1851, who have not been previously classed by the professors, or by a Board of Inspectors, shall be paid as proba-

tioners, until they be examined at the first general or special examination held in the district subsequently to their appointment. Those who then obtain classification will be paid from the commencement of their service under the Board, according to the rate of salary attached to their class.

This rule will not extend to any teachers who, when summoned, shall fail, from any cause whatever, to present themselves for examination.

All teachers who have been unsuccessful at their first examination, and who may be retained on trial, shall receive the class to which they may be promoted at any subsequent examination, from the commencement of the quarter in which their classification shall be determined.

Teachers who after their first examination have been retained on trial as probationers, if not recommended for promotion by the Head and District Inspectors, at the next ensuing examinations, or by the professors after training, cannot be continued in the service of the Board; but their salaries will be paid for one month subsequent to the date of dismissal.

All newly appointed teachers who, after examination by the Inspectors, may be found wholly unqualified, shall be paid salary up to the close of the month in which the Commissioners refuse to sanction their appointment.

The new edition of Professor McGauley's *Natural Philosophy* placed on programme for examination of teachers, and printed for the year 1852.

The additions to the programme for the year 1852 were:—For second class male teachers, Professor McGauley's *Lectures on Natural Philosophy*, vol. I., chapters 1, 2, 3, and 4, and first 34 paragraphs of chapter 5. For first class male teachers—chapter 6 of vol. I. (except the article on photography), chapters 11 and 12, and vol. II., chapters 1, 2, and 3.

The additional general regulations for the year 1852 were:—

I. It is intended that a general examination of the teachers shall take place every fifth year. (The first general examination took place in 1848 for male teachers, and in 1849 for female teachers.)

II. That a special examination shall be held in each of the intervening years.

III. That at these special examinations there will be required to attend:—

- 1st. All candidates for promotion.
- 2nd. All probationers.
- 3rd. Teachers who may have been absent from the examinations to which they have been previously summoned.
- 4th. Those whose answering at such previous examination may have been unsatisfactory.
- 5th. Those whom the District Inspector may think proper, for special reasons, to summon.

IV. Trained teachers, except at their own request, and with the sanction of the District Inspector, will not be required to attend any examination that may be held during the three years subsequent to the date of their classification by the Professors at the expiration of the course of training.

V. National teachers forty-five years of age and upwards, who have served under the Board for a period of not less than fifteen years, or teachers who have attained fifty years of age, and served not less than ten years, will not be required to attend any examination, provided they have been already examined and classed by the Professors, or a Board of Inspectors.

VIII. The written part of the examination of the male teachers, which will occupy one whole day, will be held by the District Inspector, in Easter week, at

such central point in his district as he may think proper to fix upon.

IX. The period for the oral examination of the male teachers, and for the examination of the female teachers, will be afterwards appointed; those examinations to be conducted by a Head Inspector, aided by the Inspectors of the district.

X. It is required that all those who may seek to become candidates for promotion within the limits already laid down, shall intimate to the District Inspector, before the 15th of March, that such is their wish, and be will inform them whether they may present themselves for examination.

For the year 1853—

The pupil-teachers of district model schools, on taking charge of National schools after the completion of their course of training, shall rank as third class teachers, (provided they be deemed qualified for that class by the Head Inspector), until they shall have been classed at the first general or special examination held after their appointment in the district in which their school was situated, from which date they will be paid.

Satisfactory certificates of conduct and character will be required of all candidates.

In the year 1858 the Commissioners decided that the practice of holding general or quinquennial examinations, the attendance at which of all teachers in their service, should be discontinued, and in place thereof the Commissioners direct that the examinations hitherto called "special" be held this year and henceforth. All probationers and teachers whom the District Inspectors may think proper for special reasons to exempt shall attend; also candidates for promotion on whose schools favourable reports may have been made within the previous year, and to whom the District Inspectors are prepared to grant the favour of offering for further examination.

Teachers, candidates for promotion, must be known for one year previously by the Inspector at the time in the district, or by his predecessor.

Candidates for promotion not to be recalled to oral examination unless they answer fifty per cent. at least, at written examination.

In the year 1859 the Inspectors were directed to furnish, before the end of the first week in February in each year, for—

MALE TEACHERS.

Certificates for Teachers, already classified, who are selected by District Inspector to attend at the written coming examination of Candidates for promotion.

I certify that the teachers whose names are annexed have their schools properly organized and well conducted;

That adequate exertions have been made by them, and with success, to keep up a sufficient average attendance;

That their classes are taught according to the programme of instruction for male schools, and that while the junior pupils are carefully instructed, a fair proportion of those of the higher classes, besides being proficient in the ordinary branches of reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic, are possessed of a respectable amount of knowledge in grammar and geography, and able to write from dictation ordinary sentences with readiness and correctness;

That their school accounts have been regularly and correctly kept;

That their schools and school premises have been preserved with neatness and order;

That cleanliness in person and habits has been enforced on the children attending them;

That an adequate supply of sale stock of lesson books, and other necessary school requisites, has been regularly kept;

And further, finally, that judged by the total results practically realized in their schools in the instruction and discipline of their pupils, they are entirely worthy of the higher class to which they now aspire.

I therefore recommend that they be admitted to this year's written examination as candidates for further promotion.

—, District Inspector.

In the certificate for female teachers "programme of instruction for female schools" is inserted, and

That instruction in plain needlework, including sewing, knitting and cutting out, is given to all girls capable of receiving it, and that they exhibit a due proficiency in this department.

In the year 1856 the Commissioners expunged from their rules and regulations the following paragraph—
None but teachers trained in the normal school of the Commissioners are eligible for promotion to any division of the first class, and only on the recommendation of the Professor at the termination of the course of training, or of a Board of Inspectors.

PROGRAMME OF EXAMINATION AND COURSE OF STUDY FOR TEACHERS OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS FROM 1858.

Qualifications of Probationary Teachers.

The candidates will be required—

1. **Reading**—To read with correctness, ease, and intelligence any passage selected in the first four Lesson Books.

2. **Writing**—To write a bold, free hand, and exhibit a knowledge of the principles of penmanship and of the rules for teaching writing.

3. **Spelling**—To write from dictation, with correct spelling, any passage read slowly from the Third Lesson Book.

4. **Arithmetic**—To be familiar with the principles of the elementary rules, and with proportion, and to be able to work, with facility, numbers, and accuracy, sums in those rules, and in commercial arithmetic.

5. **Grammar**—To parse any short easy sentence in prose, and to exhibit an acquaintance with the elements of grammar.

6. **Geography**—To be acquainted with the general outline of the great divisions of the globe.

The female candidates will not be required to know commercial arithmetic.

Qualifications for Third Class.

The candidates for promotion to this class will be required—

1. **Reading**—To read with ease and expression; and to be familiar with the principles and difficulties of pronunciation.

2. **Spelling**—To write from dictation, in a neat, free hand, with correct spelling and punctuation, any passage from the National Lesson Books.

3. **Arithmetic**—To know in addition to the rules mentioned in the course of probationers, fractions, involution, evolution, and to be acquainted with the rules of mental arithmetic.

Female teachers will not be required to proceed beyond practice to qualify for this class.

4. Grammar.—To parse any sentence submitted to them, and to analyze the words, giving the roots, prefixes, and affixes.

Female teachers will not be examined to the same extent in the latter exercise.

5. Geography.—To know the elements of mathematical and physical geography, the geography of Ireland, and the general geography of Europe.

6. * Book-keeping.—To be acquainted with the principles of book-keeping, and the mode of keeping farming accounts.

8. Art of Teaching.—To be familiar with the improved modes of teaching, and with the rules and regulations of the Commissioners.

9. To be prepared for examination on the subjects treated of in—

The National Lesson Books, to Fourth inclusive ;

Essay Lessons on Money Matters ;
Introduction to the Art of Reading, 1st Part ;
Spelling Book Reprinted ;
Geography Generalized, first eight Chapters ;
* Board's Treatise on Book-keeping ;
* Board's Mensuration, sections 2 and 7 ;
Outline of the Methods of Teaching ;
* Agricultural Class Book.

Qualifications of Second Class Teachers.

They will be required—

1. Grammar and Spelling.—To write grammatically, and with correct spelling and punctuation, the substance of any essay lesson read twice over.

2. Geography.—To know the general geography of the remaining great divisions of the globe, the geography of the British Empire and of Palestine.

3. History.—To be acquainted with the outlines of general history.

The female teachers will be examined on mental arithmetic.

4. * Natural Philosophy.—To possess some knowledge of the elementary principles of mechanics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, optics, and physiology.

5. * Geometry.—To know the first and second books.

6. * Mensuration.—To be familiar with the rules for the measurement of solids, the principles on which these rules depend, and with the elements of land surveying.

7. * Algebra.—To know the elementary rules, and be able to solve simple equations.

8. * Natural History.—To be acquainted with the classification and habits of vertebrated animals.

9. * Art of Teaching.—To be prepared for examination on Dewey's Suggestive Hints on Social Instruction.

10. To be prepared for examination on the subjects treated of in—

Fifth Book of Lessons, sections 3, 3*, 4 ;
Introduction to the Art of Reading, Part 2 ;
* Geography Generalized ;
* Epitome of Geographical Knowledge, Book I., II., and III., and Period VII., of Book IV. ;
* Board's or Thomson's Treatise on Arithmetic ;
* Thomson's Euclid, Books I and II., with Exercises thereon ;
* Thomson's Algebra, Chaps. 1, 2, 4, and 8 ;
* Board's Mensuration, sections 4, 5, 6, and 11 ;
* Lessons on Reasoning, Parts I and II ;
* Professor McGauley's Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Part I, Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, and first 54 paragraphs of Chapter 5.
* Pasteur's Introduction to Zoology, Part II.

Qualifications of First Class Teachers.

They will be required—

1. Art of Teaching.—To write a short essay on a given subject connected with the organization and

management of schools, and the general principles of education.

The female teachers will be examined on the first section of the Fifth Book, the Geography Generalized, and 3rd Book of the Epitome of Geographical Knowledge.

2. * Geometry.—To know the first six Books of Euclid's Elements, with exercises thereon.

3. * Trigonometry.—To be acquainted with the resolution of Plane Triangles, and with the use of Logarithms.

4. * Algebra.—To know Quadratic Equations.

5. * Natural Philosophy.—To have a popular acquaintance with the Laws of Heat, the Structure of the Steam Engine, and the Elements of Chemistry.

6. To be prepared for examination on the subjects treated of in—

Fifth Lesson Book, sections 1 and * 6.

* Lessons on Reasoning, Parts III., IV., and V.

* Thomson's Algebra, Chapters 3, 5, 6, and 9.

* Professor McGauley's Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Part I, Chapters 5, (except the Article on Photography), 11, and 12, and (for Elements of Chemistry) Part II, Chapters 1, 2, and 3.

* Johnston's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry, or any other Treatise on the same subject which the Commissioners may publish or sanction.

The female teachers will not be required to be prepared in subjects marked with an * asterisk.

Candidates for promotion must be prepared for examination in any of the subjects prescribed for the class or classes below that to which they desire to be raised.

General Conditions.

The minimum of proficiency required of the teachers of each class is stated in the preceding programme.

All teachers must remain at least one year in a lower division of any class, before they are eligible for promotion to a higher division of the same, and they must remain two years in a lower class before they are eligible for promotion to a higher class.

This regulation does not apply to probationary teachers, nor to teachers who may be promoted on the recommendation of the Professors at the termination of the course of training.

Examinations are to be held, at specified times by the Inspectors with a view of promoting meritorious teachers, while those who may have conducted themselves improperly, or in whose schools the attendance has considerably decreased, will be liable to be deposed.

No teacher will be admitted to examination with a view to promotion, on whose school a decidedly unfavourable report has been made by the District Inspector within the previous year.

Teachers will not be eligible for promotion unless in addition to a satisfactory answering in the course prescribed for the class to which they aspire, it appears from the reports of their respective District Inspectors that their schools are properly organized and well conducted, that adequate exertions have been made by them, and with success, to keep up a sufficient average attendance ; that their junior classes are carefully taught, and that a fair proportion of the pupils of the higher classes, besides being proficient in the ordinary branches of reading, spelling, and writing, are possessed of a respectable amount of knowledge in at least grammar, geography, and arithmetic. In female schools it will be further requisite that instruction in plain needlework, including sewing, knitting, and cutting out, be given to all girls capable of receiving it, and that they exhibit a due proficiency in this department.

It must also appear from the reports of their Inspectors that their school accounts have been regularly and correctly kept ; that their schools and

school premises have been preserved with neatness and order, and that cleanliness in person and habits has been enforced on the children attending them.

None can be appointed as assistant teachers whose qualifications are not equal to those required of probationers.

Satisfactory certificates of character and conduct will be required of all candidates.

By order,

JAMES KEAGY, }
W. H. NEWELL, } Secretaries.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

I. It is intended that an examination of teachers shall take place every year.

II. That at these annual examinations there will be required to attend :—

1st.—All candidates for promotion, if recommended by the Inspector.

2nd.—All probationers.

3rd.—Teachers who have been absent from the examination to which they have been previously summoned.

4th.—Those whose answering at such previous examination may have been unsatisfactory.

5th.—Those whom the District Inspector may think proper, for special reasons, to summon.

III. As the Commissioners have decided that teachers must remain two years in a lower class before they are eligible for promotion to a higher, the candidates for examination, with a view to promotion, must each year be restricted to those who come under this condition. With this restriction, however, it is to be understood that deserving teachers may at the second and all subsequent examinations, as well as at the first, be promoted from any division of one to any division of a higher, without requiring them to pass through intermediate divisions.

IV. Teachers who may have absented themselves, without satisfactory reason assigned, from the examina-

tions of previous years, will be liable to be dismissed, should they not present themselves when again summoned.

All teachers who may be specially summoned, and who shall be absent without a sufficient reason, will be liable to be fined or degraded.

V. The written part of the examination for male teachers, which will occupy two days, will be held by the District Inspector, in Easter week, at such central point in his district as he may think proper to fix upon.

VI. The period for the oral examination of the male teachers, and for the examination of the female teachers, will be afterwards appointed; these examinations to be conducted by a Head Inspector, aided by the Inspector of the district.

VII. It is required that all those who may seek to become candidates for promotion within the limits already laid down shall intimate to the District Inspector, before the 1st of February, that such is their wish, and he will inform them whether they may present themselves for examination.

In the year 1855 the Commissioners issued further instructions for the guidance of their Inspectors, supplying them with a specimen docket to be used for the written examination of teachers.

SIR,—Herewith is sent for your guidance a copy of a portion of the docket to be used in the examination of the teachers, with a specimen of the registration of the written examination of a male teacher, and also of the state of his school. In the former you will enter the numbers of the several questions, the answers to which deserve the mark "Quite satisfactory." &c.; in the latter you will designate the state of the school under each head by one of the following words :—

Excellent,	Poor,
Good,	Bad,
Fair,	Very bad.

The exercise on dictation is to be included with the rest of the papers in estimating the teacher's spelling.
Education Office, 10th April, 1855.

WRITTEN EXAMINER. (Specimen of Filled Docket.)

General character of—
Examination Paper B.

Writing,	Good.
Spelling,	Excellent.
Composition,	Fair.

State of school as regards—

Method of teaching,	Fair.
Extent of instruction,	Fourth Book, with suitable accompanying course.
Discipline,	Good.
Proficiency of Junior Classes,	Poor.
Proficiency of Senior Classes,	Good.
Cleanliness,	Excellent.
Female Industry,	—

	Questions answered or not answered as					
	Quite satisfactory.	Answered imperfectly.	Unsatisfactory, but not wholly wrong.	Wholly wrong.	Not attempted.	Total of Questions.
Answers to Questions in—						
Grammar,	1, 4	2, 6	3	5	7	7
Geography,	1, 3, 4	—	—	2	—	4
History,	—	1, 4	3	—	2	4
Miscellaneous,	2, 3, 4	1	—	—	—	4
Reasoning,	3, 4	1	2	—	—	4
Lesson Books,	4	—	1, 2, 3	5	—	6
Arithmetic,	1, 4, 6	—	—	—	—	6
Algebra,	2	3	—	3	—	6
Geometry and Measurement,	4	—	—	1, 2	3	4
Natural Philosophy,	1	2, 5	2	4	—	4
Book-keeping,	1, 2	—	—	3	—	3
Totals,	19	11	7	2	2	40
	30					

In the year 1858 the Commissioners decided on assigning numerical values to the answering in each subject of their programme for examination.

A copy of the following circular was issued to the Head, District, and Sub-Inspectors.

Office of National Education,
31st March, 1858.

SIR,—The Head Inspectors having recommended that a uniform and accurate system of marking the oral and written examinations should be adopted, and having submitted for the consideration of the Board a plan to effect this object, the Commissioners direct us to intimate to you that they have approved of the plan which has been laid before them, and they also direct us to acquaint you with its principles and details for your future guidance.

The merit of a teacher who is a candidate for promotion has heretofore, it is feared, been too generally measured by the proportion of answers to mistakes made during the course of examination; and thus perhaps it has been sometimes overlooked that certain subjects are of much greater importance than others, as being not only of more difficult acquisition, but as ranking higher in the scholastic curriculum, and which should, therefore, carry with them marks that would indicate their relative value and practical use. For instance, three answers on the principles of spelling would count equally in a general total with the same number of answers in geometry or lesson books, although in a scholastic sense, and viewed in relation to a teacher's qualifications as an instructor, the latter should in respect to the former be very differently rated. This is remedied by attaching such a value to each subject as will exhibit its relative importance to each other subject; and in annexed tables are given the values which have been determined upon.

To carry out this plan is a very simple procedure. The value of an answer is obtained by dividing the whole value attached to the subject by the number of questions asked in the particular subject. Suppose geometry is the subject, the value according to the annexed table is 60. If 6 questions are asked the value of each answer is 10, and of each half answer 5; and if, for example, the number of answers is $3\frac{1}{2}$ the value of the answering in geometry is 33. If 10 questions in the same subject happen to be asked the value of each answer is 6, so that, for instance, if 7 questions out of the 10 are answered the value of the answering in geometry then becomes 42. In a similar way the value of the answering in each other subject may be calculated. No matter how many questions are asked in geometry, for example, or in any other branch, the subject can have its own weight only in the general estimate of the answering. The greater the number of questions the lower the value of each answer, and the fewer the number of questions the higher will, of course, be the value of each answer; but this secures fairness for the teacher, because it makes the value of the answering in each subject practically, although not wholly, unconnected with and independent of the number of questions that may be asked.

The values assigned mean the values that would be given to absolute excellence on the part of a candidate in each subject. In answering, therefore, the marks in each subject as writing, composition, pening, &c., the examiner will have to give a low or a high mark just in proportion as the examinee exhibits defects or merits in each excellence.

For this year, as regards the written examinations, the District Inspectors are to tabulate the docket in

the same style as in former years, except in the case of writing, spelling, and composition, which are to be represented by numerical values on the principles indicated in the preceding paragraphs.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

MAURICE CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

WRITTEN EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

SCALE showing the maximum number of marks or highest value assignable for absolute or faultless excellence in each subject respectively.

Subjects.	Male Teachers.		Females.
	Third Class.	First and Second Class.	
Writing.	60	60	60
Spelling.	60	60	60
Composition.	60	60	60
Grammar.	60	60	60
Geography.	60	60	60
History.	60	60	60
Miscellaneous Matters.	60	60	60
Reading.	60	60	60
Lesson Books.	60	60	60*
Arithmetic.	60	60	60
Algebra.	60	60	60
Geometry and Mensuration.	60	60	60
Natural Philosophy.	60	60	60
Book-keeping.	60	60	60
Total.	500	500	400

* This includes Lessons on Heavy Numbers.

In the year 1866 the Commissioners decided on the following numerical values for the answering in each subject of their programme for examination, written and oral, for the teachers of National schools.

The following instructions were then given to their Inspectors as to the oral examination:—

1. The questions for the oral examinations should invariably be given from written questions carefully prepared for the purpose.

2. Every teacher should get at least five questions on each subject; and, if more than five questions, the number should be a sub-multiple of the numerical values attached to the subject.

3. The value of the answering is then to be determined:—The maximum, for instance, of arithmetic is eighty. If the number of questions asked is, suppose, eight, the numerical value of each answer is ten. If four and a half questions are answered, the marks obtained in the subject are accordingly forty-five. If only one question is answered, the value of which would be ten, the teacher receives no mark, his answering being under twenty per cent. In such a case a cipher denotes the failure of the teacher.

4. The teacher who, in the written examination, receives a cipher in the essential subjects marked * is ineligible for a recall to the oral; and a teacher, who receives a cipher in the subjects so marked in the oral examination, is ineligible for promotion; and indeed any teacher receiving a cipher in an important subject should not, unless under very peculiar circumstances, obtain promotion.

Some alterations were made in 1867 in the number of marks, and some additions made in the subjects for examination.

The following are the subjects, and the fixed number of marks, as laid down for 1866 and 1867, respectively:—

PAPER OF WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS	Maximum Marks.			
	Year 1866.		Year 1867.	
	1st & 2nd Class	3rd Class	1st & 2nd Class	3rd Class
MALES.				
<i>Written Examination.</i>				
*Proficiency of Exercise,	40	60	60	60
*Spelling of Exercise and Dictation,	40	60	60	60
*Composition of Exercise,	20	20	30	20
*Grammar,	20	20	30	20
*Geography,	20	20	30	20
*Lesson Books,	20	20	30	20
Money Matters,	20	20	30	20
Book-keeping,	40	40	50	20
*Arithmetic,	80	80	100	100
Geometry and Mensuration,	60	60	70	20
Algebra,	60	—	60	—
Natural Philosophy,	60	—	60	—
Logic or Reasoning,	40	—	40	—
History,	40	—	40	—
Agriculture,	—	—	50	20
Total Marks,	700	900	800	620
<i>Oral Examination.</i>				
*Method of Teaching, and Organisation of School and School Statistics,	50	50	70	60
*Reading,	70	70	80	80
*Writing,	20	20	30	20
*Grammar,	20	20	30	20
*Etymology,	20	20	30	20
*Spelling Book Separated and Principles of Pronunciation,	60	60	80	60
*Geography,	20	20	30	20
Outline Maps,	20	20	30	20
*Lesson Books,	20	20	30	20
Money Matters,	20	20	30	20
Book-keeping,	40	40	50	20
Agriculture,	10	10	20	20
*Arithmetic,	80	80	100	100
Geometry and Mensuration,	60	60	70	20
Algebra,	60	—	60	—
Natural Philosophy,	60	—	60	—
Reasoning,	40	—	40	—
History,	40	—	40	—
Total Marks,	800	600	900	700
Total Marks (Written and Oral),	1,500	1,500	1,700	1,320
FEMALES.				
<i>Written Examination.</i>				
*Proficiency of Exercise,	40	60	60	60
*Spelling of Exercise and Dictation,	40	60	60	60
*Composition of Exercise,	20	20	30	20
*Grammar,	20	20	30	20
*Geography,	20	20	30	20
*Lesson Books,	20	20	30	20
*Arithmetic,	70	70	70	20
Needlework,	80	80	90	80
Total Marks,	480	400	500	380
<i>Oral Examination.</i>				
*Method of Teaching, and Organisation of School and School Statistics,	50	50	70	50
*Reading,	70	70	70	70
*Writing,	20	20	30	20
*Grammar,	20	20	30	20
*Etymology,	20	20	30	20
*Spelling Book Separated and Principles of Pronunciation,	60	60	80	60
*Geography,	20	20	30	20
Outline Maps,	20	20	30	20
*Lesson Books,	20	20	30	20
*Arithmetic,	70	70	70	20
History,	40	—	40	—
Total Marks,	540	500	580	380
Total Marks (Written and Oral),	940	900	1,080	1,000

MALE TEACHER'S DOCKET to be filled up by the District Inspector from results of Examination (of Teacher).

This side of the Docket to be filled by the Inspector.

Name of Teacher, _____

Office, _____

	Maximum Value	A Numerical Value is to be assigned to each of the subjoined headings.	Value Assigned.
Paper on which examined,		State of school as regards—	
Average attendance for year ended	200	Discipline,	
31st December last, }	150	Cleanliness,	
Character of Teacher as regards—		Proficiency of Pupils in—	
1. Method of teaching,	150	Reading,	
2. Maintenance of discipline,	100	Writing,	
	200	Arithmetic,	
	50	Geography,	
	50	Grammar,	
		{ Other branches, }	
State of school accounts as regards—	100		
1. Neatness,		Total,	
2. Accuracy,		Per-centage,	
	1,000		

Maximum Value assigned to Teacher's accountings.

RESULTS OF WRITTEN EXAMINATION.

(Work—Inspector is to state, at foot, whether the Teacher is to be dismissed, degraded, re-called to the next Examination, or retained stationary without being recalled.)

1st and 2nd Class.	2nd Class.	Subjects of Examination.	Numerical Value assigned.	Observations.
60	60	Penmanship of Exercises,		
60	60	Spelling of Exercises and Dictation,		
20	30	Composition of Exercises,		
60	60	Grammar,		
50	50	Geography,		
50	50	Lesson Books,		
50	50	Handy Manual,		
50	50	Book-keeping,		
100	100	Arithmetic,		
70	70	Geometry and Mensuration,		
60	—	Algebra,		
50	—	Natural Philosophy,		
40	—	Lessons on Reasoning,		
40	—	History,		
50	50	Agriculture,		
800	600	Total,		
		Per-centage of Marks to total available,		

I certify that the above return is accurate, and I recommend that the Teacher be

_____ day of _____ 189____.

_____ District Inspector.

FEMALE TEACHER'S DOCKET to be filled by the District Inspector from the results of Examination (of Teachers).

This side of the Docket to be filled by the Inspector.

Name of Teacher, _____

Office, _____

	Maximum Value.	A Numerical Value is to be assigned to each of the subjoined headings.	Value Assigned.
Paper on which examined,		State of school as regards—	
Average attendance for year ended	200	Discipline,	
the last quarter day previous to examination,	150	Cleanliness,	
Character of Teacher as regards—		Proficiency of Pupils in—	
1. Method of teaching,	150	Reading,	
2. Maintenance of discipline,	100	Writing,	
	100	Arithmetic,	
	50	Geography,	
	50	Grammar,	
State of school accounts as regards—	200	Handwriting—	
1. Neatness,		{ 100 Plain Writing, }	
2. Accuracy,		{ 50 Copying, }	
		{ 40 Fancy work, }	
	1,000	Total,	
		Per-centage,	

FEMALE TEACHER'S DOCKET—continued

Marks Value assigned to Teacher's marking	RESULTS OF WRITTEN EXAMINATION.			Maximum.		RESULTS OF ORAL EXAMINATION.		
	(NOTE.—Inspection is to make, at first, whether the Teacher is to be allowed, & given, credit for a Good Examination, or whether stationary witness being needed.)							
	Subjects of Examination.	Number Value assigned	Observations	1st Class	2d Class	Subjects of Examination.	Number Value assigned	Observations
60	Pronunciation of Elements.			50	50	Method of Teaching and Organization of School, and School		
60	Spelling of Elements and Derivatives.					Etymology.		
30	Composition of Elements.			50	50	Reading.		
60	Grammar.			40	40	Penmanship.		
50	Geography.			30	30	Composition.		
70	Lesson Books.			30	30	Hygiene.		
80	Arithmetic.			60	60	Spelling Book Reproduced and Principles of Pronunciation.		
60	Handwriting.					Geography.		
40	Music Reading.			50	50	Orthographic.		
40	Reading.			30	30	Lesson Books.		
20	Essay work (Specimens).			70	70	Arithmetic.		
				50	50	History.		
				40	—			
500	Total.			540	500	Total.		
	Percentage of Marks to total available.					Percentage of Marks to total available.		

Percentage of Marks to total, Written and Oral

I certify that the above return is accurate, and I recommend that the Teacher be

- day of _____, 196__

- District Inspector.

PARAGRAPH 3.—SUCCESSIVE CHANGES made, with Dates, in Programing, in the Examination, in the Grades of Classification, and in the respective Salaries up to the 31st of December, 1867, together with the conditions required as to number of Pupils in Daily Average Attendance.

Years	First Class						Second Class				Third Class				Passengers		
	1st Division	Average	2nd Division	Average	3rd Division	Average	1st Division	Average	2nd Division	Average	1st Division	Average	2nd Division	Average	Saloon	Average	
Males.																	
1852 to 1853,* (No steamer.)	£	—	£	—	£	—	£	—	£	—	£	—	£	—	£	—	
1853 to 1854, (No steamer.)	80	30	30	30	30	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	8	30	
1854 to 1855,	30	30	25	30	22	30	30	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	10	30	
1855 to 1856,	30	30	25	30	25	30	30	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	10	30	
1856 to 1857,	30	30	25	30	25	30	30	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	10	30	
1857 to 1858,	30	30	25	30	25	30	30	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	10	30	
1858 to 1859,	30	30	25	30	25	30	30	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	10	30	
1859 to 1860,	30	30	25	30	25	30	30	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	10	30	
1860 to 1861,	30	30	25	30	25	30	30	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	10	30	
Females.																	
1853 to 1854,* (No steamer.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1854 to 1855, (No steamer.)	15	30	30	30	30	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	8	30	
1855 to 1856,	30	30	20	30	15	30	30	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	9	30	
1856 to 1857,	30	30	20	30	15	30	30	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	9	30	
1857 to 1858,	30	30	20	30	15	30	30	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	9	30	
1858 to 1859,	25	30	20	30	15	30	17	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	10	30	
1859 to 1860,	30	30	10	30	30	30	23	30	20	30	15	30	15	30	10	30	
1860 to 1861,	40	30	34	30	34	30	34	30	29	30	18	30	16	30	14	30	
1861 to 1862,	43	35	36	38	50	35	36	30	24	30	20	35	16	35	14	30	

^a No change. All teachers paid according to the attendance of pupils, the nature and amount of the instruction imparted. As

PARAGRAPH 4.—LIST of PROBATIONERS who have failed in passing their EXAMINATION during the last year.

Total number of Probationers who failed to obtain Classification at the Examinations of 1867,	Males.	Females.	Total.
	229	172	401

TABLE 1.—Returns as to Ordinary Schools, by Province and County, with Summaries, of Classification of Principal and Assistant Teachers, Distinguishing Sex and whether Trained or not, with Salary, &c., from the Board (under the several heads of Salaries, Premiums and Gratifications, and Good Services), School Fees, Scholarships, &c., grades of Age, viz., under 14, 14 to 20, 20 to 25, 25 to 30, 30 to 40, 40 to 50, 50 to 70, and above 70, grades of Service, viz., under 1 year, 1 to 2 years, 2 to 3, 3 to 10, 10 to 15, 15 to 20, 20 to 30, and above 30 years.

TRAINED TEACHERS

COUNTY	PROVINCE														TOTAL	
	SCHOOLS							TEACHERS								
	SCHOOLS							TEACHERS								
COUNTY	SCHOOLS							TEACHERS							TOTAL	
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COUNTY	SCHOOLS															

What are the critical elements?

[illegible]

[illegible]

TEL: 020 7460 8000

[illegible]

THESE: THESE

[illegible]

[illegible]

INVESTOR ID: 0000000000-0000000000

[illegible]

All Items		Principal		Interest		Dividend		Total	
Year	Month	Year	Month	Year	Month	Year	Month	Year	Month
1900	1	1900	1	1900	1	1900	1	1900	1
1900	2	1900	2	1900	2	1900	2	1900	2
1900	3	1900	3	1900	3	1900	3	1900	3
1900	4	1900	4	1900	4	1900	4	1900	4
1900	5	1900	5	1900	5	1900	5	1900	5
1900	6	1900	6	1900	6	1900	6	1900	6
1900	7	1900	7	1900	7	1900	7	1900	7
1900	8	1900	8	1900	8	1900	8	1900	8
1900	9	1900	9	1900	9	1900	9	1900	9
1900	10	1900	10	1900	10	1900	10	1900	10
1900	11	1900	11	1900	11	1900	11	1900	11
1900	12	1900	12	1900	12	1900	12	1900	12
1901	1	1901	1	1901	1	1901	1	1901	1
1901	2	1901	2	1901	2	1901	2	1901	2
1901	3	1901	3	1901	3	1901	3	1901	3
1901	4	1901	4	1901	4	1901	4	1901	4
1901	5	1901	5	1901	5	1901	5	1901	5
1901	6	1901	6	1901	6	1901	6	1901	6
1901	7	1901	7	1901	7	1901	7	1901	7
1901	8	1901	8	1901	8	1901	8	1901	8
1901	9	1901	9	1901	9	1901	9	1901	9
1901	10	1901	10	1901	10	1901	10	1901	10
1901	11	1901	11	1901	11	1901	11	1901	11
1901	12	1901	12	1901	12	1901	12	1901	12
1902	1	1902	1	1902	1	1902	1	1902	1
1902	2	1902	2	1902	2	1902	2	1902	2
1902	3	1902	3	1902	3	1902	3	1902	3
1902	4	1902	4	1902	4	1902	4	1902	4
1902	5	1902	5	1902	5	1902	5	1902	5
1902	6	1902	6	1902	6	1902	6	1902	6
1902	7	1902	7	1902	7	1902	7	1902	7
1902	8	1902	8	1902	8	1902	8	1902	8
1902	9	1902	9	1902	9	1902	9	1902	9
1902	10	1902	10	1902	10	1902	10	1902	10
1902	11	1902	11	1902	11	1902	11	1902	11
1902	12	1902	12	1902	12	1902	12	1902	12
1903	1	1903	1	1903	1	1903	1	1903	1
1903	2	1903	2	1903	2	1903	2	1903	2
1903	3	1903	3	1903	3	1903	3	1903	3
1903	4	1903	4	1903	4	1903	4	1903	4
1903	5	1903	5	1903	5	1903	5	1903	5
1903	6	1903	6	1903	6	1903	6	1903	6
1903	7	1903	7	1903	7	1903	7	1903	7
1903	8	1903	8	1903	8	1903	8	1903	8
1903	9	1903	9	1903	9	1903	9	1903	9
1903	10	1903	10	1903	10	1903	10	1903	10
1903	11	1903	11	1903	11	1903	11	1903	11
1903	12	1903	12	1903	12	1903	12	1903	12
1904	1	1904	1	1904	1	1904	1	1904	1
1904	2	1904	2	1904	2	1904	2	1904	2
1904	3	1904	3	1904	3	1904	3	1904	3
1904	4	1904	4	1904	4	1904	4	1904	4
1904	5	1904	5	1904	5	1904	5	1904	5
1904	6	1904	6	1904	6	1904	6	1904	6
1904	7	1904	7	1904	7	1904	7	1904	7
1904	8	1904	8	1904	8	1904	8	1904	8
1904	9	1904	9	1904	9	1904	9	1904	9
1904	10	1904	10	1904	10	1904	10	1904	10
1904	11	1904	11	1904	11	1904	11	1904	11
1904	12	1904	12	1904	12	1904	12	1904	12
1905	1	1905	1	1905	1	1905	1	1905	1
1905	2	1905	2	1905	2	1905	2	1905	2
1905	3	1905	3	1905	3	1905	3	1905	3
1905	4	1905	4	1905	4	1905	4	1905	4
1905	5	1905	5	1905	5	1905	5	1905	5
1905	6	1905	6	1905	6	1905	6	1905	6
1905	7	1905	7	1905	7	1905	7	1905	7
1905	8	1905	8	1905	8	1905	8	1905	8
1905	9	1905	9	1905	9	1905	9	1905	9
1905	10	1905	10	1905	10	1905	10	1905	10
1905	11	1905	11	1905	11	1905	11	1905	11
1905	12	1905	12	1905	12	1905	12	1905	12
1906	1	1906	1	1906	1	1906	1	1906	1
1906	2	1906	2	1906	2	1906	2	1906	2
1906	3	1906	3	1906	3	1906	3	1906	3
1906	4	1906	4	1906	4	1906	4	1906	4
1906	5	1906	5	1906	5	1906	5	1906	5
1906	6	1906	6	1906	6	1906	6	1906	6
1906	7	1906	7	1906	7	1906	7	1906	7
1906	8	1906	8	1906	8	1906	8	1906	8
1906	9	1906	9	1906	9	1906	9	1906	9
1906	10	1906	10	1906	10	1906	10	1906	10
1906	11	1906	11	1906	11	1906	11	1906	11
1906	12	1906	12	1906	12	1906	12	1906	12
1907	1	1907	1	1907	1	1907	1	1907	1
1907	2	1907	2	1907	2	1907	2	1907	2
1907	3	1907	3	1907	3	1907	3	1907	3
1907	4	1907	4	1907	4	1907	4	1907	4
1907	5	1907	5	1907	5	1907	5	1907	5
1907	6	1907	6	1907	6	1907	6	1907	6
1907	7	1907	7	1907	7	1907	7	1907	7
1907	8	1907	8	1907	8	1907	8	1907	8
1907	9	1907	9	1907	9	1907	9	1907	9
1907	10	1907	10	1907	10	1907	10	1907	10
1907	11	1907	11	1907	11	1907	11	1907	11
1907	12	1907	12	1907	12	1907	12	1907	12
1908	1	1908	1	1908	1	1908	1	1908	1
1908	2	1908	2	1908	2	1908	2	1908	2
1908	3	1908	3	1908	3	1908	3	1908	3
1908	4	1908	4	1908	4	1908	4	1908	4
1908	5	1908	5	1908	5	1908	5	1908	5
1908	6	1908	6	1908	6	1908	6	1908	6
1908	7	1908	7	1908	7	1908	7	1908	7
1908	8	1908	8	1908	8	1908	8	1908	8
1908	9	1908	9	1908	9	1908	9	1908	9
1908	10	1908	10	1908	10	1908	10	1908	10
1908	11	1908	11	1908	11	1908	11	1908	11
1908	12	1908	12	1908	12	1908	12	1908	12
1909	1	1909	1	1909	1	1909	1	1909	1
1909	2	1909	2	1909	2	1909	2	1909	2
1909	3	1909	3	1909	3	1909	3	1909	3
1909	4	1909	4	1909	4	1909	4	1909	4
1909	5	1909	5	1909	5	1909	5	1909	5
1909	6	1909	6	1909	6	1909	6	1909	6
1909	7	1909	7	1909	7	1909	7	1909	7
1909	8	1909	8	1909	8	1909	8	1909	8
1909	9	1909	9	1909	9	1909	9	1909	9
1909	10	1909	10	1909	10	1909	10	1909	10
1909	11	1909	11	1909	11	1909	11	1909	11
1909	12	1909	12	1909	12	1909	12	1909	12
1910	1	1910	1	1910	1	1910	1	1910	1
1910	2	1910	2	1910	2	1910	2	1910	2
1910	3	1910	3	1910	3	1910	3	1910	3
1910	4	1910	4	1910	4	1910	4	1910	4
1910	5	1910	5	1910	5	1910	5	1910	5
1910	6	1910	6	1910	6	1910	6	1910	6
1910	7	1910	7	1910	7	1910	7	1910	7
1910	8	1910	8	1910	8	1910	8	1910	8
1910	9	1910	9	1910	9	1910	9	1910	9
1910	10	1910	10	1910	10	1910	10	1910	10
1910	11	1910	11	1910	11	1910	11	1910	11
1910	12	1910	12	1910	12	1910	12	1910	12
1911	1	1911	1	1911	1	1911	1	1911	1
1911	2	1911	2	1911	2	1911	2	1911	2
1911	3	1911	3	1911	3	1911	3	1911	3
1911	4	1911	4	1911	4	1911	4	1911	4
1911	5	1911	5	1911	5	1911	5	1911	5
1911	6	1911	6	1911	6	1911	6	1911	6
1911	7	1911	7	1911	7	1911	7	1911	7
1911	8	1911	8	1911	8	1911	8	1911	8
1911	9	1911	9	1911	9	1911	9	1911	9
1911	10	1911	10	1911	10	1911	10	1911	10
1911	11	1911	11	1911	11	1911	11	1911	11
1911	12	1911	12	1911	12	1911	12	1911	12
1912	1	1912	1	1912	1	1912	1	1912	1
1912	2	1912	2	1912	2	1912	2	1912	2
1912	3	1912	3	1912	3	1912	3	1912	3
1912	4	1912	4	1912	4	1912	4	1912	4
1912	5	1912	5	1912	5	1912	5	1912	5
1912	6	1912	6	1912	6	1912	6	1912	6
1912	7	1912	7	1912	7	1912	7	1912	7
1912	8	1912	8	1912	8	1912	8	1912	8
1912	9	1912	9	1912	9	1912	9	1912	9

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS IN PROVINCES

[illegible]

Part 3.—Returns as to Ordinary Schools, by Province and Division, with Summaries, of Classification of Principal and Assistant Teachers—continued
 TRAINED TEACHERS—SUMMARY OF IRELAND IN 1907

Province.	Dublin.														Provinces.													
	Age of Teachers, Qualification, and Period of Service.							Period of Service.							Age of Teachers, Qualification, and Period of Service.							Period of Service.						
	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 and over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 and over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.
U. Dublin. Urban. Rural. Total.																												
W. Dublin. Urban. Rural. Total.																												
S. Dublin. Urban. Rural. Total.																												
E. Dublin. Urban. Rural. Total.																												
Conn. Urban. Rural. Total.																												
Leinst. Urban. Rural. Total.																												
Ulster. Urban. Rural. Total.																												
Grand Total.																												

FIG. 2.—*Return as to Ordinary Schools, by Provinces and Counties, with Summary, of Classification of Principal and Assistant Teachers—continued.*

TRAINED TEACHERS—SUMMARY OF IRELAND BY PROVINCE—continued

Province.	Males.																Females.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Age of Teachers, Classification, and Number Employed.										Place of Service.						Age of Teachers, Classification, and Number Employed.										Place of Service.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Under 16 years.	16 and under 21.	21 and under 26.	26 and under 31.	31 and under 36.	36 and under 41.	41 and under 46.	46 and under 51.	51 and under 56.	56 and under 61.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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UNTRAINED TEACHERS.

Province.	ULSTER.																LEINSTER.															
	Males.																Females.															
	Age of Teachers, Classification, and Number Employed.										Status of Teacher.						Age of Teachers, Classification, and Number Employed.										Status of Teacher.					
	Under 16 years.	16 to 20 years.	21 to 25 years.	26 to 30 years.	31 to 35 years.	36 to 40 years.	41 to 45 years.	46 to 50 years.	51 to 55 years.	56 to 60 years.	61 to 65 years.	66 to 70 years.	71 to 75 years.	76 to 80 years.	81 to 85 years.	86 to 90 years.	Under 16 years.	16 to 20 years.	21 to 25 years.	26 to 30 years.	31 to 35 years.	36 to 40 years.	41 to 45 years.	46 to 50 years.	51 to 55 years.	56 to 60 years.	61 to 65 years.	66 to 70 years.	71 to 75 years.	76 to 80 years.	81 to 85 years.	86 to 90 years.
PROVINCE.																																
Counties.																																
Ulster.																																
Leinster.																																
Munster.																																
Connaught.																																
Total.																																

Part 2.—Returns as to Ordinary Schools, by Parishes and Conates, with Registers, of Classification of Principal and Assistant Teachers—continued.
 TRAINED TEACHERS—continued.

District	Name of School	No. of Pupils	No. of Teachers	No. of Assistant Teachers	No. of Pupils per Teacher	Males										Females													
						Age of Pupils, and Pupils Trained					Status of Teachers					Age of Pupils, and Pupils Trained					Status of Teachers								
						10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34				
1	St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's	100	1	1	100	100					1	1				100	100	100	100	100	1	1				100	100	100	100
2	St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's	100	1	1	100	100					1	1				100	100	100	100	100	1	1				100	100	100	100
3	St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's	100	1	1	100	100					1	1				100	100	100	100	100	1	1				100	100	100	100
4	St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's	100	1	1	100	100					1	1				100	100	100	100	100	1	1				100	100	100	100
5	St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's	100	1	1	100	100					1	1				100	100	100	100	100	1	1				100	100	100	100
6	St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's	100	1	1	100	100					1	1				100	100	100	100	100	1	1				100	100	100	100
7	St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's	100	1	1	100	100					1	1				100	100	100	100	100	1	1				100	100	100	100
8	St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's	100	1	1	100	100					1	1				100	100	100	100	100	1	1				100	100	100	100
9	St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's	100	1	1	100	100					1	1				100	100	100	100	100	1	1				100	100	100	100
10	St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's	100	1	1	100	100					1	1				100	100	100	100	100	1	1				100	100	100	100
11	St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's	100	1	1	100	100					1	1				100	100	100	100	100	1	1				100	100	100	100
12	St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's	100	1	1	100	100					1	1				100	100	100	100	100	1	1				100	100	100	100
13	St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's	100	1	1	100	100					1	1				100	100	100	100	100	1	1				100	100	100	100
14	St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's	100	1	1	100	100					1	1				100	100	100	100	100	1	1				100	100	100	100
15	St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's	100	1	1	100	100					1	1				100	100	100	100	100	1	1				100	100	100	100
16	St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's	100	1	1	100	100					1	1				100	100	100	100	100	1	1				100	100	100	100
17	St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's	100	1	1	100	100					1	1				100	100	100	100	100	1	1				100	100	100	100
18	St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's	100	1	1	100	100					1	1				100	100	100	100	100	1	1				100	100	100	100
19	St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's	100	1	1	100	100					1	1				100	100	100	100	100	1	1				100	100	100	100
20	St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's	100	1	1	100	100					1	1				100	100	100	100	100	1	1				100	100	100	100

[illegible]

[illegible]

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Profession	Education	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Date of Arrival	Date of Departure	Duration of Stay	Remarks
1	John Smith	25	M	Teacher	High School	Married	England	1898	1900	2 years	
2	Mary Jones	30	F	Housewife	Elementary	Single	Ireland	1895	1898	3 years	
3	James Brown	22	M	Student	University	Single	Scotland	1900	1901	1 year	
4	Elizabeth White	28	F	Teacher	Normal School	Married	Wales	1897	1899	2 years	
5	Robert Green	35	M	Engineer	Technical School	Married	Germany	1896	1898	2 years	
6	Anna Black	20	F	Student	High School	Single	Poland	1900	1901	1 year	
7	William Grey	27	M	Teacher	Normal School	Married	France	1899	1900	1 year	
8	Charlotte King	32	F	Housewife	Elementary	Single	Italy	1898	1900	2 years	
9	Thomas Hall	24	M	Student	University	Single	Austria	1900	1901	1 year	
10	Isabella Lee	29	F	Teacher	Normal School	Married	Spain	1897	1899	2 years	
11	George Clark	31	M	Engineer	Technical School	Married	Sweden	1896	1898	2 years	
12	Frances Adams	23	F	Student	High School	Single	Norway	1900	1901	1 year	
13	Richard Scott	26	M	Teacher	Normal School	Married	Denmark	1899	1900	1 year	
14	Harriet Baker	33	F	Housewife	Elementary	Single	Finland	1898	1900	2 years	
15	Edward Wilson	21	M	Student	University	Single	Belgium	1900	1901	1 year	
16	Joseph Taylor	34	M	Engineer	Technical School	Married	Switzerland	1896	1898	2 years	
17	Elizabeth Miller	25	F	Teacher	Normal School	Married	Portugal	1899	1900	1 year	
18	Samuel Moore	28	M	Student	High School	Single	Greece	1900	1901	1 year	
19	Lucy Evans	30	F	Housewife	Elementary	Single	Russia	1898	1900	2 years	
20	Charles Lewis	22	M	Teacher	Normal School	Married	Japan	1899	1900	1 year	
21	Martha Clark	27	F	Student	University	Single	China	1900	1901	1 year	
22	Frederick King	32	M	Engineer	Technical School	Married	India	1896	1898	2 years	
23	Anna Lee	24	F	Teacher	Normal School	Married	Australia	1899	1900	1 year	
24	Robert Hall	31	M	Student	High School	Single	South Africa	1900	1901	1 year	
25	Isabella King	29	F	Housewife	Elementary	Single	Canada	1898	1900	2 years	
26	Thomas Adams	23	M	Teacher	Normal School	Married	United States	1899	1900	1 year	
27	Harriet Baker	33	F	Student	University	Single	United States	1900	1901	1 year	
28	Edward Wilson	21	M	Engineer	Technical School	Married	United States	1896	1898	2 years	
29	Joseph Taylor	34	M	Teacher	Normal School	Married	United States	1899	1900	1 year	
30	Elizabeth Miller	25	F	Student	High School	Single	United States	1900	1901	1 year	
31	Samuel Moore	28	M	Housewife	Elementary	Single	United States	1898	1900	2 years	
32	Lucy Evans	30	F	Teacher	Normal School	Married	United States	1899	1900	1 year	
33	Charles Lewis	22	M	Student	University	Single	United States	1900	1901	1 year	
34	Martha Clark	27	F	Engineer	Technical School	Married	United States	1896	1898	2 years	
35	Frederick King	32	M	Teacher	Normal School	Married	United States	1899	1900	1 year	
36	Anna Lee	24	F	Student	High School	Single	United States	1900	1901	1 year	
37	Robert Hall	31	M	Housewife	Elementary	Single	United States	1898	1900	2 years	
38	Isabella King	29	F	Teacher	Normal School	Married	United States	1899	1900	1 year	
39	Thomas Adams	23	M	Student	University	Single	United States	1900	1901	1 year	
40	Harriet Baker	33	F	Engineer	Technical School	Married	United States	1896	1898	2 years	
41	Edward Wilson	21	M	Teacher	Normal School	Married	United States	1899	1900	1 year	
42	Joseph Taylor	34	M	Student	High School	Single	United States	1900	1901	1 year	
43	Elizabeth Miller	25	F	Housewife	Elementary	Single	United States	1898	1900	2 years	
44	Samuel Moore	28	M	Teacher	Normal School	Married	United States	1899	1900	1 year	
45	Lucy Evans	30	F	Student	University	Single	United States	1900	1901	1 year	
46	Charles Lewis	22	M	Housewife	Elementary	Single	United States	1898	1900	2 years	
47	Martha Clark	27	F	Teacher	Normal School	Married	United States	1899	1900	1 year	
48	Frederick King	32	M	Student	High School	Single	United States	1900	1901	1 year	
49	Anna Lee	24	F	Housewife	Elementary	Single	United States	1898	1900	2 years	
50	Robert Hall	31	M	Teacher	Normal School	Married	United States	1899	1900	1 year	

[illegible]

TABLE 1. Risk factors for the development of

[illegible]

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1. Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. Male	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
3. Female	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
4. White	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
5. Black	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
6. Asian	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
7. Other	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
8. Under 18	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
9. 18-24	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
10. 25-34	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
11. 35-44	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
12. 45-54	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
13. 55-64	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
14. 65+	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
15. Unemployed	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
16. Employed	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
17. Self-employed	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
18. Unemployed	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
19. Employed	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
20. Self-employed	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
21. Unemployed	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
22. Employed	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
23. Self-employed	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
24. Unemployed	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
25. Employed	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
26. Self-employed	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
27. Unemployed	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
28. Employed	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
29. Self-employed	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
30. Unemployed	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
31. Employed	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
32. Self-employed	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
33. Unemployed	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
34. Employed	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
35. Self-employed	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
36. Unemployed	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
37. Employed	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
38. Self-employed	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
39. Unemployed	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
40. Employed	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
41. Self-employed	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
42. Unemployed	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
43. Employed	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
44. Self-employed	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
45. Unemployed	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
46. Employed	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
47. Self-employed	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
48. Unemployed	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
49. Employed	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
50. Self-employed	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

No.	1959-60		1960-61		1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		2026-27		2027-28		2028-29		2029-30		2030-31		2031-32		2032-33		2033-34		2034-35		2035-36		2036-37		2037-38		2038-39		2039-40		2040-41		2041-42		2042-43		2043-44		2044-45		2045-46		2046-47		2047-48		2048-49		2049-50		2050-51		2051-52		2052-53		2053-54		2054-55		2055-56		2056-57		2057-58		2058-59		2059-60		2060-61		2061-62		2062-63		2063-64		2064-65		2065-66		2066-67		2067-68		2068-69		2069-70		2070-71		2071-72		2072-73		2073-74		2074-75		2075-76		2076-77		2077-78		2078-79		2079-80		2080-81		2081-82		2082-83		2083-84		2084-85		2085-86		2086-87		2087-88		2088-89		2089-90		2090-91		2091-92		2092-93		2093-94		2094-95		2095-96		2096-97		2097-98		2098-99		2099-00		2100-01		2101-02		2102-03		2103-04		2104-05		2105-06		2106-07		2107-08		2108-09		2109-10		2110-11		2111-12		2112-13		2113-14		2114-15		2115-16		2116-17		2117-18		2118-19		2119-20		2120-21		2121-22		2122-23		2123-24		2124-25		2125-26		2126-27		2127-28		2128-29		2129-30		2130-31		2131-32		2132-33		2133-34		2134-35		2135-36		2136-37		2137-38		2138-39		2139-40		2140-41		2141-42		2142-43		2143-44		2144-45		2145-46		2146-47		2147-48		2148-49		2149-50		2150-51		2151-52		2152-53		2153-54		2154-55		2155-56		2156-57		2157-58		2158-59		2159-60		2160-61		2161-62		2162-63		2163-64		2164-65		2165-66		2166-67		2167-68		2168-69		2169-70		2170-71		2171-72		2172-73		2173-74		2174-75		2175-76		2176-77		2177-78		2178-79		2179-80		2180-81		2181-82		2182-83		2183-84		2184-85		2185-86		2186-87		2187-88		2188-89		2189-90		2190-91		2191-92		2192-93		2193-94		2194-95		2195-96		2196-97		2197-98		2198-99		2199-00		2200-01		2201-02		2202-03		2203-04		2204-05		2205-06		2206-07		2207-08		2208-09		2209-10		2210-11		2211-12		2212-13		2213-14		2214-15		2215-16		2216-17		2217-18		2218-19		2219-20		2220-21		2221-22		2222-23		2223-24		2224-25		2225-26		2226-27		2227-28		2228-29		2229-30		2230-31		2231-32		2232-33		2233-34		2234-35		2235-36		2236-37		2237-38		2238-39		2239-40		2240-41		2241-42		2242-43		2243-44		2244-45		2245-46		2246-47		2247-48		2248-49		2249-50		2250-51		2251-52		2252-53		2253-54		2254-55		2255-56		2256-57		2257-58		2258-59		2259-60		2260-61		2261-62		2262-63		2263-64		2264-65		2265-66		2266-67		2267-68		2268-69		2269-70		2270-71		2271-72		2272-73		2273-74		2274-75		2275-76		2276-77		2277-78		2278-79		2279-80		2280-81		2281-82		2282-83		2283-84		2284-85		2285-86		2286-87		2287-88		2288-89		2289-90		2290-91		2291-92		2292-93		2293-94		2294-95		2295-96		2296-97		2297-98		2298-99		2299-00		2300-01		2301-02		2302-03		2303-04		2304-05		2305-06		2306-07		2307-08		2308-09		2309-10		2310-11		2311-12		2312-13		2313-14		2314-15		2315-16		2316-17		2317-18		2318-19		2319-20		2320-21		2321-22		2322-23		2323-24		2324-25		2325-26		2326-27		2327-28		2328-29		2329-30		2330-31		2331-32		2332-33		2333-34		2334-35		2335-36		2336-37		2337-38		2338-39		2339-40		2340-41		2341-42		2342-43		2343-44		2344-45		2345-46		2346-47		2347-48		2348-49		2349-50		2350-51		2351-52		2352-53		2353-54		2354-55		2355-56		2356-57		2357-58		2358-59		2359-60		2360-61		2361-62		2362-63		2363-64		2364-65		2365-66		2366-67		2367-68		2368-69		2369-70		2370-71		2371-72		2372-73		2373-74		2374-75		2375-76		2376-77		2377-78		2378-79		2379-80		2380-81		2381-82		2382-83		2383-84		2384-85		2385-86		2386-87		2387-88		2388-89		2389-90		2390-91		2391-92		2392-93		2393-94		2394-95		2395-96		2396-97		2397-98		2398-99		2399-00		2400-01		2401-02		2402-03		2403-04		2404-05		2405-06		2406-07		2407-08		2408-09		2409-10		2410-11		2411-12		2412-13		2413-14		2414-15		2415-16		2416-17		2417-18		2418-19		2419-20		2420-21		2421-22		2422-23		2423-24		2424-25		2425-26		2426-27		2427-28		2428-29		2429-30		2430-31		2431-32		2432-33		2433-34		2434-35		2435-36		2436-37		2437-38		2438-39		2439-40		2440-41		2441-42		2442-43		2443-44		2444-45		2445-46		2446-47		2447-48		2448-49		2449-50		2450-51		2451-52		2452-53		2453-54		2454-55		2455-56		2456-57		2457-58		2458-59		2459-60		2460-61		2461-62		2462-63		2463-64		2464-65		2465-66		2466-67		2467-68		2468-69		2469-70		2470-71		2471-72		2472-73		2473-74		2474-75		2475-76		2476-77		2477-78		2478-79		2479-80		2480-81		2481-82		2482-83		2483-84		2484-85		2485-86		2486-87		2487-88		2488-89		2489-90		2490-91		2491-92		2492-93		2493-94		2494-95		2495-96		2496-97		2497-98		2498-99		2499-00		2500-01		2501-02		2502-03		2503-04		2504-05		2505-06		2506-07		2507-08		2508-09		2509-10		2510-11		2511-12		2512-13		2513-14		2514-15		2515-16		2516-17		2517-18		2518-19		2519-20		2520-21		2521-22		2522-23		2523-24		2524-25		2525-26		2526-27		2527-28		2528-29		2529-30		2530-31		2531-32		2532-33		2533-34		2534-35		2535-36		2536-37		2537-38		2538-39		2539-40		2540-41		2541-42		2542-43		2543-44		2544-45		2545-46		2546-47		2547-48		2548-49		2549-50		2550-51		2551-52		2552-53		2553-54		2554-55		2555-56		2556-57		2557-58		2558-59		2559-60		2560-61		2561-62		2562-63		2563-64		2564-65		2565-66		2566-67		2567-68		2568-69		2569-70		2570-71		2571-72		2572-73		2573-74		2574-75		2575-76		2576-77		2577-78		2578-79		2579-80		2580-81		2581-82		2582-83		2583-84		2584-85		2585-86		2586-87		2587-88		2588-89		2589-90		2590-91		2591-92		2592-93		2593-94		2594-95		2595-96		2596-97		2597-98		2598-99		2599-00		2600-01		2601-02		2602-03		2603-04		2604-05		2605-06		2606-07		2607-08		2608-09		2609-10		2610-11		2611-12		2612-13		2613-14		2614-15		2615-16		2616-17		2617-18		2618-19		2619-20		2620-21		2621-22		2622-23		2623-24		2624-25		2625-26		2626-27		2627-28		2628-29		2629-30		2630-31		2631-32		2632-33		2633-34		2634-35		2635-36		2636-37		2637-38		2638-39		2639-40		2640-41		2641-42		2642-43		2643-44		2644-45		2645-46		2646-47		2647-48		2648-49		2649-50		2650-51		2651-52		2652-53		2653-54		2654-55		2655-56		2656-57		2657-58		2658-59		2659-60		2660-61		2661-62		2662-63		2663-64		2664-65		2665-66		2666-67		2667-68		2668-69		2669-70		2670-71		2671-72		2672-73		2673-74		2674-75		2675-76		2676-77		2677-78		2678-79		2679-80		2680-81		2681-82		2682-83		2683-84		2684-85		2685-86		2686-87		2687-88		2688-89		2689-90		2690-91		2691-92		2692-93		2693-94		2694-95		2695-96		2696-97		2697-98		2698-99		2699-00		2700-01		2701-02		2702-03		2703-04		2704-05		2705-06		2706-07		2707-08		2708-09		2709-10		2710-11		2711-12		2712-13		2713-14		2714-15		2715-16		2716-17		2717-18		2718-19		2719-20		2720-21		2721-22		2722-23		2723-24		2724-25		2725-26		2726-27		2727-28		2728-29		2729-30		2730-31		2731-32		2732-33		2733-34		2734-35		2735-36		2736-37		2737-38		2738-39		2739-40		2740-41		2741-42		2742-43		2743-44		2744-45		2745-46		2746-47		2747-48		2748-49		2749-50		2750-51		2751-52		2752-53		2753-54		2754-55		2755-56		2756-57		2757-58		2758-59		2759-60		2760-61		2761-62		2762-63		2763-64		2764-65		2765-66		2766-67		2767-68		2768-69		2769-70		2770-71		2771-72		2772-73		2773-74		2774-75		2775-76		2776-77		2777-78		2778-79		2779-80		2780-81		2781-82		2782-83		2783-8	
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PARAGRAPH 5.—RETURN as to Ordinary Schools, by Provinces and Counties, with Summaries, of Board (under the several heads of Salaries, Premiums, and

PRINCIPAL TEACHERS—

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	SALARIES.			PREMIUMS.			GRATUITY.			OTHER TEACHER SALARIES.			TOTAL AMOUNT PAID TO THE BOARD.		
	Total.		Males.	Total.		Males.	Total.		Males.	Total.		Males.	Total.		Males.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
ULSTER.															
Armagh, . . .	229 0 0	168 0 0	—	5 0 0	—	—	25 10 0	—	—	69 11 8	11 0 0	—	635 1 8	184 0 0	—
Armagh, . . .	194 0 0	125 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—	2 10 0	10 0 0	—	—	11 0 0	—	187 10 0	147 0 0	—
Carrick, . . .	104 0 0	84 0 0	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	18 0 0	—	—	—	—	108 0 0	162 0 0	—
Down, . . .	290 0 0	32 0 0	—	—	—	—	27 0 0	—	—	28 0 0	—	—	281 0 0	32 0 0	—
Derry, . . .	410 0 0	230 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	—	18 10 0	19 0 0	—	94 17 6	51 0 0	—	633 7 6	269 0 0	—
Fermanagh, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, . . .	415 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	11 10 0	—	—	65 12 6	—	—	423 3 6	—	—
Monaghan, . . .	—	42 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—	—	9 0 0	—	—	55 0 0	—
Tyrone, . . .	360 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	27 0 0	—	—	20 10 0	12 0 0	—	307 10 0	13 0 0	—
Total,	3,080 0 0	724 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	—	—	135 0 0	44 0 0	—	286 11 8	25 0 0	—	3,488 11 8	742 0 0	—
MUNSTER.															
Cork, . . .	150 0 0	43 0 0	—	—	—	—	18 0 0	3 0 0	—	34 10 0	—	—	295 10 0	45 0 0	—
Cork, . . .	415 0 0	42 0 0	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	1 10 0	—	47 12 6	5 0 0	—	478 12 6	52 10 0	—
Kerry, . . .	150 0 0	43 0 0	—	—	—	—	9 0 0	—	—	37 0 0	11 0 0	—	303 0 0	58 0 0	—
Limerick, . . .	104 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	394 0 0	—	—
Tipperary, . . .	353 0 0	125 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	—	5 0 0	7 10 0	—	13 0 0	16 0 0	—	170 0 0	140 10 0	—
Wexford, . . .	83 0 0	42 0 0	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	—	—	13 0 0	—	—	98 0 0	43 0 0	—
Total,	1,040 0 0	304 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	—	40 0 0	11 0 0	—	167 5 6	36 0 0	—	1,220 5 6	343 0 0	—
LEINSTER.															
Carlow, . . .	364 0 0	54 0 0	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	20 0 0	23 0 0	—	328 0 0	305 0 0	—
Dublin, . . .	354 0 0	168 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	0 10 0	—	281 12 6	27 10 0	—	422 12 6	369 0 0	—
Kildare, . . .	150 0 0	43 0 0	—	—	—	—	37 10 0	11 0 0	—	37 0 0	9 0 0	—	310 10 0	69 0 0	—
Kilkenny, . . .	150 0 0	44 0 0	—	—	—	—	2 0 0	7 0 0	—	18 0 0	20 0 0	—	171 0 0	111 0 0	—
Longford, . . .	88 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	13 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	78 10 0	—	—
Meath, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, . . .	104 0 0	42 0 0	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—	—	26 0 0	9 0 0	—	154 0 0	51 0 0	—
Westmeath, . . .	52 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 0 0	—	—
Wexford, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, . . .	—	54 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 5 0	—	168 5 0	—	—
Total,	283 0 0	504 0 0	—	—	—	—	80 0 0	28 10 0	—	183 12 6	56 10 0	—	1,269 12 6	627 5 0	—
CONNAUGHT.															
Galway, . . .	—	45 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 0	—	—	11 0 0	—	—	25 10 0	—
Leitrim, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, . . .	88 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 0 0	—	—
Sligo, . . .	22 0 0	84 0 0	—	1 0 0	—	—	5 10 0	5 0 0	—	13 10 8	—	—	68 6 8	89 0 0	—
Total,	110 0 0	129 0 0	—	1 0 0	—	—	13 10 0	10 10 0	—	26 10 8	11 0 0	—	101 6 8	168 10 0	—
PROVINCES.															
Ulster, . . .	2,080 0 0	708 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	—	—	135 0 0	44 0 0	—	286 11 8	25 0 0	—	3,488 11 8	742 0 0	—
Munster, . . .	1,040 0 0	304 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	—	40 0 0	11 0 0	—	167 5 6	36 0 0	—	1,220 5 6	343 0 0	—
Leinster, . . .	908 0 0	594 0 0	—	—	—	—	59 0 0	28 10 0	—	332 12 6	55 10 0	—	1,000 12 6	627 5 0	—
Connaught, . . .	152 0 0	129 0 0	—	1 0 0	—	—	13 10 0	10 10 0	—	26 10 8	11 0 0	—	101 6 8	168 10 0	—
GRAND TOTAL,	4,580 0 0	1,735 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	247 0 0	93 0 0	—	812 3 8	127 0 0	—	5,139 13 8	2,000 0 0	—

Principal Teachers, distinguishing Sex, and whether Trained or not, with Salary, &c., from the Grants, and Good Service), School Fees, Subscriptions, &c.

FIRST DIVISION OF FIRST CLASS.

General Total.		Enrollment.		Expenditure.		Total Amount of Local Aid.		On Wages and Expenses.
Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	County.
372 16 2	41 9 0	7 0 0	—	31 0 0	10 0 0	410 16 2	51 9 0	Austria.
15 12 0	14 18 0	—	—	10 0 0	20 0 0	28 15 0	34 11 0	Armagh.
—	5 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	6 1 1	Carry.
45 18 11	4 9 7	—	—	—	7 0 0	45 12 11	11 2 7	Down.
212 0 0	108 5 8	22 1 3	15 0 0	27 13 0	—	242 14 39	128 6 6	Fermanagh.
—	—	—	—	5 0 0	—	100 18 3	—	Leinster.
76 14 2	—	37 0 0	—	—	—	—	21 3 0	London.
62 13 0	—	—	—	24 0 0	—	102 12 0	—	Monaghan.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tyros.
795 15 5	276 34 10	57 1 3	33 0 0	102 13 0	27 0 0	994 11 1	304 14 10	Total.
								Munster.
70 13 5	9 1 0	—	—	—	—	70 13 5	9 1 0	Clare.
108 3 4	24 11 0	8 0 0	—	—	—	176 3 4	34 12 0	Co. Wick.
44 18 0	5 16 0	10 0 0	—	—	—	24 18 0	5 16 0	Kerry.
14 13 11	—	—	—	28 0 0	—	44 12 11	—	Limerick.
33 3 3	15 4 4	12 0 0	14 5 0	34 10 0	—	56 12 3	20 9 4	Tipperary.
—	26 18 4	12 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	12 0 0	41 18 4	Waterford.
581 23 9	179 10 38	29 0 0	31 5 0	55 10 0	—	636 3 3	210 10 38	Total.
								Leinster.
57 5 0	15 6 5	—	—	—	—	57 5 0	15 6 5	Carlow.
54 13 38	18 0 10	63 13 0	12 1 10	50 0 0	—	178 8 10	20 2 8	Dublin.
50 7 7	72 15 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	—	70 7 7	17 15 8	Kildare.
25 0 1	11 6 5	38 3 0	3 0 0	—	—	64 8 1	10 6 5	Kilkenny.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Louth.
22 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	22 10 0	—	Longford.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Meath.
18 6 6	0 11 10	15 0 0	—	—	—	34 6 6	9 11 10	Queens.
13 4 0	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	23 4 0	—	Wexford.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wick.
—	18 4 11	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	28 4 11	Woolwich.
351 23 6	86 8 1	128 17 0	23 1 10	38 0 0	—	459 10 6	118 9 11	Total.
								Connaught.
—	6 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	6 0 0	Galway.
0 12 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Leitrim.
7 5 3	2 17 8	—	14 0 0	—	—	7 5 3	22 17 8	Mayo.
5 5 9	—	—	—	25 0 0	—	20 5 9	—	Sligo.
13 8 8	15 17 8	—	14 0 0	25 0 0	—	38 8 8	22 17 8	Total.
								PROVINCES.
555 16 5	376 34 10	97 1 3	33 0 0	102 13 0	27 0 0	985 11 1	346 34 10	Ulster.
331 12 0	179 10 10	36 0 0	31 5 0	56 10 0	—	413 2 0	216 10 10	Munster.
251 15 4	80 8 1	121 17 0	23 1 10	70 0 0	—	453 10 0	118 9 11	Leinster.
18 8 4	15 17 8	—	14 0 0	25 0 0	—	38 8 4	22 17 8	Connaught.
1,382 6 2	458 31 8	258 15 8	110 6 10	266 5 0	27 0 0	1,596 7 10	606 35 8	GRAND TOTAL.

PARAGRAPH 5.—RETURN as to Ordinary Schools, by Provinces and Counties, with Summaries, of Board (under the several Heads of Salaries, Premiums, and

PRINCIPAL TEACHERS.

Counties and Provinces.	SALARIES.		PREMIUMS.		GRANTS.		GRANT IN AID.				TOTAL AMOUNT PAID BY BOARD.			
	Trained.		Untrained.		Trained.		Trained.		Untrained.		Trained.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Males.			
	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
ULSTER.														
Armagh,	256	144	—	—	1 30	0 10	14 10	—	16 0 0	—	367 10 0	—	178 0 0	—
Cavan,	234	37	—	—	—	0 0	7 0	—	17 0 0	—	277 10 0	—	62 0 0	—
Down,	170	—	—	—	2 30	0 0	—	—	17 0 0	—	277 10 0	—	62 0 0	—
Fermanagh,	410	20	—	—	—	17 0	—	—	17 0 0	—	290 10 0	—	—	—
Monaghan,	484	252	—	—	—	32 10	2 0	—	47 10 0	—	510 0 0	—	45 0 0	—
Perrinagh,	112	30	—	—	—	7 0	—	—	17 10 0	—	220 0 0	—	505 0 0	—
Longsherry,	202	30	44	—	—	8 0	0 0	—	—	—	160 0 0	—	49 0 0	—
Meath,	220	—	—	—	—	15 0	—	—	49 12 0	—	421 0 0	—	30 0 0	—
Tyrone,	300	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	31 0 0	—	278 12 0	—	—	—
Total,	2,502	634	44	0 30	4 10	108 0	23 10	252 12 4	40 0 0	—	2,504 0 4	702 0 4	—	—
MUNSTER.														
Clare,	200	180	—	—	3 0	25 0	8 10	—	30 10 0	—	278 10 0	—	201 0 0	—
Cork,	228	540	—	—	1 10	0 0	—	—	—	—	228 0 0	—	678 10 0	—
Kerry,	408	368	—	—	—	18 0	4 0	—	18 0 0	—	596 0 0	—	240 0 0	—
Limerick,	142	368	—	—	—	4 10	27 0	—	11 15 0	—	177 0 0	—	348 10 0	—
Tipperary,	226	244	—	—	—	1 10	4 0	—	19 10 0	—	157 0 0	—	357 10 0	—
Wexford,	126	144	—	—	—	1 10	—	—	20 0 0	—	167 10 0	—	351 10 0	—
Total,	1,560	1,294	—	1 10	11 0	108 0	39 0	250 12 0	381 10 0	—	1,564 0 4	1,678 10 0	—	—
LEINSTER.														
Carlow,	44	20	—	—	—	—	5 0	—	9 0 0	—	44 0 0	—	68 0 0	—
Dublin,	170	220	—	—	—	7 0	29 0	—	9 0 0	—	187 0 0	—	340 0 0	—
Wicklow,	174	90	—	—	—	5 0	—	—	9 0 0	—	264 0 0	—	46 0 0	—
Kildare,	152	144	—	—	—	3 0	7 0	—	19 10 0	—	183 0 0	—	170 10 0	—
Longford,	44	70	—	—	—	—	6 0	—	7 0 0	—	—	—	66 0 0	—
Louth,	172	50	—	—	—	11 0	—	—	11 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	45 0 0	—
Meath,	152	144	—	—	—	3 0	—	—	12 0 0	—	340 0 0	—	45 0 0	—
Queen's,	44	70	—	—	—	7 0	7 0	—	12 0 0	—	890 0 0	—	160 0 0	—
Westmeath,	44	72	—	—	—	3 0	1 10	—	6 0 0	—	97 0 0	—	83 10 0	—
Wick,	—	—	—	—	—	1 10	5 0	—	—	—	45 10 0	—	77 0 0	—
Wicklow,	122	30	—	—	—	10 0	—	—	18 0 0	—	100 0 0	—	36 0 0	—
Total,	1,560	910	—	—	—	51 10	52 10	70 0 0	78 10 0	—	1,160 10 0	1,039 0 0	—	—
CONNAUGHT.														
Galway,	58	—	—	—	—	4 0	—	—	8 10 0	—	100 10 0	—	—	—
Leitrim,	152	72	—	—	4 10	0 10	0 10	—	21 0 0	—	120 10 0	—	85 0 0	—
Mayo,	170	72	—	—	—	8 0	—	—	11 0 0	—	146 0 0	—	81 0 0	—
Sligo,	170	108	—	—	4 0	5 10	5 10	—	11 0 0	—	192 10 0	—	102 10 0	—
Sligo,	170	—	—	—	4 0	5 10	—	—	11 0 0	—	192 10 0	—	102 10 0	—
Total,	740	300	—	4 0	8 10	22 10	13 0	50 10 0	28 0 0	—	637 0 0	295 10 0	—	—
PROVINCES.														
CLARE,	2,502	634	44	0 30	4 10	108 0	23 10	252 12 4	40 0 0	—	2,504 0 4	702 0 4	—	—
MUNSTER,	1,560	1,294	—	1 10	11 0	108 0	39 0	250 12 0	381 10 0	—	1,564 0 4	1,678 10 0	—	—
LEINSTER,	1,560	910	—	—	—	51 10	52 10	70 0 0	78 10 0	—	1,160 10 0	1,039 0 0	—	—
CONNAUGHT,	740	300	—	4 0	8 10	22 10	13 0	50 10 0	28 0 0	—	637 0 0	295 10 0	—	—
GRAND TOTAL,	5,362	3,000	44	11 0	24 0	390 0	184 0	627 12 10	820 0 0	—	5,368 0 12	3,970 0 0	—	—

Principal Teachers, distinguishing Sex, and whether Trained or not, with Salary, &c., from the Gratuities, and Good Service), School Fees, Subscriptions, &c.

SECOND DIVISION OF FIRST CLASS.

SOUTH.		SCHOOL FEES.		SUBSCRIPTIONS.		GRATUITIES.		TOTAL AMOUNT OF INCOME.		SOURCES AND PARTICULARS.
Untrained.		Trained.		Trained.		Trained.		Trained.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	
—	84 2 7	84 9 0	4 0 0	53 10 0	—	—	—	102 2 7	103 12 0	Andria.
—	88 16 8	33 1 0	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	91 16 8	11 1 0	Armagh.
—	32 4 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 4 5	—	Carm.
—	33 1 7	—	—	27 10 0	0 12 6	—	—	79 11 7	0 12 6	Down.
—	162 3 9	37 18 0	18 14 8	20 0 0	—	—	—	160 15 9	67 18 3	Down.
—	19 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 12 6	—	Ferensburgh.
33 0 0	77 35 2	7 1 1	5 0 0	7 10 0	—	53 10 0	—	124 15 20	14 11 1	Londonberry.
—	46 39 10	—	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	46 39 10	—	Monaghan.
—	50 5 1	15 15 11	5 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	3 19 0	62 6 1	23 27 11	Tyrone.
33 0 0	622 10 2	166 2 0	67 4 2	87 13 4	53 19 8	5 19 0	—	754 0 1	293 1 0	Total.
										MUSKERRY.
—	87 19 5	301 9 11	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	87 19 5	27 0 1	
—	186 4 0	123 4 7	25 0 0	—	—	33 9 3	10 0 0	335 15 0	153 4 7	
—	87 19 1	301 9 11	25 0 0	—	—	1 10 0	—	94 9 1	25 0 0	
—	81 10 0	54 1 4	—	—	10 0 0	5 0 0	—	86 10 0	64 1 5	
—	58 12 8	41 12 10	—	—	—	—	5 0 0	58 12 8	46 12 10	
—	27 12 2	23 12 5	7 10 0	—	—	22 10 0	2 10 0	49 12 2	28 12 5	
—	469 0 10	301 2 0	41 30 0	23 10 0	40 0 3	17 10 0	—	571 0 1	312 0 0	Total.
										LEINSTER.
—	2 0 0	8 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 0	8 0 0	
—	45 0 2	26 0 4	85 2 11	78 12 1	—	—	—	127 0 2	100 0 0	
—	94 0 7	7 8 11	—	—	4 0 0	—	4 4 7	90 0 7	7 8 11	
—	27 1 7	13 10 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	2 0 0	49 1 7	25 10 0	
—	—	7 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1 0	
—	55 3 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	55 3 8	—	
—	40 18 8	4 0 0	—	3 10 0	—	—	—	40 18 8	4 0 0	
—	20 8 3	39 14 5	—	4 0 0	5 12 0	0 00 0	—	25 0 3	53 4 5	
—	8 10 6	89 13 10	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	88 10 6	19 13 10	
—	5 0 2	22 5 7	—	—	—	—	5 0 0	5 0 2	17 5 7	
—	35 8 0	6 1 7	5 0 0	—	—	15 0 0	5 0 0	36 8 0	11 1 7	
—	541 0 5	129 2 11	129 2 11	38 2 1	24 12 0	27 14 7	—	655 15 4	305 2 4	Total.
										DUBLIN.
—	12 10 1	—	19 0 0	—	—	—	—	12 10 1	—	
—	15 9 0	0 11 0	15 0 0	—	27 0 0	—	—	15 9 0	0 11 0	
—	12 10 9	4 17 4	—	8 0 0	—	—	—	13 10 9	4 17 4	
—	18 10 0	12 0 0	19 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	38 10 0	22 0 0	
—	56 2 1	—	—	—	56 0 0	—	—	56 2 1	—	
—	83 8 11	17 14 0	35 0 0	26 0 0	79 0 0	—	—	260 8 11	42 14 0	Total.
										PROVINCE.
80 0 0	622 16 8	166 9 0	67 4 2	87 13 4	85 19 2	5 19 0	—	754 0 1	293 1 0	
—	405 0 10	303 0 0	41 10 0	22 10 0	40 9 2	17 10 0	—	571 0 1	312 0 0	
—	511 0 0	129 5 8	120 2 11	98 5 1	24 12 0	37 14 7	—	655 15 4	305 2 4	
—	85 5 11	17 14 0	35 0 0	26 0 0	79 0 0	—	—	260 8 11	42 14 0	
80 0 0	1,906 1 4	624 10 8	283 17 5	294 7 7	291 0 11	43 8 7	—	1,906 22 5	506 0 10	Grand Total.

TABLE 2.—*Survey as to Ordinary Schools, by Provinces and Counties, with Summaries, of Principal Teachers—continued*

PRINCIPAL TEACHERS—FIELD DIVISION OF FIRST CLASS—continued

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Country (or Province)	Income				Expenses				Reserves				Assets				Liabilities				Totals				
	Income		Expenses		Reserves		Assets		Liabilities		Totals		Income		Expenses		Reserves		Assets		Liabilities		Totals		
	Income	Expenses	Reserves	Assets	Liabilities	Totals	Income	Expenses	Reserves	Assets	Liabilities	Totals	Income	Expenses	Reserves	Assets	Liabilities	Totals	Income	Expenses	Reserves	Assets	Liabilities	Totals	
	Income	Expenses	Reserves	Assets	Liabilities	Totals	Income	Expenses	Reserves	Assets	Liabilities	Totals	Income	Expenses	Reserves	Assets	Liabilities	Totals	Income	Expenses	Reserves	Assets	Liabilities	Totals	
Country A	100	80	20	100	80	20	100	80	20	100	80	20	100	80	20	100	80	20	100	80	20	100	80	20	100
Country B	120	90	30	120	90	30	120	90	30	120	90	30	120	90	30	120	90	30	120	90	30	120	90	30	120
Country C	150	110	40	150	110	40	150	110	40	150	110	40	150	110	40	150	110	40	150	110	40	150	110	40	150
Country D	180	130	50	180	130	50	180	130	50	180	130	50	180	130	50	180	130	50	180	130	50	180	130	50	180
Country E	200	150	50	200	150	50	200	150	50	200	150	50	200	150	50	200	150	50	200	150	50	200	150	50	200
Country F	220	160	60	220	160	60	220	160	60	220	160	60	220	160	60	220	160	60	220	160	60	220	160	60	220
Country G	250	180	70	250	180	70	250	180	70	250	180	70	250	180	70	250	180	70	250	180	70	250	180	70	250
Country H	280	200	80	280	200	80	280	200	80	280	200	80	280	200	80	280	200	80	280	200	80	280	200	80	280
Country I	300	220	80	300	220	80	300	220	80	300	220	80	300	220	80	300	220	80	300	220	80	300	220	80	300
Country J	320	240	80	320	240	80	320	240	80	320	240	80	320	240	80	320	240	80	320	240	80	320	240	80	320
Country K	350	260	90	350	260	90	350	260	90	350	260	90	350	260	90	350	260	90	350	260	90	350	260	90	350
Country L	380	280	100	380	280	100	380	280	100	380	280	100	380	280	100	380	280	100	380	280	100	380	280	100	380
Country M	400	300	100	400	300	100	400	300	100	400	300	100	400	300	100	400	300	100	400	300	100	400	300	100	400
Country N	420	320	100	420	320	100	420	320	100	420	320	100	420	320	100	420	320	100	420	320	100	420	320	100	420
Country O	450	340	110	450	340	110	450	340	110	450	340	110	450	340	110	450	340	110	450	340	110	450	340	110	450
Country P	480	360	120	480	360	120	480	360	120	480	360	120	480	360	120	480	360	120	480	360	120	480	360	120	480
Country Q	500	380	120	500	380	120	500	380	120	500	380	120	500	380	120	500	380	120	500	380	120	500	380	120	500
Country R	520	400	120	520	400	120	520	400	120	520	400	120	520	400	120	520	400	120	520	400	120	520	400	120	520
Country S	550	420	130	550	420	130	550	420	130	550	420	130	550	420	130	550	420	130	550	420	130	550	420	130	550
Country T	580	440	140	580	440	140	580	440	140	580	440	140	580	440	140	580	440	140	580	440	140	580	440	140	580
Country U	600	460	140	600	460	140	600	460	140	600	460	140	600	460	140	600	460	140	600	460	140	600	460	140	600
Country V	620	480	140	620	480	140	620	480	140	620	480	140	620	480	140	620	480	140	620	480	140	620	480	140	620
Country W	650	500	150	650	500	150	650	500	150	650	500	150	650	500	150	650	500	150	650	500	150	650	500	150	650
Country X	680	520	160	680	520	160	680	520	160	680	520	160	680	520	160	680	520	160	680	520	160	680	520	160	680
Country Y	700	540	160	700	540	160	700	540	160	700	540	160	700	540	160	700	540	160	700	540	160	700	540	160	700
Country Z	720	560	160	720	560	160	720	560	160	720	560	160	720	560	160	720	560	160	720	560	160	720	560	160	720
Country AA	750	580	170	750	580	170	750	580	170	750	580	170	750	580	170	750	580	170	750	580	170	750	580	170	750
Country AB	780	600	180	780	600	180	780	600	180	780	600	180	780	600	180	780	600	180	780	600	180	780	600	180	780
Country AC	800	620	180	800	620	180	800	620	180	800	620	180	800	620	180	800	620	180	800	620	180	800	620	180	800
Country AD	820	640	180	820	640	180	820	640	180	820	640	180	820	640	180	820	640	180	820	640	180	820	640	180	820
Country AE	850	660	190	850	660	190	850	660	190	850	660	190	850	660	190	850	660	190	850	660	190	850	660	190	850
Country AF	880	680	200	880	680	200	880	680	200	880	680	200	880	680	200	880	680	200	880	680	200	880	680	200	880
Country AG	900	700	200	900	700	200	900	700	200	900	700	200	900	700	200	900	700	200	900	700	200	900	700	200	900
Country AH	920	720	200	920	720	200	920	720	200	920	720	200	920	720	200	920	720	200	920	720	200	920	720	200	920
Country AI	950	740	210	950	740	210	950	740	210	950	740	210	950	740	210	950	740	210	950	740	210	950	740	210	950
Country AJ	980	760	220	980	760	220	980	760	220	980	760	220	980	760	220	980	760	220	980	760	220	980	760	220	980
Country AK	1000	780	220	1000	780	220	1000	780	220	1000	780	220	1000	780	220	1000	780	220	1000	780	220	1000	780	220	1000
Country AL	1020	800	220	1020	800	220	1020	800	220	1020	800	220	1020	800	220	1020	800	220	1020	800	220	1020	800	220	1020
Country AM	1050	820	230	1050	820	230	1050	820	230	1050	820	230	1050	820	230	1050	820	230	1050	820	230	1050	820	230	1050
Country AN	1080	840	240	1080	840	240	1080	840	240	1080	840	240	1080	840	240	1080	840	240	1080	840	240	1080	840	240	1080
Country AO	1100	860	240	1100	860	240	1100	860	240	1100	860	240	1100	860	240	1100	860	240	1100	860	240	1100	860	240	1100
Country AP	1120	880	240	1120	880	240	1120	880	240	1120	880	240	1120	880	240	1120	880	240	1120	880	240	1120	880	240	1120
Country AQ	1150	900	250	1150	900	250	1150	900	250	1150	900	250	1150	900	250	1150	900	250	1150	900	250	1150	900	250	1150
Country AR	1180	920	260	1180	920	260	1180	920	260	1180	920	260	1180	920	260	1180	920	260	1180	920	260	1180	920	260	1180
Country AS	1200	940	260	1200	940	260	1200	940	260	1200	940	260	1200	940	260	1200	940	260	1200	940	260	1200	940	260	1200
Country AT	1220	960	260	1220	960	260	1220	960	260	1220	960	260	1220	960	260	1220	960	260	1220	960	260	1220	960	260	1220
Country AU	1250	980	270	1250	980	270	1250	980	270	1250	980	270	1250	980	270	1250	980	270	1250	980	270	1250	980	270	1250
Country AV	1280	1000	280	1280	1000	280	1280	1000	280	1280	1000	280	1280	1000	280	1280	1000	280	1280	1000	280	1280	1000	280	1280
Country AW	1300	1020	280	1300	1020	280	1300	1020	280	1300	1020	280	1300	1020	280	1300	1020	280	1300	1020	280	1300	1020	280	1300
Country AX	1320	1040	280	1320	1040	280	1320	1040	280	1320	1040	280	1320	1040	280	1320	1040	280	1320	1040	280	1320	1040	280	1320
Country AY	1350	1060	290	1350	1060	290	1350	1060	290	1350	1060	290	1350	1060	290	1350	1060	290	1350	1060	290	1350	1060	290	1350
Country AZ	1380	1080	300	1380	1080	300	1380	1080	300	1380	1080	300	1380	1080	300	1380	1080	300	1380	1080	300	1380	1080	300	1380
Country BA	1400	1100	300	1400	1100	300	1400	1100	300	1400	1100	300	1400	1100	300	1400	1100	300	1400	1100	300	1400	1100	300	1400
Country BB	1420	1120	300	1420	1120	300	1420	1120	300	1420	1120	300	1420	1120	300	1420	1120	300	1420	1120	300	1420	1120	300	1420
Country BC	1450	1140	310	1450	1140	310	1450	1140	310	1450	1140	310	1450	1140	310	1450	1140	310	1450	1140	310	1450	1140	310	1450
Country BD	1480	1160	320	1480	1160	320	1480	1160	320	1480	1160	320	1480												

PARAGRAPHS 1.—Returns as to Ordinary Schools, by Provosts and Councils, with Summaries, of Principal Teachers—continued
 PHYSICAL TRAINING. FIRST DIVISION OF MATTER COURSE—continued

System and Platform	Source Data								Data Processing								Data Summary by Region							
	Unprocessed				Processed				Unprocessed				Processed				Unprocessed				Processed			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
System A	100	120	80	90	150	180	120	140	200	250	150	180	220	280	180	220	250	300	200	250	250	300	200	250
System B	150	180	120	140	200	250	150	180	220	280	180	220	250	300	200	250	250	300	200	250	250	300	200	250
System C	200	250	150	180	250	300	200	250	300	350	250	300	350	400	300	350	400	450	350	400	350	400	350	400
System D	250	300	200	250	300	350	250	300	350	400	350	400	450	500	400	450	500	550	450	500	450	500	450	500
System E	300	350	250	300	350	400	300	350	400	450	400	450	500	550	450	500	550	600	500	550	500	550	500	550
System F	350	400	300	350	400	450	350	400	450	500	450	500	550	600	500	550	600	650	550	600	550	600	550	600
System G	400	450	350	400	450	500	400	450	500	550	500	550	600	650	550	600	650	700	600	650	600	650	600	650
System H	450	500	400	450	500	550	450	500	550	600	550	600	650	700	600	650	700	750	650	700	650	700	650	700
System I	500	550	450	500	550	600	500	550	600	650	600	650	700	750	650	700	750	800	700	750	700	750	700	750
System J	550	600	500	550	600	650	550	600	650	700	650	700	750	800	700	750	800	850	750	800	750	800	750	800
System K	600	650	550	600	650	700	600	650	700	750	700	750	800	850	750	800	850	900	800	850	800	850	800	850
System L	650	700	600	650	700	750	650	700	750	800	750	800	850	900	800	850	900	950	850	900	850	900	850	900
System M	700	750	650	700	750	800	700	750	800	850	800	850	900	950	850	900	950	1000	900	950	900	950	900	950
System N	750	800	700	750	800	850	750	800	850	900	850	900	950	1000	900	950	1000	1050	950	1000	950	1000	950	1000
System O	800	850	750	800	850	900	800	850	900	950	900	950	1000	1050	950	1000	1050	1100	1000	1050	1000	1050	1000	1050
System P	850	900	800	850	900	950	850	900	950	1000	950	1000	1050	1100	1000	1050	1100	1150	1050	1100	1050	1100	1050	1100
System Q	900	950	850	900	950	1000	900	950	1000	1050	1000	1050	1100	1150	1050	1100	1150	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	1100	1150
System R	950	1000	900	950	1000	1050	950	1000	1050	1100	1050	1100	1150	1200	1100	1150	1200	1250	1150	1200	1150	1200	1150	1200
System S	1000	1050	950	1000	1050	1100	1000	1050	1100	1150	1100	1150	1200	1250	1150	1200	1250	1300	1200	1250	1200	1250	1200	1250
System T	1050	1100	1000	1050	1100	1150	1050	1100	1150	1200	1150	1200	1250	1300	1200	1250	1300	1350	1250	1300	1250	1300	1250	1300
System U	1100	1150	1050	1100	1150	1200	1100	1150	1200	1250	1200	1250	1300	1350	1250	1300	1350	1400	1300	1350	1300	1350	1300	1350

Country and Province	Brazil				France				Germany				Italy		Spain				United Kingdom					
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	1900	1901	1902	1903	1900	1901	1902	1903	1900	1901	1902	1903	1900	1901	1902	1903	1900	1901	1902	1903	1900	1901	1902	1903
Germany	1,100,000	1,150,000	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,100,000	1,150,000	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,100,000	1,150,000	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,100,000	1,150,000	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,100,000	1,150,000	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,100,000	1,150,000	1,200,000	1,250,000
France	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,100,000	1,150,000	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,100,000	1,150,000	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,100,000	1,150,000	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,100,000	1,150,000	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,100,000	1,150,000	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,100,000	1,150,000
United Kingdom	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,300,000	1,350,000	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,300,000	1,350,000	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,300,000	1,350,000	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,300,000	1,350,000	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,300,000	1,350,000	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,300,000	1,350,000
Spain	1,300,000	1,350,000	1,400,000	1,450,000	1,300,000	1,350,000	1,400,000	1,450,000	1,300,000	1,350,000	1,400,000	1,450,000	1,300,000	1,350,000	1,400,000	1,450,000	1,300,000	1,350,000	1,400,000	1,450,000	1,300,000	1,350,000	1,400,000	1,450,000
Italy	1,400,000	1,450,000	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,400,000	1,450,000	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,400,000	1,450,000	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,400,000	1,450,000	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,400,000	1,450,000	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,400,000	1,450,000	1,500,000	1,550,000
Sweden	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,600,000	1,650,000	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,600,000	1,650,000	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,600,000	1,650,000	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,600,000	1,650,000	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,600,000	1,650,000	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,600,000	1,650,000
Norway	1,600,000	1,650,000	1,700,000	1,750,000	1,600,000	1,650,000	1,700,000	1,750,000	1,600,000	1,650,000	1,700,000	1,750,000	1,600,000	1,650,000	1,700,000	1,750,000	1,600,000	1,650,000	1,700,000	1,750,000	1,600,000	1,650,000	1,700,000	1,750,000
Denmark	1,700,000	1,750,000	1,800,000	1,850,000	1,700,000	1,750,000	1,800,000	1,850,000	1,700,000	1,750,000	1,800,000	1,850,000	1,700,000	1,750,000	1,800,000	1,850,000	1,700,000	1,750,000	1,800,000	1,850,000	1,700,000	1,750,000	1,800,000	1,850,000
Belgium	1,800,000	1,850,000	1,900,000	1,950,000	1,800,000	1,850,000	1,900,000	1,950,000	1,800,000	1,850,000	1,900,000	1,950,000	1,800,000	1,850,000	1,900,000	1,950,000	1,800,000	1,850,000	1,900,000	1,950,000	1,800,000	1,850,000	1,900,000	1,950,000
Netherlands	1,900,000	1,950,000	2,000,000	2,050,000	1,900,000	1,950,000	2,000,000	2,050,000	1,900,000	1,950,000	2,000,000	2,050,000	1,900,000	1,950,000	2,000,000	2,050,000	1,900,000	1,950,000	2,000,000	2,050,000	1,900,000	1,950,000	2,000,000	2,050,000
Austria	2,000,000	2,050,000	2,100,000	2,150,000	2,000,000	2,050,000	2,100,000	2,150,000	2,000,000	2,050,000	2,100,000	2,150,000	2,000,000	2,050,000	2,100,000	2,150,000	2,000,000	2,050,000	2,100,000	2,150,000	2,000,000	2,050,000	2,100,000	2,150,000
Portugal	2,100,000	2,150,000	2,200,000	2,250,000	2,100,000	2,150,000	2,200,000	2,250,000	2,100,000	2,150,000	2,200,000	2,250,000	2,100,000	2,150,000	2,200,000	2,250,000	2,100,000	2,150,000	2,200,000	2,250,000	2,100,000	2,150,000	2,200,000	2,250,000
Switzerland	2,200,000	2,250,000	2,300,000	2,350,000	2,200,000	2,250,000	2,300,000	2,350,000	2,200,000	2,250,000	2,300,000	2,350,000	2,200,000	2,250,000	2,300,000	2,350,000	2,200,000	2,250,000	2,300,000	2,350,000	2,200,000	2,250,000	2,300,000	2,350,000
Poland	2,300,000	2,350,000	2,400,000	2,450,000	2,300,000	2,350,000	2,400,000	2,450,000	2,300,000	2,350,000	2,400,000	2,450,000	2,300,000	2,350,000	2,400,000	2,450,000	2,300,000	2,350,000	2,400,000	2,450,000	2,300,000	2,350,000	2,400,000	2,450,000
Russia	2,400,000	2,450,000	2,500,000	2,550,000	2,400,000	2,450,000	2,500,000	2,550,000	2,400,000	2,450,000	2,500,000	2,550,000	2,400,000	2,450,000	2,500,000	2,550,000	2,400,000	2,450,000	2,500,000	2,550,000	2,400,000	2,450,000	2,500,000	2,550,000
Japan	2,500,000	2,550,000	2,600,000	2,650,000	2,500,000	2,550,000	2,600,000	2,650,000	2,500,000	2,550,000	2,600,000	2,650,000	2,500,000	2,550,000	2,600,000	2,650,000	2,500,000	2,550,000	2,600,000	2,650,000	2,500,000	2,550,000	2,600,000	2,650,000
China	2,600,000	2,650,000	2,700,000	2,750,000	2,600,000	2,650,000	2,700,000	2,750,000	2,600,000	2,650,000	2,700,000	2,750,000	2,600,000	2,650,000	2,700,000	2,750,000	2,600,000	2,650,000	2,700,000	2,750,000	2,600,000	2,650,000	2,700,000	2,750,000
India	2,700,000	2,750,000	2,800,000	2,850,000	2,700,000	2,750,000	2,800,000	2,850,000	2,700,000	2,750,000	2,800,000	2,850,000	2,700,000	2,750,000	2,800,000	2,850,000	2,700,000	2,750,000	2,800,000	2,850,000	2,700,000	2,750,000	2,800,000	2,850,000
Australia	2,800,000	2,850,000	2,900,000	2,950,000	2,800,000	2,850,000	2,900,000	2,950,000	2,800,000	2,850,000	2,900,000	2,950,000	2,800,000	2,850,000	2,900,000	2,950,000	2,800,000	2,850,000	2,900,000	2,950,000	2,800,000	2,850,000	2,900,000	2,950,000
South Africa	2,900,000	2,950,000	3,000,000	3,050,000	2,900,000	2,950,000	3,000,000	3,050,000	2,900,000	2,950,000	3,000,000	3,050,000	2,900,000	2,950,000	3,000,000	3,050,000	2,900,000	2,950,000	3,000,000	3,050,000	2,900,000	2,950,000	3,000,000	3,050,000
Canada	3,000,000	3,050,000	3,100,000	3,150,000	3,000,000	3,050,000	3,100,000	3,150,000	3,000,000	3,050,000	3,100,000	3,150,000	3,000,000	3,050,000	3,100,000	3,150,000	3,000,000	3,050,000	3,100,000	3,150,000	3,000,000	3,050,000	3,100,000	3,150,000
USA	3,100,000	3,150,000	3,200,000	3,250,000	3,100,000	3,150,000	3,200,000	3,250,000	3,100,000	3,150,000	3,200,000	3,250,000	3,100,000	3,150,000	3,200,000	3,250,000	3,100,000	3,150,000	3,200,000	3,250,000	3,100,000	3,150,000	3,200,000	3,250,000

[illegible]

PARAGRAPHS 5.—RETURN as to Ordinary Schools, by Provinces and

PRINCIPAL TEACHERS—

COUNTY AND PROVINCE.	SEXES.				PROVINCE.		CATHOLIC.		TOTAL AMOUNT PAID BY BOARD.			
	Trained.		Untrained.		Males.	Females.	Untrained.		Trained.		Untrained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
ULSTER.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Andros, . . .	—	—	460	186	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	481 0 0	184 0 0
Armagh, . . .	—	—	330	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	355 0 0	70 0 0
Carrick, . . .	—	—	330	70	2 10	—	—	—	—	—	382 10 0	70 0 0
Down, . . .	—	—	430	113	1 0	—	9 10 0	—	—	—	430 10 0	113 0 0
Down, . . .	15	—	370	113	—	—	—	—	15	—	370 0 0	113 0 0
Down, . . .	—	—	105	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	125 0 0	50 0 0
Down, . . .	—	—	255	113	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	354 0 0	113 0 0
Down, . . .	15	—	155	14	—	—	—	—	15	—	335 0 0	14 0 0
Down, . . .	—	—	510	28	—	—	4 10 0	—	—	—	474 10 0	28 0 0
Total, . . .	30	—	2,850	738	6 10	—	17 8 0	—	30	—	2,871 10 0	738 0 0
MUNSTER.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clare, . . .	—	—	155	120	1 18	—	—	1 2 6	—	—	156 18 0	120 2 0
Clare, . . .	—	—	315	70	1 18	—	—	—	—	—	316 18 0	70 0 0
Kerry, . . .	20	—	90	42	—	—	—	—	20	—	90 0 0	42 0 0
Limerick, . . .	—	—	90	34	1 18	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	91 10 0	34 0 0
Tipperary, . . .	—	—	225	84	1 10	1	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	228 10 0	84 0 0
Waterford, . . .	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 0 0	—
Total, . . .	20	—	515	334	6 0	1	3 10 0	6 3 0	20	—	516 10 0	334 2 0
LEINSTER.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlow, . . .	—	14	75	26	—	—	—	—	—	14	75 0 0	26 0 0
Dublin, . . .	—	—	50	54	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	50 0 0	54 0 0
Kildare, . . .	—	—	60	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	42 0 0
Kildare, . . .	15	—	69	18	—	—	—	—	15	—	69 0 0	18 0 0
Kildare, . . .	—	—	75	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 0 0	16 0 0
Longford, . . .	—	—	75	26	—	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	75 0 0	26 0 0
Louth, . . .	—	—	60	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	18 0 0
Meath, . . .	—	—	105	140	—	1	—	—	—	—	105 0 0	140 0 0
Queen's, . . .	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0 0	—
Westmeath, . . .	—	—	185	42	1 10	—	—	—	—	—	185 10 0	42 0 0
Wexford, . . .	—	—	75	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 0 0	38 0 0
Wicklow, . . .	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55 0 0	—
Total, . . .	15	14	640	634	1 10	1	3 0 0	15 0 0	15	14	650 10 0	634 0 0
CONNAUGHT.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galway, . . .	—	—	210	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	210 0 0	140 0 0
Leitrim, . . .	15	—	150	16	—	—	—	—	15	—	150 0 0	16 0 0
Mayo, . . .	15	—	315	120	—	—	—	—	15	—	315 0 0	120 0 0
Sligo, . . .	—	—	60	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	40 0 0
Sligo, . . .	—	—	105	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	105 0 0	113 0 0
Total, . . .	30	—	630	424	—	—	—	—	30	—	630 0 0	424 0 0
PROVINCES.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ULSTER, . . .	30	—	2,850	738	6 10	—	17 8 0	—	30	—	2,871 10 0	738 0 0
MUNSTER, . . .	20	—	515	334	6 0	1	3 10 0	6 3 0	20	—	516 10 0	334 2 0
LEINSTER, . . .	15	14	640	634	1 10	1	3 0 0	15 0 0	15	14	650 10 0	634 0 0
CONNAUGHT, . . .	30	—	630	424	—	—	—	—	30	—	630 0 0	424 0 0
GRAND TOTAL, . . .	105	14	5,415	1,825	12 0	2	20 10 0	17 8 0	105	14	5,486 10 0	1,825 2 0

PARAGRAPH 5.—RETURN as to Ordinary Schools, by Provinces and Counties, with Seminaries, of
Board (under the several heads of Salaries, Premiums and

ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

COWS AND FRESHMEN	BILLS				FEEDING, TRAFFIC, AND OTHER SERVICE BILLS				TOTAL AMOUNT PAID BY DEBTS			
	Paid.		Unpaid		Paid.		Unpaid.		Paid.		Unpaid.	
	Mos.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Mos.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
TRAFFIC.	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00
Leath.	—	50 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 00	—	—

THIRD DIVISION

[illegible]

FIRST DIVISION

[illegible]

Assistant Teachers, distinguishing Sex, and whether Trained or not, with Salary, &c., from the Gratuities, and Good Service), School Fees, Subscriptions, &c.

SECOND DIVISION OF FIRST CLASS.

SCHOOL FEES.				SUBSCRIPTIONS AND FUNDRAISING.				TOTAL AMOUNT OF LOCAL AID.				COUNTRY AND PROVINCE.
Trained.		Untrained.		Trained.		Untrained.		Trained.		Untrained.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	15 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 10 0	—	—	LEINSTER, LEATH.

OF FIRST CLASS.

—	8 0 0	—	—	—	15 10 0	—	—	—	15 10 0	—	—	DUKE, ADELPHI, LYONS.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MUSKIE, CORK.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LEINSTER, DUBLIN.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CONNAUGHT, SLIGO.
—	4 0 0	—	—	—	15 10 0	—	—	—	15 10 0	—	—	TOTAL FOR IRELAND.

OF SECOND CLASS.

8 0 0	—	8 0 0	—	—	8 0 0	—	—	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	—	DUKE, ADELPHI, LYONS.
—	—	—	—	—	15 10 0	—	—	—	15 10 0	—	—	MUSKIE, CORK.
—	7 0 0	—	—	—	15 10 0	—	—	—	15 10 0	—	—	LEINSTER, DUBLIN.
1 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	—	—	15 10 0	—	—	8 0 0	15 10 0	8 0 0	—	TOTAL.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MUSKIE, CORK.
—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—	—	8 0 0	—	—	—	CONNAUGHT, SLIGO.
—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—	—	8 0 0	—	—	—	TOTAL.
—	—	8 0 0	—	—	15 10 0	8 0 0	—	—	15 10 0	8 0 0	—	LEINSTER, DUBLIN.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CONNAUGHT, SLIGO.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LEATH, QUEEN'S, WESTMOUTH, WICKLOW.
—	—	8 0 0	—	—	15 10 0	8 0 0	—	—	15 10 0	8 0 0	—	TOTAL.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CONNAUGHT, SLIGO.
8 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	—	—	15 10 0	—	—	8 0 0	15 10 0	8 0 0	—	PROVINCE, DUBLIN.
—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—	—	8 0 0	—	—	—	MUSKIE, CORK.
—	—	8 0 0	—	—	15 10 0	8 0 0	—	—	15 10 0	8 0 0	—	LEINSTER, DUBLIN.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CONNAUGHT, SLIGO.
8 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	—	—	15 10 0	15 10 0	—	—	15 10 0	15 10 0	—	GRAND TOTAL.

PARAGRAPH 5.—RETURN as to Ordinary Schools, by Provinces and Counties, with Summaries, of

ASSISTANT TEACHERS—

County and Parish.	MALES.				FEMALES.				TOTAL.			
	Trained.		Untrained.		Trained.		Untrained.		Trained.		Untrained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ulster.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Armagh.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Down.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Longford.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Monaghan.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Tyrone.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Total.	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Munster.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Cork.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Kerry.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Limerick.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Tipperary.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Wicklow.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Total.	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Leinster.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Dublin.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Kildare.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
King's.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Longford.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Meath.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Queen's.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Westmeath.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Total.	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Connaught.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Galway.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Leitrim.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Mayo.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Sligo.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Total.	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
PROVINCES.	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
Ulster.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Munster.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Leinster.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Connaught.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
GRAND TOTAL.	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0

FIRST DIVISION

Ulster.	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
Armagh.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Down.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Longford.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Monaghan.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Tyrone.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Total.	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Munster.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Cork.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Kerry.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Limerick.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Tipperary.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Wicklow.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Total.	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Leinster.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Dublin.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Kildare.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
King's.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Longford.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Meath.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Queen's.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Westmeath.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Wicklow.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Total.	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Connaught.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Galway.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Leitrim.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Mayo.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Sligo.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Total.	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
GRAND TOTAL.	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0

Assistant Teachers, distinguishing Sex, and whether Trained or not, with Salary, &c.—continued

SECOND DIVISION OF SECOND CLASS

[illegible]

OF THIRD CLASS.

8 0 0	4 0 0	41 38 8	65 38 8	---	---	8 0 0	16 17 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	48 15 8	82 14 2	Uthman.
---	---	---	---	35 8 0	---	---	13 10 0	10 0 0	---	---	82 14 2	Andin.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Armagh.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Cavan.
---	---	---	4 4 8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Downal.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4 4 0	Dun.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Fermanagh.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20 8 0	Londonderry.
---	---	---	2 6 7	---	---	---	10 8 8	---	---	---	4 11 7	Monaghan.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Tyrone.
6 0 0	4 0 0	61 38 8	19 7 0	10 0 0	---	6 0 0	46 13 8	30 0 0	6 0 0	46 75 8	194 0 8	Total.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--- Kilmoren.
---	---	6 39 8	3 10 8	---	---	---	---	---	---	4 19 8	1 50 8	Clary.
---	---	---	3 10 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8 30 0	Cork.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Kerry.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Limerick.
---	---	---	35 13 8	---	---	13 9 0	---	---	---	12 8 0	---	Tipperary.
---	---	---	---	---	---	13 9 0	7 10 0	---	---	12 8 0	20 8 0	Wexford.
---	---	6 12 8	30 11 8	---	---	24 8 0	7 10 0	---	---	82 11 8	87 8 0	Total.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--- Lisburn.
8 0 0	12 8 0	---	4 4 8	40 8 0	36 3 8	78 8 8	34 8 8	27 6 0	36 8 8	78 8 0	10 8 0	Carlin.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Dublin.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Kildare.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Kilmoren.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	King's.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Lancaster.
---	---	---	3 11 8	---	6 0 8	---	---	---	8 0 0	---	3 11 0	Leam.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	North.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Queen's.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Warrington.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Wexford.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Widow.
8 4 8	10 0 8	---	6 0 8	28 4 8	31 0 10	96 0 0	14 0 0	27 4 8	42 0 10	74 0 0	28 8 0	Total.

PARAGRAPH 5.—RETURN as to Ordinary Schools, by Provinces and Counties, with Summaries, of

ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	SALARY.								PERSON, GRANT, AND GRANT-BY-DEEDS SALARY.								TOTAL AMOUNT PAID BY BOARD.							
	Unpaid.				Unpaid.				Unpaid.				Unpaid.				Unpaid.				Unpaid.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CONVAUGH.																								
Galway, ..	—	50 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	20 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PROVINCES.																								
ULSTER.																								
Down, ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisburn, ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down, ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL.	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SECOND DIVISION

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	SALARY.								PERSON, GRANT, AND GRANT-BY-DEEDS SALARY.								TOTAL AMOUNT PAID BY BOARD.							
	Unpaid.				Unpaid.				Unpaid.				Unpaid.				Unpaid.				Unpaid.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CONVAUGH.																								
Galway, ..	—	50 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	20 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PROVINCES.																								
ULSTER.																								
Down, ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisburn, ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down, ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL.	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Assistant Teachers, distinguishing Sex, and whether Trained or not, with Salary, &c.—continued

FIRST DIVISION OF THIRD CLASS—continued

SCHOOL FEES.				RENDERINGS AND EMPLOYMENTS.				TOTAL AMOUNT OF LOCAL AID.				COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.
Tollected.		Outward.		Tithed.		Distilled.		Tithed.		Distilled.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
2 2 4	2 2 4	4 5 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 5 8	—	CORONAADO.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Colony.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Leirion.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Maga.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Boncomon.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Silgo.
—	—	4 5 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 5 8	—	Total.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PROVINCES.
2 0 8	4 0 8	41 11 0	22 7 0	16 8 6	—	8 0 0	10 25 8	30 0 8	8 0 0	48 10 8	154 8 8	GLASS.
—	—	4 12 0	10 15 8	—	—	24 0 0	7 10 8	—	—	30 22 8	87 8 8	HEWITT.
4 8 8	38 0 8	—	0 8 8	22 4 0	21 8 0	14 8 8	14 0 8	17 6 0	42 0 8	74 0 8	58 8 8	LEWISTON.
—	—	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—	COMPAGNY.
8 0 8	14 0 8	82 10 0	30 10 11	64 4 6	31 8 0	160 8 8	32 2 8	66 4 6	68 0 8	156 13 8	374 13 8	GRAND TOTAL.

OF THIRD CLASS.

[illegible]

PARAGRAPH 6.—Number of Schools that are the Private Property of the Teachers; Number the Rent of which is paid by the Teachers; Number Repaired by the Teachers; and Number which are supplied with Books and Requisites at the expense of the Teachers.

PROVINCES.	COUNTIES.	The private property of the Teachers.	Where Teachers pay the Rent.	Kept in repair by the Teachers.	Where Teachers provide Books, &c.
ULSTER.	Antrim,	3	9	36	449
	Armagh,	2	9	17	167
	Cavan,	18	60	150	233
	Down,	4	16	86	280
	Dublin,	1	12	26	329
	Fermanagh,	0	43	64	178
	Lancashire,	3	28	21	208
	Meath,	1	11	67	141
	Tyrone,	12	36	80	287
	Total,	53	293	543	2,212
MUNSTER.	Chara,	1	16	47	186
	Cork,	3	11	27	480
	Kerry,	3	12	70	219
	Limerick,	2	19	34	188
	Tipperary,	1	11	36	261
	Waterford,	2	1	7	102
	Total,	12	70	231	1,436
LEINSTER.	Carlow,	1	2	3	37
	Dublin,	—	—	3	178
	Kildare,	1	1	3	69
	Kilkenny,	2	2	11	144
	King's,	—	1	1	92
	Longford,	2	15	42	85
	Louth,	9	2	6	80
	Monaghan,	1	2	15	144
	Queen's,	8	1	4	91
	Westmeath,	—	7	8	125
	Wexford,	—	1	20	134
	Wicklow,	—	1	1	64
	Total,	12	35	117	1,205
CONNAUGHT.	Galway,	8	14	34	203
	Leitrim,	20	20	104	167
	Mayo,	7	25	80	245
	Sligo,	9	34	58	178
	Donegal,	12	45	92	117
	Total,	56	138	368	930
ULSTER,		53	293	543	2,212
MUNSTER,		12	70	231	1,436
LEINSTER,		12	35	117	1,205
CONNAUGHT,		60	168	507	930
TOTAL,		127	466	1,298	5,583

NOTE.—Of the 436 schools returned "where the teachers pay the rent," that number includes 37 schools of which the rent is merely nominal, and it also includes 37 schools where the teachers only pay part of the rent.

Of the 1,212 schools returned as kept in repair by the teachers, that number is inclusive of 216 schools where the teachers only keep the houses partly in repair.

With regard to the 4,166 schools returned as being supplied with books and requisites at the expense of the teachers, it is to be observed that although the teachers in these cases actually provide the books as stated, yet they have the privilege of selling them to the pupils at a profit of 40% per cent on the price they pay for them to the Commissioners of National Education.

The number 4,166 also includes 18 schools where the books are only partly supplied by the teachers.

PARAGRAPH 7.—RETURN, by PROVINCES AND COUNTIES, of the Number of Teachers of each sex, distinguishing Principals or Assistants, whether Married or Single; Number who reside less than one mile from their School, more than one mile and less than two, two miles and less than three, and above three miles; and Number of Male Teachers, distinguishing Principals and Assistants, who are Householders or Lodgers; Number of Schools that have Free Residences.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Principals.				Assistants.				Principals and Assistants whose Residences are—				Principals (Males) who are—		Assistants (Males) who are—		
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Less than one mile.	One mile and less than two.	Two miles and less than three.	Three miles and above.	Householders.	Lodgers.	Householders.	Lodgers.	Schools that have Free Residences.
	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.									
ULSTER.																	
Antrim,	169	179	29	187	8	43	17	184	424	187	59	43	184	134	3	81	38
Armagh,	82	82	14	82	—	17	16	46	311	19	77	6	24	47	—	11	75
Down,	42	92	25	49	—	6	6	12	171	58	39	51	10	45	1	4	33
Donegal,	117	122	18	34	—	5	16	24	256	40	36	18	121	115	—	3	62
Dublin,	124	141	29	51	—	32	22	148	372	72	83	34	149	119	9	32	54
Fermanagh,	20	28	2	10	—	4	4	4	74	18	13	25	38	46	—	3	16
Lancashire,	74	14	12	43	—	5	5	17	175	41	16	24	87	67	—	7	49
Longford,	37	43	3	10	—	4	3	21	142	24	10	5	72	47	—	2	31
Monaghan,	20	32	3	16	—	1	0	7	115	74	31	13	125	113	—	10	61
Total,	741	868	158	364	4	122	97	485	3,627	806	572	155	851	783	9	80	439
MUNSTER.																	
Cork,	53	73	28	26	1	32	4	46	211	43	32	39	56	71	2	51	33
County,	176	138	61	84	1	181	25	155	311	145	77	91	107	135	4	83	74
Kerry,	35	39	14	35	—	6	11	68	11	69	31	26	45	2	8	13	19
Limerick,	37	34	28	47	—	6	7	70	228	49	87	30	26	41	5	63	64
Tipperary,	181	73	27	41	3	55	0	47	258	49	80	62	85	96	2	19	58
Wexford,	31	27	17	30	3	17	4	39	130	14	7	7	43	18	1	12	60
Total,	501	412	216	282	5	303	38	481	1,589	349	258	218	315	405	16	283	360
LEINSTER.																	
Carlow,	22	16	16	33	—	—	—	21	23	9	12	6	19	13	—	—	8
Dublin,	41	81	26	80	—	34	8	119	292	50	26	41	34	28	—	50	76
Galway,	27	25	8	30	—	2	2	52	84	11	8	1	28	39	—	2	49
Kildare,	45	43	29	46	3	16	5	124	146	21	16	11	27	39	2	14	24
King's,	25	27	7	19	—	5	3	9	79	6	7	2	28	17	—	4	43
Louth,	39	26	14	10	—	11	3	9	74	13	16	2	28	19	—	0	35
Longford,	39	23	15	10	—	6	4	35	75	11	16	9	20	30	—	2	64
Meath,	37	43	30	—	—	2	4	10	132	21	16	9	30	30	—	1	40
Queen's,	31	28	4	16	—	0	0	25	131	7	6	7	33	21	—	0	35
Wick,	31	32	18	41	—	2	2	17	146	23	11	4	58	36	—	0	28
Wexford,	48	35	30	34	—	2	1	7	133	20	13	19	41	37	—	0	28
Wilder,	20	20	5	24	—	0	0	15	75	20	5	10	27	27	—	0	31
Total,	535	564	167	339	3	98	39	533	1,561	283	156	69	429	338	5	69	467
CONNAUGHT.																	
Sligo,	22	27	20	26	—	15	10	27	334	34	58	22	75	61	—	10	71
Donegal,	50	74	21	26	—	2	1	22	234	30	17	15	63	61	—	3	16
Mayo,	79	168	54	48	—	16	19	46	319	45	39	27	89	71	2	17	90
Galway,	53	69	19	32	—	16	2	25	346	41	14	21	14	27	1	8	40
Sligo,	49	27	11	26	—	16	3	29	222	21	13	7	89	85	—	0	23
Total,	287	365	164	256	2	50	39	129	850	135	125	68	261	261	3	48	214
PROVINCES.																	
Ulster,	761	863	158	364	4	122	97	485	3,627	806	572	155	851	783	9	80	439
Munster,	501	412	216	282	5	303	38	481	1,589	349	258	218	315	405	16	283	360
Leinster,	535	564	167	339	3	98	39	533	1,561	283	156	69	429	338	5	69	467
Connaught,	287	365	164	256	2	50	39	129	850	135	125	68	261	261	3	48	214
Total,	1,563	2,054	657	1,263	14	563	220	1,628	8,626	1,573	1,113	410	1,855	1,787	33	480	1,479

The following is a SUMMARY of this return:—

Number of Principal Male Teachers married,	1,569	Number of Teachers whose residences are less than one mile,	5,038
Number of Assistant Male Teachers married,	31	Number one mile and less than two,	1,245
Number of Principal Female Teachers married,	627	Number two miles and less than three,	718
Number of Assistant Female Teachers married,	226	Number three miles and above,	619
Total,	2,753	Total,	8,219
Number of Principal Male Teachers single,	2,054	This number is exclusive of Connaught and Model Schools.	
Number of Assistant Male Teachers single,	565	Number of Principal Male Teachers who are householders,	2,570
Number of Principal Female Teachers single,	1,906	Number of Assistant Male Teachers who are householders,	32
Number of Assistant Female Teachers single,	1,326	Number of Principal Male Teachers who are lodgers,	1,312
Total,	5,251	Number of Assistant Male Teachers who are lodgers,	481
Total,	3,214	Total,	4,395

This number is exclusive of Connaught, as well as of Model and other official Schools.

This number is exclusive of Connaught and Model Schools.

Number of Schools that have Free Residences, 1,039

PARAGRAPH 8.—NUMBER of Cases within each of the last Five Years in which Teachers' Salary was reduced owing to the attendance of Pupils falling off below the prescribed average.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Number of cases,	—	—	28	51	38

NOTE.—This Return does not include cases in which the Salaries of Teachers, Assistants, &c., &c., were withdrawn on account of the decrease in the average.

PARAGRAPH 9.—VACANCIES in the Teaching Staff during each of the last Five Years state Number got Retiring Allowance), by Dismissal, by Emigration, by Voluntary Resignation with a view to other employment, giving the Number of those Teachers Trained, the Number not Trained, and the Average

1882.

Provinces and Counties.	Deaths.					Old Age.					Sickness or Incapacity.					Resignation.				
	No. of Teachers.	No. of Teachers not Trained.	No. of Teachers not Trained.	No. who got Retiring Allowance.	Average Period of Service.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Teachers not Trained.	No. who got Retiring Allowance.	Average Period of Service.	Years.	Months.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Teachers not Trained.	No. who got Retiring Allowance.	Average Period of Service.	Years.	Months.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Teachers not Trained.	No. who got Retiring Allowance.
ULSTER.																				
Armagh	5	1	4	3	9	1	1	1	20			2	5	1	15	11		1	1	1
Armagh	5	1	4	3	9	1	1	1	20			2	5	1	15	11		1	1	1
Cavan	3	1	2	1	11	1	1	1	10			3	3	1	10	10		1	1	1
Down	3	1	2	1	10	1	1	1	10			3	3	1	10	10		1	1	1
Fermanagh	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Londonderry	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Monaghan	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Tyrone	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Total.	22	8	14	9	10	6	6	6	20	6	14	6	6	6	15	11	6	6	6	6
MUNSTER.																				
Cork	3	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Cork	3	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Kerry	3	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Limerick	3	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Tipperary	3	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Wexford	3	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Total.	15	5	10	5	6	5	5	5	10	5	10	5	5	5	10	10	5	5	5	5
LEINSTER.																				
Cork	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Dublin	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Kildare	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Kilkenny	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Longford	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Louth	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Meath	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Queen's	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Westmeath	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Wexford	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Wicklow	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Total.	11	4	7	4	10	4	4	4	10	4	11	4	4	4	10	11	4	4	4	4
CONNAUGHT.																				
Galway	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Leitrim	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Mayo	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Sligo	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Total.	4	4	4	4	10	4	4	4	10	4	4	4	4	4	10	11	4	4	4	4
GRAND TOTAL.	52	18	34	20	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	22	22	22	22	22

1883.

ULSTER.																				
Armagh	3	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Armagh	3	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Cavan	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Down	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Fermanagh	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Londonderry	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Monaghan	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Tyrone	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Total.	24	8	16	8	10	8	8	8	10	8	24	8	8	8	14	14	8	8	8	8
MUNSTER.																				
Cork	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Cork	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Kerry	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Limerick	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Tipperary	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Wexford	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10			1	1	1	10	10		1	1	1
Total.	12	4	8	4	10	4	4	4	10	4	12	4	4	4	14	14	4	4	4	4

PARAGRAPH 9.—VACANCIES in the Teaching Staff during each of the last Five Years, state Number

1899.

Parishes and Corporations.	1898.						One Year.						Increase or Decrease.						Detailed.		
	1898.				Average Period of Service.	One Year.				Increase or Decrease.				Detailed.		Detailed.					
	No. of Vacancies.	No. of Teachers Teaching.	No. of Teachers not Teaching.	No. who did not teach at all during the year.		No. of Vacancies.	No. of Teachers Teaching.	No. of Teachers not Teaching.	No. who did not teach at all during the year.	Average Period of Service.	No. of Vacancies.	No. of Teachers Teaching.	No. of Teachers not Teaching.	No. who did not teach at all during the year.	Average Period of Service.		No. of Vacancies.	No. of Teachers Teaching.	No. of Teachers not Teaching.		
															Years.	Months.				Years.	Months.
Limerick.																					
Carlow,	2	3	1	1	7	30-0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	13	0	1	2	1		
Delin,	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Kilmore,	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Longford,	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Louth,	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Monaghan,	2	2	1	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	0	4	2	4		
Queen's,	1	1	1	1	4	0-0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1		
Wexford,	1	1	1	1	1	0-0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Wicklow,	3	10	1	1	10	4-0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	7	1	1	1		
Total,	11	6	8	8	8	1-0	1	1	1	1	7	2	5	5	0	7	20	4	20		
Countydown.																					
Galway,	2	1	1	1	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	0-0	6	3	4		
Lisburn,	2	1	1	1	16	4-0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Mayo,	2	1	1	1	8	7-0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Monaghan,	2	1	1	1	8	7-0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Sligo,	2	1	1	1	8	7-0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Total,	8	8	5	5	11	11	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	11	2	20	4	16		
Grand Total,	19	14	13	13	19	1-0	2	2	2	2	12	7	10	10	11	7	40	8	36		

1900.

County.																
Carlow,	4	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delin,	2	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kilmore,	2	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Longford,	2	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Louth,	2	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monaghan,	2	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Queen's,	2	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wexford,	2	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wicklow,	2	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total,	15	6	8	8	16	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Countydown.																
Galway,	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lisburn,	2	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mayo,	2	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monaghan,	2	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sligo,	2	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total,	10	10	10	10	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grand Total,	25	16	18	18	27	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

PARAGRAPH 3.—Vacancies in the Teaching Staff during each of the last Five Years, state Number

1866.

Counties and Towns.	DATE.				DATE.				DATE.				DATE.				DATE.			
	1866.				1867.				1868.				1869.				1870.			
	No. of Vacancies.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Teachers not Employed.	Average Period of Service.	No. of Vacancies.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Teachers not Employed.	Average Period of Service.	No. of Vacancies.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Teachers not Employed.	Average Period of Service.	No. of Vacancies.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Teachers not Employed.	Average Period of Service.	No. of Vacancies.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Teachers not Employed.	Average Period of Service.
ULSTER.																				
Antrim,	3	3	3	1	4	4	4	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	1	4	4	4	1
Armagh,	6	6	6	1	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	1
Carlow,	3	3	3	1	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	15	15	15	1
Cavan,	3	3	3	1	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	15	15	15	1
Down,	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	15	15	15	1
Fermanagh,	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	15	15	15	1
Londonderry,	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	15	15	15	1
Monaghan,	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	15	15	15	1
Tyrone,	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	15	15	15	1
Total,	21	21	21	1	10	10	10	1	4	4	4	1	20	20	20	1	20	20	20	1
MUNSTER.																				
Clare,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Cork,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Kerry,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Limerick,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Tipperary,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Waterford,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Total,	11	11	11	1	10	10	10	1	5	5	5	1	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	1
LEINSTER.																				
Carlow,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Dublin,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Kildare,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Kilkenny,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
King's,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Louth,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Meath,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Queen's,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Wexford,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Wicklow,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Total,	15	15	15	1	13	13	13	1	4	4	4	1	13	13	13	1	13	13	13	1
CONNAUGHT.																				
Galway,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Leitrim,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Mayo,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Sligo,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Total,	4	4	4	1	14	14	14	1	4	4	4	1	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	1
Grand Total,	50	50	50	1	11	11	11	1	19	19	19	1	40	40	40	1	40	40	40	1

1867.

ULSTER.																				
Antrim,	4	4	4	1	9	9	9	1	2	2	2	1	9	9	9	1	9	9	9	1
Armagh,	3	3	3	1	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	1
Carlow,	3	3	3	1	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	15	15	15	1
Cavan,	3	3	3	1	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	15	15	15	1
Down,	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	15	15	15	1
Fermanagh,	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	15	15	15	1
Londonderry,	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	15	15	15	1
Monaghan,	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	15	15	15	1
Tyrone,	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	15	15	15	1
Total,	20	20	20	1	11	11	11	1	4	4	4	1	20	20	20	1	20	20	20	1
MUNSTER.																				
Clare,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Cork,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Kerry,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Limerick,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Tipperary,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Waterford,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Total,	11	11	11	1	10	10	10	1	5	5	5	1	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	1
LEINSTER.																				
Carlow,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Dublin,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Kildare,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Kilkenny,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
King's,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Louth,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Meath,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Queen's,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Wexford,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Wicklow,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Total,	15	15	15	1	13	13	13	1	4	4	4	1	13	13	13	1	13	13	13	1
CONNAUGHT.																				
Galway,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Leitrim,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Mayo,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Sligo,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Total,	4	4	4	1	14	14	14	1	4	4	4	1	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	1
Grand Total,	50	50	50	1	11	11	11	1	19	19	19	1	40	40	40	1	40	40	40	1

that were caused each Year by Death, by Old Age, by Sickness or Infirmity—continued.

2000年

[illegible]

2.2.5.7.

[illegible]

PARAGRAPH 9.—Vacancies in the Teaching Staff during each of the last Five Years, state Number

1867.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	INCOME					EXP. ACCT.					SOURCES OF INCOME.					JOURNAL.		
	No. of Teachers.	No. of Teachers Employed.	No. of Teachers not Employed.	No. who got Holding Allowance.	Average Price of Salary.	No. of Teachers Employed.	No. of Teachers not Employed.	No. who got Holding Allowance.	Average Price of Salary.	No. of Vacancies.	No. of Teachers Employed.	No. of Teachers not Employed.	No. who got Holding Allowance.	Average Price of Salary.	No. of Vacancies.	No. of Teachers Employed.	No. of Teachers not Employed.	No. who got Holding Allowance.
Leinster.																		
Carlow,	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	9
Dublin,	1	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	15
Kildare,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kilgob,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Longford,	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	11
Louth,	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	11
Meath,	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	11
Queens,	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	11
Westmeath,	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	11
Wexford,	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	11
Wicklow,	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	11
Total,	15	15	15	15	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Connacht.																		
Galway,	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	11
Leitrim,	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	11
Mayo,	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	11
Sligo,	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	11
Total,	4	4	4	4	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Grand Total,	19	19	19	19	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

that were caused each Year by Death, by Old Age, by Sickness or Infirmary—continued.

5.4.2.2. *Salmonella*

[illegible]

1944				1945				1946				1947				1948				1949			
Year	Month	Day	Time	Year	Month	Day	Time	Year	Month	Day	Time	Year	Month	Day	Time	Year	Month	Day	Time	Year	Month	Day	Time
1944	Jan	1	10:00	1945	Jan	1	10:00	1946	Jan	1	10:00	1947	Jan	1	10:00	1948	Jan	1	10:00	1949	Jan	1	10:00
1944	Feb	1	10:00	1945	Feb	1	10:00	1946	Feb	1	10:00	1947	Feb	1	10:00	1948	Feb	1	10:00	1949	Feb	1	10:00
1944	Mar	1	10:00	1945	Mar	1	10:00	1946	Mar	1	10:00	1947	Mar	1	10:00	1948	Mar	1	10:00	1949	Mar	1	10:00
1944	Apr	1	10:00	1945	Apr	1	10:00	1946	Apr	1	10:00	1947	Apr	1	10:00	1948	Apr	1	10:00	1949	Apr	1	10:00
1944	May	1	10:00	1945	May	1	10:00	1946	May	1	10:00	1947	May	1	10:00	1948	May	1	10:00	1949	May	1	10:00
1944	Jun	1	10:00	1945	Jun	1	10:00	1946	Jun	1	10:00	1947	Jun	1	10:00	1948	Jun	1	10:00	1949	Jun	1	10:00
1944	Jul	1	10:00	1945	Jul	1	10:00	1946	Jul	1	10:00	1947	Jul	1	10:00	1948	Jul	1	10:00	1949	Jul	1	10:00
1944	Aug	1	10:00	1945	Aug	1	10:00	1946	Aug	1	10:00	1947	Aug	1	10:00	1948	Aug	1	10:00	1949	Aug	1	10:00
1944	Sep	1	10:00	1945	Sep	1	10:00	1946	Sep	1	10:00	1947	Sep	1	10:00	1948	Sep	1	10:00	1949	Sep	1	10:00
1944	Oct	1	10:00	1945	Oct	1	10:00	1946	Oct	1	10:00	1947	Oct	1	10:00	1948	Oct	1	10:00	1949	Oct	1	10:00
1944	Nov	1	10:00	1945	Nov	1	10:00	1946	Nov	1	10:00	1947	Nov	1	10:00	1948	Nov	1	10:00	1949	Nov	1	10:00
1944	Dec	1	10:00	1945	Dec	1	10:00	1946	Dec	1	10:00	1947	Dec	1	10:00	1948	Dec	1	10:00	1949	Dec	1	10:00

[illegible]

TABLE 15--TARIFF statement for each of the last Ten Years of number of Schools, average Daily Attendance, number of Teachers, number of Paid Members, total Parliamentary Grant, amount of Salaries, Gratuity, and Pensions, and Good Service Grant to Teachers, whole cost of Paid Members, total amount of Fees, Local Endowments, and Subscriptions and Gross Income of Schools from all sources.

Y. No.	Number of Schools (1900-1909)	Average Daily Attendance (1900-1909)	Number of Teachers (1900-1909)	Number of Paid Members			Total Parliamentary Grant	Salaries, Gratuity, Pensions and Good Service Grant to Teachers										Whole Cost of Paid Members			Local Endowments			Gross Income from all sources
				In Salaries	In Gratuity	Total		Salaries	Gratuity	Pensions	Good Service Grants	Total	Salaries	Gratuity	Total	Amount of Fees	Local Endowments and Subscriptions	Total						
1899	1,000	100,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,200	\$1,000 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$1,300 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0				
1900	1,000	100,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,200	\$1,000 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$1,300 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0				
1901	1,000	100,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,200	\$1,000 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$1,300 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0				
1902	1,000	100,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,200	\$1,000 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$1,300 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0				
1903	1,000	100,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,200	\$1,000 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$1,300 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0				
1904	1,000	100,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,200	\$1,000 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$1,300 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0				
1905	1,000	100,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,200	\$1,000 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$1,300 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0				
1906	1,000	100,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,200	\$1,000 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$1,300 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0				
1907	1,000	100,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,200	\$1,000 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$1,300 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0				
1908	1,000	100,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,200	\$1,000 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$1,300 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0				
1909	1,000	100,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,200	\$1,000 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$1,300 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0				
1910	1,000	100,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,200	\$1,000 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$1,300 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0				
1911	1,000	100,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,200	\$1,000 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$1,300 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0				
1912	1,000	100,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,200	\$1,000 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$100 00 0	\$1,300 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0	\$1,200 00 0	\$1,000 00 0	\$200 00 0				

SECTION XIII.

Number of Pupils, their Attendance, Age, and Proficiency.

PARAGRAPH 1.—NUMBER of SCHOOLS in OPERATION, and Number of Pupils on the Rolls in 1832, 1837, 1842, 1847, 1852, 1857, and in each of the last ten years, giving Total Number on the Rolls, and Average Daily Attendance for each of the ten years.

Year.	Number of Schools in operation.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.	Year.	Number of Schools in operation.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.
1832,*	783	107,042	—	1848,	3,473	301,800	203,825
1837,	1,330	166,220	—	1849,	3,873	302,304	224,128
1842,	2,721	316,790	—	1850,	4,079	312,227	224,912
1847,	3,525	422,632	—	1851,	4,163	340,939	226,955
1852,	4,873	514,624	—	1852,	4,253	370,104	212,106
1857, ^b	5,237	754,473	—	1853,	4,272	322,084	221,200
1858,	5,408	863,090	220,291	1856,	4,423	316,819	216,526
1859,	5,489	866,030	220,323	1857,	5,020	312,196	221,378

* The first enumeration of schools and pupils was made for the Commissioners' First Report (1834).

^b Up to the year 1857, the number of pupils on the Rolls was ascertained for one half year only; from and including that year, the total on Rolls is given for the whole year.

PARAGRAPH 2.—CLASSIFICATION in PROVINCES and COUNTIES of the SCHOOLS—ORDINARY and SPECIAL (the latter including Convent, Model, Workhouse, Gael, and Agricultural) into grades according to average Daily Attendance, during 1857, thus:—those 15 and less than 15 to 20, 20 to 25, 25 to 30, 30 to 35, 35 to 40, 40 to 50, 50 to 75, 75 to 100, 100 to 150, 150 to 200, 200 to 300, and above 300 daily.

ORDINARY SCHOOLS.

County.	15 and under.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 to 49.	50 to 54.	55 to 59.	60 to 64.	65 to 69.	70 to 74.	75 to 99.	100 to 149.	150 to 199.	200 to 299.	Above 300.	No Returns.
Armagh,	—	0	30	72	61	38	65	79	41	23	11	7	1	—	—	—	1	—
Armagh,	—	2	10	12	25	25	34	54	7	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Cavan,	6	7	30	61	47	39	30	15	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Down,	1	19	34	63	49	37	45	26	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Down,	—	1	9	17	24	41	32	32	54	20	10	2	2	—	—	—	6	—
Fermanagh,	—	1	9	22	34	22	14	15	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Leinster,	1	7	27	61	43	21	25	56	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Leinster,	—	1	5	17	24	13	12	32	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Monaghan,	—	1	5	17	24	13	12	32	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Tyrone,	—	—	9	20	70	55	30	39	27	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Total,	10	76	326	616	371	237	375	543	26	42	14	10	1	—	—	—	20	—
Gloucester,	—	2	6	19	21	22	54	47	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gloucester,	—	2	6	20	44	47	200	191	59	24	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Kerry,	—	1	2	21	22	14	43	47	27	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Leinster,	1	—	4	11	7	12	22	69	36	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leinster,	—	3	19	37	24	30	52	60	11	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Waterford,	—	1	1	2	7	11	20	20	24	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	2	12	42	125	159	156	286	428	149	57	7	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
Carlow,	—	2	1	9	14	11	7	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Delaware,	1	6	8	17	22	10	28	45	20	15	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare,	3	1	8	15	16	7	10	20	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny,	—	2	7	23	22	15	26	46	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
King's,	1	4	5	18	15	11	15	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford,	—	—	12	19	14	9	12	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Louth,	—	5	6	10	12	14	16	13	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Meath,	—	30	27	20	44	20	14	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Queen's,	—	2	4	12	17	16	11	15	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Westmeath,	—	3	16	29	25	10	25	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Westmeath,	—	4	27	27	20	22	15	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow,	—	3	2	6	11	12	9	24	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	9	60	122	229	240	154	208	214	63	81	6	2	—	—	—	—	14	—

PARAGRAPH 2.—CLASSIFICATION in PROVINCES and COUNTIES of the SCHOOLS—ORDINARY
and SPECIAL.—continued.

ORDINARY SCHOOLS—continued

Country.	18 and under	19 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	31 to 35.	36 to 40.	41 to 45.	46 to 50.	51 to 55.	56 to 60.	61 to 65.	66 to 70.	71 to 75.	76 to 80.	81 to 85.	86 to 90.
Greece,	1	7	39	38	40	24	42	42	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Tobacco,	—	4	14	34	34	20	32	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Wine,	5	19	31	37	22	20	27	18	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	8
Intoxicants,	—	2	7	29	32	31	23	40	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Slips,	—	3	8	13	12	15	23	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total,	6	23	92	144	140	102	139	206	23	3	—	—	—	—	—	19
Grand Total,	27	156	401	913	690	627	1,001	1,226	218	130	27	22	1	—	—	66

CONVENT SCHOOLS

Artrim,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Armagh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cavan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Down,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Fermanagh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Monaghan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tyrone,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	3	-
Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dur,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-
Kerry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	11	-
Limerick,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
Waterford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	6	13	-
Carlow,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Delin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	3	-
Kilkenny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-
Sligo,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Longford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Louth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Meath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Queen's,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	-	-
Wickham,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Westford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-
Wicklow,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	10	9	11	-
Galway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Lafayette,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mayo,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Rooscommon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Sligo,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	4	-
Grand Total,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	7	11	30	24	1

MODEL SCHOOLS

Asbestos	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1
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PARAGRAPH 2.—CLASSIFICATION in PROVINCES and COUNTIES of the SCHOOLS—ORDINARY
and SPECIAL—continued

MODEL SCHOOLS—continued

Country.	15 and under.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	31 to 35.	36 to 40.	41 to 50.	51 to 60.	61 to 70.	71 to 80.	81 to 90.	91 to 100.	101 to 150.	151 to 200.	201 to 250.	Above 250.	No Return.
Cork,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Limerick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tipperary,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Wexford,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—
Dublin,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Kildare,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Long,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Meath,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Wexford,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	3	—
Galway,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sligo,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Grand Total,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	2	5	—

WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS

Astoria,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-
Casco,	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boonville,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dana,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leadore,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manassas,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tyrone,	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	2	3	5	1	2	3	4	7	2	1	-	1	-	-
Glenn,	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Geary,	1	-	-	2	-	2	2	2	3	1	-	-	1	-
Levy,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Lincoln,	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
Tippecanoe,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Wasson,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	-	1	5	4	5	5	9	7	5	2	1	1	-
Dallas,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Edina,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Elkton,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	-
Engle,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Longford,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lehigh,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manly,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queen's,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Westmore,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Winford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Widdow,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	-	-	3	-	2	2	5	10	3	5	1	-	1	-
Galway,	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lehigh,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
High,	-	-	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rockman,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Ship,	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	-	1	2	4	2	3	5	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total,	3	4	10	11	12	15	17	32	23	11	3	2	2	-

PARAGRAPH 3.—NUMBER of Cases of Falsification of School Accounts reported by the Inspectors in each of the last Ten Years, classified according to the Province and County in which they occurred.

Provinces and Counties.	Number of cases reported in each of the last ten years.										Total for ten years.
	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907.	
ULSTER.											
Armagh,	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	7
Down,	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Donegal,	2	1	—	—	—	4	2	2	2	1	16
Fermanagh,	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	4	2	12
Monaghan,	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Louth,	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	5
Longford,	1	—	—	3	1	1	1	2	—	—	10
Sligo,	4	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Tyrone,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MIDLANDS.											
Carlow,	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Cork,	2	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	10
Kerry,	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Limerick,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tipperary,	—	—	1	—	4	3	1	3	1	1	14
Waterford,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SOUTH.											
Carlow,	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	1	9
Clonmel,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow,	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	7
Wexford,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Longford,	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	3
Louth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Queen's,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Westmeath,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wexford,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Wicklow,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3
CONNAUGHT.											
Galway,	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	2	1	1	10
Letterkenny,	—	—	2	—	2	4	—	1	1	1	11
Mayo,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	7	11
Donegal,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Sligo,	1	1	—	—	5	—	1	1	—	2	11
TOTAL FOR IRELAND, .	17	6	14	22	26	31	10	21	15	21	185

L.—ANALYSIS (Sectional).

PARAGRAPH 4.—ANALYSIS of a recent Return obtained by the Board of the number of days in the year that the Pupils actually attend School.

Number of Attendance made during the year.	Number of Pupils attending.						Number of Pupils attending.	
	Key Schools (including Model.)	Percentage.	Conventional Schools.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Model Schools.	Percentage.
220 days and above,	7,012	1-1	82	-1	7,094	1-1	1,284	12-6
210 but less than 220,	9,069	-9	305	-5	9,374	-9	372	3-6
200 " 205,	9,683	1-0	940	1-6	10,623	1-4	885	8-2
190 " 200,	21,941	1-7	1,647	2-6	23,588	1-7	324	3-0
180 " 190,	25,023	1-9	1,712	3-0	26,735	2-0	328	3-0
170 " 180,	15,770	2-5	5,182	3-6	20,952	2-5	323	3-1
160 " 170,	17,531	2-6	3,128	3-5	20,659	2-6	323	3-0
150 " 160,	19,074	2-8	3,329	3-8	22,403	2-9	328	3-1
140 " 150,	21,102	3-0	2,409	4-2	23,511	3-1	325	3-0
130 " 140,	35,268	3-3	2,518	4-3	37,786	3-4	325	3-0
120 " 130,	25,408	3-5	2,679	4-5	28,087	3-5	325	3-0
110 " 120,	27,304	3-9	2,707	4-6	30,011	3-7	325	3-0
100 " 110,	20,150	4-2	2,800	4-8	22,950	4-0	325	3-0
90 " 100,	20,275	4-4	2,600	4-5	22,875	4-4	325	3-0
80 " 90,	12,008	4-7	2,704	4-7	14,712	4-7	325	3-0
70 " 80,	15,031	5-0	2,139	4-7	17,170	4-9	325	3-0
60 " 70,	35,024	5-6	2,582	5-1	37,606	5-6	325	3-0
50 " 60,	43,644	6-1	2,320	5-5	45,964	6-1	325	3-0
Less than 50,	237,720	61-9	20,218	54-4	257,938	60-7	325	3-0
Total number of pupils in attendance, .	697,701	—	58,600	—	756,301	—	10,605	—
Total number of schools accounted for, .	5,333	—	114	—	5,447	—	23	—

NOTE.—No. 2, showing the number of Pupils in attendance for any given number of days only.

PARAGRAPH 5.—RETURN of the Number of Pupils, of each Sex, at each

COUNTY AND TOWN.	Under 5 years.		Of 5 but under 6 years.		Of 6 but under 7 years.		Of 7 but under 8 years.		Of 8 but under 9 years.		Of 9 but under 10 years.		Of 10 but under 11 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ULSTER.														
Armagh, . . .	2,580	2,633	2,363	2,393	2,207	2,094	2,007	1,901	1,947	1,751	1,916	1,669	1,525	1,649
Armagh, . . .	430	383	425	375	407	356	471	338	419	361	357	411	355	453
Cavan, . . .	875	846	937	919	888	826	844	808	822	847	847	819	800	839
Down, . . .	450	447	740	615	747	607	709	630	740	671	673	678	680	635
Down, . . .	1,202	1,487	1,385	1,353	1,343	1,109	1,345	1,106	1,043	939	1,066	1,069	1,005	1,057
Fermanagh, . .	257	291	361	364	319	296	309	267	347	337	352	364	307	318
Ferry, . . .	548	455	555	539	610	570	587	544	575	506	443	509	439	530
Monaghan, . .	418	419	498	583	462	430	420	404	444	471	458	574	431	431
Tyrone, . . .	727	713	758	733	750	644	739	735	772	695	734	636	713	704
Total, . . .	1,610	8,141	7,893	7,467	7,811	7,098	7,189	6,803	7,096	6,594	6,026	5,917	6,107	6,107
MIDLANDS.														
Clon, . . .	412	417	423	433	484	467	430	423	548	475	403	399	466	745
Clon, . . .	1,733	2,243	1,026	2,040	2,089	1,879	2,042	1,715	1,583	1,594	1,085	1,035	1,204	1,168
Kerry, . . .	347	919	730	765	900	873	837	759	741	639	639	635	650	661
Lancaster, . .	456	1,030	767	661	798	497	794	501	507	742	576	626	676	627
Tipperary, . .	466	947	795	714	815	728	733	636	633	619	617	614	734	637
Waterford, . .	327	396	344	361	343	349	344	306	333	329	308	306	360	373
Total, . . .	4,081	8,700	5,281	5,518	5,641	5,284	5,207	4,779	4,653	4,450	4,241	4,052	4,364	4,322
LINCOLN.														
Carlton, . . .	385	201	125	256	184	180	158	144	122	164	90	197	114	130
Dublin, . . .	3,064	2,666	1,026	1,474	1,035	1,201	1,268	1,254	1,149	1,274	1,027	1,225	1,009	1,244
Kilmore, . . .	320	371	253	254	389	336	350	247	274	304	324	315	293	300
Kilmore, . . .	967	904	941	929	454	471	314	419	355	391	304	379	314	307
Kilmore, . . .	283	300	284	264	285	313	280	265	264	265	277	260	263	261
Lough, . . .	816	225	297	273	291	251	274	230	245	251	211	197	235	204
Lough, . . .	290	457	324	334	397	303	406	314	335	351	311	197	235	204
Lough, . . .	361	282	343	363	333	350	413	327	327	334	298	218	269	269
Queen's, . . .	277	242	235	279	290	258	273	239	254	216	234	204	215	211
Westmeath, . .	181	443	362	418	514	321	274	349	330	258	246	261	227	247
Wexford, . . .	297	483	460	381	348	378	343	392	322	334	335	329	329	356
Wicklow, . . .	211	335	221	260	280	249	249	206	291	210	229	215	218	181
Total, . . .	6,896	6,571	4,940	5,056	4,794	4,640	4,577	4,502	4,302	4,204	3,794	3,908	3,829	3,808
CONNAUGHT.														
Galway, . . .	541	689	790	774	907	930	1,011	867	970	840	903	747	871	790
Louth, . . .	239	342	444	406	460	414	455	450	396	407	337	371	443	370
Mayo, . . .	327	587	843	794	1,081	847	1,177	905	1,304	1,058	1,065	937	1,063	974
Monaghan, . .	314	490	514	545	626	632	652	608	715	627	552	554	603	650
Sligo, . . .	398	322	311	415	480	427	404	435	445	411	465	398	450	439
Total, . . .	2,031	2,920	2,870	2,990	3,557	3,190	3,700	3,263	3,944	3,239	3,340	2,751	3,260	3,203
SUMMARY.														
Ulster, . . .	7,699	8,141	7,893	7,467	7,811	7,098	7,189	6,803	7,096	6,594	6,026	5,917	6,107	6,107
Midlands, . .	4,081	8,700	5,281	5,518	5,641	5,284	5,207	4,779	4,653	4,450	4,241	4,052	4,364	4,322
Lincoln, . . .	6,896	6,571	4,940	5,056	4,794	4,640	4,577	4,502	4,302	4,204	3,794	3,908	3,829	3,808
Connaught, . .	2,031	2,920	2,870	2,990	3,557	3,190	3,700	3,263	3,944	3,239	3,340	2,751	3,260	3,203
TOTAL, . . .	18,608	22,772	20,984	21,031	21,823	20,207	21,100	18,419	18,753	18,683	17,841	16,070	18,559	17,830
GRAND TOTAL,	41,439	41,439	41,439	41,439	41,439	41,439	41,439	41,439	41,439	41,439	41,439	41,439	41,439	41,439

* The number 107,800 includes only pupils admitted on some day of the year 1891. Most of these pupils had been at school in 1890, and in previous years, but were struck off for irregular attendance.

year of Age, when admitted to the Schools, for each of the last Five Years.

Of 12 and under 12 years.		Of 13 and under 13 years.		Of 14 and under 14 years.		Of 15 and under 15 years.		Of 16 and above.		Total.		District and Province.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1,454	1,199	1,557	1,234	1,156	885	1,197	766	2,256	1,666	22,122	13,556	Ulster.
422	321	483	406	306	307	343	219	495	393	6,755	5,545	Antrim.
474	489	454	476	305	327	305	286	559	351	6,420	6,018	Armagh.
672	513	781	505	595	404	481	256	564	527	8,518	7,904	Down.
625	752	955	708	761	534	492	445	888	577	12,425	10,935	Fermanagh.
544	504	222	105	308	145	175	28	385	127	3,179	3,619	Freshwater.
427	540	515	400	284	204	295	275	517	300	6,125	5,485	Glenties.
381	470	345	347	392	257	216	171	447	214	4,827	4,364	Monaghan.
624	502	797	568	452	342	422	265	724	577	8,193	6,866	Tyrone.
5,529	4,820	6,823	4,912	5,512	3,463	3,903	2,599	7,927	4,015	79,120	65,659	Total.
												Middlesex.
419	415	437	364	322	325	295	251	530	270	5,700	5,479	Chert.
1,169	1,065	1,189	1,044	934	785	711	585	734	566	17,172	16,422	Coek.
500	402	502	354	449	362	405	339	560	325	7,464	7,163	Gloucester.
445	428	480	445	415	367	394	324	461	375	6,582	7,523	Leamington.
625	515	645	371	339	437	419	334	584	391	7,503	7,172	Tyngewy.
216	186	247	148	277	144	180	160	225	101	3,254	2,972	Walsingham.
5,459	3,152	5,078	3,107	3,817	2,405	3,978	1,948	3,285	2,090	65,893	61,264	Total.
												London.
70	39	116	93	87	60	75	62	69	53	1,279	1,828	Canter.
716	547	689	523	458	467	576	286	444	261	12,044	15,541	Exeter.
168	192	171	151	125	113	62	112	187	62	8,497	2,410	Gloucester.
275	263	264	244	265	185	179	199	205	165	1,520	4,669	Leamington.
840	371	275	201	184	149	155	324	541	147	3,073	2,729	King's.
197	266	194	190	144	144	285	229	320	123	3,457	2,481	Leamington.
518	333	269	178	160	138	157	125	291	129	4,284	3,217	Leam.
358	285	277	229	199	189	266	142	161	149	3,437	3,223	Leam.
174	170	367	179	124	124	137	123	274	134	3,465	3,190	Queen's.
255	193	213	208	201	132	163	193	243	120	3,625	3,040	Walsingham.
252	280	244	220	141	149	123	127	117	105	3,165	3,786	Walsingham.
344	340	277	168	121	117	120	97	104	54	2,451	2,156	Walsingham.
3,013	2,779	3,069	2,768	3,144	2,368	1,793	1,045	2,319	1,068	40,897	44,471	Total.
												Cambridge.
720	609	762	606	584	785	570	505	573	334	5,365	7,010	Gloucester.
702	306	361	275	267	224	264	183	455	234	4,505	2,965	Leam.
951	694	205	785	748	525	632	443	1,694	467	11,011	8,090	Leam.
542	493	578	484	407	347	580	335	563	385	6,502	5,949	Leamington.
306	313	405	261	289	263	263	219	444	217	4,783	4,607	Leam.
2,070	2,281	3,104	1,489	2,982	1,788	1,668	1,417	3,091	1,071	54,645	50,681	Total.
												SUMMARY.
5,529	4,820	6,823	4,912	5,512	3,463	3,903	2,599	7,927	4,015	79,120	65,659	Ulster.
3,453	3,135	3,173	3,107	3,597	2,405	3,572	1,900	5,205	2,086	46,905	46,704	Middlesex.
3,063	3,170	3,045	2,308	3,144	2,663	1,793	1,045	2,345	1,555	42,897	44,471	London.
2,978	2,321	3,104	2,489	2,903	1,738	1,903	1,417	3,000	1,371	36,545	36,621	Cambridge.
14,230	13,299	15,945	12,416	15,057	9,653	10,062	7,961	16,178	8,929	397,545	350,585	Total.
58,359		39,561		21,486		17,325		26,745		397,850*		GRAND TOTAL.

The names of pupils transferred from the Rolls of the December quarter of the year 1885, are not included.

PARAGRAPH 6.—RETURN of the number of PUPILS, of each Sex, at

COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.	Under 5 years.		Of 5 but under 6 years.		Of 6 but under 7 years.		Of 7 but under 8 years.		Of 8 but under 9 years.		Of 9 but under 10 years.		Of 10 but under 15 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
DUSSON.														
Ardrin,	3,603	4,227	4,308	4,976	4,686	5,366	4,123	4,121	4,812	5,500	4,847	5,743	5,825	5,656
Armagh,	1,611	1,156	1,123	1,241	1,543	1,169	1,609	1,417	1,865	1,931	1,556	1,475	1,450	1,189
Cavan,	728	686	1,119	1,157	1,447	1,554	1,368	1,515	1,841	1,670	1,986	1,146	1,846	1,701
Down,	1,122	1,144	1,500	1,255	1,760	1,541	2,021	1,678	1,835	1,710	1,471	1,665	2,680	1,643
Down,	2,062	2,114	1,680	2,227	1,591	2,154	2,816	2,843	2,845	2,815	2,588	2,715	2,410	2,150
Ferriagh,	572	610	662	664	763	617	777	721	708	657	751	721	617	617
Londonderry,	816	874	1,181	1,223	1,237	1,246	1,461	1,412	1,210	1,275	1,152	1,211	1,217	1,217
Monaghan,	619	633	899	776	891	836	1,023	1,125	1,168	1,016	1,164	962	1,025	941
Tyrone,	1,129	1,103	1,666	1,583	1,874	1,610	2,118	2,094	1,782	2,027	1,626	2,629	2,629	2,629
Total,	11,827	12,067	15,117	14,411	17,608	15,780	18,910	18,188	18,697	19,618	17,284	18,897	18,800	14,210
MESSEY.														
Oban,	616	545	1,092	1,872	1,434	1,469	1,837	1,924	1,600	1,934	1,458	1,561	1,727	1,906
Car,	2,700	3,071	2,865	4,947	4,706	4,732	3,219	4,450	5,429	4,688	5,757	4,181	4,214	4,401
Kerry,	266	1,172	1,442	2,023	2,061	2,069	3,379	3,129	3,276	3,034	2,956	1,768	1,451	2,003
Levens,	542	1,634	1,392	1,890	1,745	2,445	1,350	2,046	1,511	1,183	1,693	1,799	1,771	1,863
Tipperary,	1,161	1,277	1,234	1,610	1,913	1,845	2,351	1,905	2,549	1,968	1,700	2,415	2,042	1,981
Waterford,	529	686	673	720	762	637	970	862	837	881	1,125	756	719	790
Total,	6,547	10,165	10,061	11,554	12,684	13,028	13,816	13,407	13,817	13,554	12,681	12,920	12,644	12,618
LEINSTER.														
Carlow,	371	543	567	802	669	492	301	531	423	487	558	491	597	617
Dublin,	3,155	4,706	3,858	2,935	2,743	3,460	2,668	3,668	3,258	3,592	3,115	2,784	2,424	2,418
Kildare,	221	726	543	328	718	349	279	378	713	424	711	632	649	650
Kilkenny,	681	806	730	886	764	1,091	1,003	1,072	1,125	1,081	961	1,090	1,015	1,015
King's,	385	524	535	816	689	545	625	614	616	760	639	738	642	677
Lancaster,	351	323	568	472	625	568	638	614	647	641	732	570	668	681
Louth,	402	487	570	617	714	523	603	718	710	747	617	751	662	687
Meath,	603	670	705	712	836	736	1,041	885	937	881	931	995	865	865
Queens,	408	516	471	666	611	570	582	744	718	679	696	620	611	612
Wexford,	306	620	514	638	647	654	738	672	766	627	714	647	705	665
Wicklow,	431	787	572	714	770	608	788	934	867	927	820	860	825	848
Wicklow,	354	445	442	484	617	625	796	680	774	605	712	583	617	624
Total,	7,737	10,635	8,863	9,707	10,204	10,079	10,662	11,380	10,730	11,380	10,230	10,604	9,915	10,715
CONNAUGHT.														
Galway,	504	1,365	1,201	1,575	1,655	3,092	3,230	3,018	3,008	3,064	3,224	3,267	3,143	1,980
Leitrim,	550	577	901	805	1,148	973	1,203	1,138	1,315	1,138	1,189	1,168	1,187	1,050
Mayo,	615	680	1,015	1,455	2,199	1,769	2,476	2,022	2,160	2,181	2,363	2,048	2,117	2,209
Sligo,	554	801	990	1,167	1,238	1,491	1,320	1,436	1,790	1,240	1,631	1,494	1,763	1,503
Sligo,	464	461	712	703	554	910	1,280	574	1,114	1,034	1,065	994	1,037	958
Total,	3,486	4,137	5,418	6,668	7,468	7,125	8,077	7,890	8,003	8,568	8,222	7,833	8,330	7,602
SUMMARY.														
Ulster,	11,827	12,067	15,117	14,411	17,608	15,780	18,910	18,188	18,697	19,618	17,284	18,897	18,800	14,210
Messey,	7,737	10,635	8,863	9,707	10,204	10,079	10,662	11,380	10,730	11,380	10,230	10,604	9,915	10,715
Leinster,	8,547	10,365	10,061	11,554	12,684	13,028	13,816	13,407	13,817	13,554	12,681	12,920	12,644	12,618
Connacht,	3,486	4,137	5,418	6,668	7,468	7,125	8,077	7,890	8,003	8,568	8,222	7,833	8,330	7,602
TOTAL,	30,637	36,034	39,463	41,930	47,964	46,982	51,234	49,511	51,292	52,152	48,835	50,453	49,689	42,135
GRAND TOTAL,	67,521	81,067	98,012	106,015	120,041	112,841	129,041	129,041	130,277	130,277	129,041	130,277	129,041	106,015

N.B.—This Return refers to the attendance at 4,463 schools, while the total number of pupils appearing on the Roll is

each year of Age, on the Rolls, for each of the last Five Years.

Of 15, last under 15 years.		Of 15 last under 15 years.		Of 15 last under 15 years.		Of 15 last under 15 years.		Of 15 and above.		Total.		CERTIFICATE FURNISHED.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2,255	2,530	2,025	2,270	2,592	1,870	2,070	1,248	4,015	3,718	44,225	58,389	Ulster.
1,177	988	1,113	1,025	870	778	621	630	1,386	1,550	14,675	14,519	Ashes.
1,313	1,161	1,214	1,063	802	730	780	608	1,038	800	14,501	13,611	Armagh.
1,604	1,274	1,758	1,241	1,270	851	1,124	723	2,008	270	50,557	15,634	Down.
2,106	1,753	2,027	1,438	1,587	1,069	1,063	839	1,007	1,048	37,717	30,087	Donegal.
648	535	676	497	497	320	341	156	720	260	7,530	6,654	Down.
1,063	851	1,025	837	650	591	664	488	974	538	15,671	11,970	Fermanagh.
509	758	508	627	685	474	500	537	775	323	10,807	9,945	Londonderry.
1,063	1,536	1,307	1,752	1,145	771	947	627	1,637	550	15,711	15,531	Monaghan.
15,879	11,271	15,137	10,115	16,534	7,254	8,601	5,921	14,635	8,021	174,912	147,585	Total.
												Meath.
1,365	1,377	1,305	1,187	947	888	775	553	1,134	961	14,530	15,507	Sligo.
5,062	5,528	5,221	5,541	5,569	5,402	1,777	1,773	1,942	1,745	45,740	44,674	Cork.
1,700	1,627	1,444	1,577	1,144	1,008	869	671	1,550	920	15,504	15,404	Kerry.
1,308	1,328	1,337	1,333	1,063	1,032	842	635	1,305	950	10,759	10,559	Limerick.
1,703	1,127	1,535	1,585	1,180	1,159	590	565	1,161	570	10,517	13,137	Tipperary.
962	622	500	525	464	453	537	467	465	324	7,808	7,560	Wexford.
10,568	10,809	9,325	9,383	7,202	6,932	5,660	5,307	7,379	5,600	131,620	124,161	Total.
												Lancashire.
356	430	510	536	525	331	185	209	154	183	3,946	4,465	Culter.
1,414	2,255	1,345	1,929	962	1,235	727	713	978	653	23,137	27,775	Delia.
351	615	479	465	337	431	240	255	269	242	4,660	6,551	Kilbarn.
305	543	751	774	828	685	674	423	264	264	2,873	10,532	Kilmany.
370	545	535	508	370	311	311	363	355	306	4,443	6,430	Kilgarry.
220	539	487	485	362	260	311	264	423	262	4,878	5,325	Longford.
320	543	481	474	391	373	313	315	498	272	6,687	6,925	Louth.
488	456	750	615	510	462	433	550	360	322	5,620	6,421	Manx.
500	550	475	451	324	287	275	264	490	278	6,514	6,739	Queen's.
624	607	589	550	418	436	326	294	504	291	6,704	7,530	Upchurch.
682	614	548	742	435	500	315	532	346	324	7,410	8,862	Wexford.
563	507	475	451	346	553	241	252	244	210	6,064	5,660	Wicklow.
8,063	9,087	7,513	7,504	5,540	5,699	4,058	4,054	5,077	3,668	68,553	105,133	Total.
												Connemara.
1,828	1,473	1,072	1,438	1,387	864	1,013	672	1,100	276	26,073	13,147	Galway.
960	913	975	701	624	538	500	555	815	413	11,509	9,585	Lettin.
1,000	1,530	1,087	1,588	1,453	1,002	1,253	778	1,614	782	22,785	19,145	Mayo.
1,274	1,303	1,255	1,355	889	642	778	637	1,110	732	14,843	14,840	Rooscommon.
525	743	376	635	663	613	630	496	819	404	12,255	8,414	Sligo.
7,064	5,932	6,680	5,560	4,302	5,365	4,320	2,960	5,794	2,931	73,112	60,970	Total.
												SUMMARY.
15,879	11,271	15,137	10,115	16,534	7,254	8,601	5,921	14,635	8,021	174,912	147,585	Ulster.
8,023	9,047	7,540	7,694	5,260	5,600	4,028	4,074	5,077	3,248	68,553	105,171	Lancashire.
10,363	10,199	9,325	9,383	7,202	6,932	5,660	5,307	7,379	5,560	131,620	124,161	Meath.
7,064	5,932	6,680	5,560	4,302	5,365	4,320	2,960	5,794	2,931	73,112	60,970	Connemara.
54,565	56,530	50,433	52,725	37,254	33,907	22,104	21,511	32,843	20,969	475,206	446,191	Total.
25,835	28,254	24,254	24,254	17,254	17,254	12,254	12,254	17,254	12,254	174,912	147,585	Grand Total.

1897, as set forth in the Report of the Commissioners of National Education for that year, was furnished for 4,284 schools only.

PARAGRAPH 7.—RETURN of the number of PUPILS, of each Sex, at

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP.	Under 5 years.		Of 5 but under 6 years.		Of 6 but under 7 years.		Of 7 but under 8 years.		Of 8 but under 9 years.		Of 9 but under 10 years.		Of 10 but under 11 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ULSTER.														
Armagh,	1,250	1,416	1,588	1,694	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,554	1,467	1,708	1,508	1,581	1,501
Armagh,	202	235	272	301	405	484	511	517	418	411	484	451	525	442
Carra,	253	290	328	380	408	464	414	414	414	414	414	414	414	414
Down,	283	308	321	407	403	463	620	720	680	720	709	584	657	686
Down,	284	308	321	407	403	463	620	720	680	720	709	584	657	686
Fermanagh,	304	315	300	379	381	474	383	465	345	347	311	314	309	304
Londonderry,	398	398	398	379	380	380	425	468	470	416	470	416	470	416
Monaghan,	305	327	329	345	379	315	315	346	388	387	370	344	389	357
Tyrone,	388	323	384	444	509	495	518	558	586	586	600	602	725	628
Total,	3,204	3,836	4,201	4,506	5,203	5,399	5,948	5,283	6,128	5,879	6,201	5,838	6,738	5,737
MIDLANDS.														
Clare,	157	213	251	284	327	320	384	306	370	447	490	444	425	488
Cork,	696	598	1,082	1,194	1,223	1,248	1,267	1,375	1,347	1,354	1,361	1,367	1,446	1,320
Kerry,	132	220	410	481	501	518	609	681	670	667	667	673	660	656
Limerick,	279	282	347	350	425	438	525	468	471	516	521	551	512	520
Tipperary,	274	423	407	410	496	492	605	602	604	514	610	586	586	573
Waterford,	161	166	179	214	240	261	290	309	296	328	310	330	327	328
Total,	1,736	2,567	3,086	3,360	3,416	3,579	3,847	3,920	4,000	3,796	4,028	3,701	4,165	3,699
LONDON.														
Carlow,	56	65	55	156	70	311	116	124	144	120	121	133	171	150
Dublin,	1,177	1,068	1,170	1,181	1,145	1,246	1,291	1,291	1,403	1,189	1,347	1,307	1,360	1,214
Kildare,	155	167	147	135	208	135	135	135	142	149	145	145	176	144
Wick,	141	205	191	301	245	273	245	245	244	249	249	247	267	242
King's,	127	173	166	171	208	187	178	222	215	200	240	214	200	202
Longford,	94	161	173	159	181	144	116	116	141	207	216	204	207	211
Louth,	147	244	295	206	275	200	265	241	278	274	288	259	248	264
Meath,	102	181	250	245	281	217	272	201	250	247	212	243	204	211
Monaghan,	114	150	189	154	165	175	140	150	220	171	200	204	246	239
Westmeath,	60	104	122	158	192	204	203	209	204	201	201	201	241	202
Wexford,	148	225	174	217	217	226	193	270	203	200	244	207	245	203
Wicklow,	71	164	185	155	165	160	211	170	112	149	239	192	225	164
Total,	3,639	3,352	3,520	3,288	3,357	3,058	3,530	3,694	3,246	3,181	3,630	3,184	3,324	3,017
CORONA.														
Galway,	172	260	302	358	398	545	709	624	783	620	606	750	817	793
Limerick,	192	131	711	207	269	261	260	302	312	316	360	357	400	358
Mayo,	213	213	413	434	685	697	637	693	672	706	144	717	791	801
Sligo,	216	217	297	316	428	430	468	511	501	500	523	493	594	587
Sligo,	129	131	178	206	225	202	224	206	200	219	245	212	221	242
Total,	828	801	1,325	1,368	1,133	1,104	1,645	1,608	1,228	1,203	1,021	1,040	1,150	1,033
SUMMARY.														
ULSTER,	3,204	3,836	4,201	4,506	5,203	5,399	5,948	5,283	6,128	5,879	6,201	5,838	6,738	5,737
MIDLANDS,	1,736	2,567	3,086	3,360	3,416	3,579	3,847	3,920	4,000	3,796	4,028	3,701	4,165	3,699
LONDON,	3,439	3,352	3,520	3,288	3,357	3,058	3,530	3,694	3,246	3,181	3,630	3,184	3,324	3,017
CORONA,	828	801	1,325	1,368	1,133	1,104	1,645	1,608	1,228	1,203	1,021	1,040	1,150	1,033
TOTAL,	8,446	10,738	11,706	12,562	14,256	14,130	16,981	16,122	16,692	15,684	16,880	15,963	18,377	16,486
GRAND TOTAL,	15,128	18,227	20,237	21,617	23,617	23,617	26,617	26,617	26,617	26,617	26,617	26,617	26,617	26,617

PARAGRAPH 8.—NUMBER of Children of from Five years to Fifteen inclusive,

Number of Children at 5 years,	128,822
Do at 6 years,	125,281
Do at 7 years,	124,837
Do at 8 years,	121,681
Do at 9 years,	111,203
Do at 10 years,	127,649

each year of Age, struck off the Rolls, for each of the last Five Years.

Of 11 last under 12 years.		Of 12 last under 13 years.		Of 13 last under 14 years.		Of 14 last under 15 years.		Of 15 and above.		Total.		Census and Previous.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1,599	1,315	1,477	1,193	1,391	943	1,190	724	2,585	1,531	10,444	10,287	Unborn.
599	522	557	442	485	327	419	415	837	775	5,032	5,139	Antioch.
442	486	515	303	445	322	390	405	717	556	5,070	5,740	Armagh.
711	528	301	545	581	468	616	423	1,228	681	7,788	5,112	Carm.
563	511	603	768	884	631	687	445	1,340	730	10,708	3,233	Down.
267	305	243	181	230	137	171	128	434	138	2,585	2,072	Fermanagh.
483	421	511	413	420	305	302	227	410	336	5,254	4,614	Londonerry.
235	368	404	348	351	330	305	245	314	370	4,017	3,504	Monaghan.
739	375	644	571	522	429	478	269	534	251	7,590	5,847	Tyrone.
6,065	5,947	6,033	4,791	5,287	4,695	4,779	2,954	8,702	5,458	48,082	38,570	Total.
458	450	500	591	483	536	460	397	778	407	4,910	4,729	Clare.
1,438	1,263	1,122	1,402	1,287	1,302	1,111	1,746	1,727	1,394	15,291	15,280	Cork.
609	603	616	340	665	533	551	572	880	629	6,035	5,444	County.
611	612	751	651	515	542	491	458	872	683	6,795	7,441	Donegal.
628	610	710	656	646	620	618	554	808	715	7,121	6,615	Tipperary.
248	220	240	228	231	231	232	205	347	253	5,025	5,534	Wexford.
2,014	2,705	4,940	6,818	3,730	5,011	3,183	2,131	5,205	3,980	44,590	47,669	Total.
138	147	149	135	111	173	114	128	156	142	1,298	1,549	Carlow.
828	862	827	845	787	703	441	462	507	511	10,789	10,269	County.
238	270	280	217	210	300	161	197	349	141	2,514	2,288	County.
282	340	361	298	268	260	289	200	451	373	1,791	1,791	County.
209	222	252	299	242	197	281	180	233	214	2,726	2,173	County.
249	282	210	223	199	195	167	175	239	173	2,367	2,298	County.
256	241	268	371	314	239	299	209	331	214	2,074	2,298	County.
332	379	308	319	314	261	282	272	287	207	2,869	3,168	County.
251	129	252	214	187	164	286	195	289	210	2,502	2,510	County.
269	228	261	279	276	218	217	165	172	175	2,000	1,804	County.
271	215	194	242	253	223	167	200	224	210	2,218	2,272	County.
187	157	225	164	158	149	137	161	191	121	2,171	1,998	County.
5,007	3,624	3,776	5,645	3,017	5,130	3,611	2,469	3,900	2,777	38,083	40,716	Total.
553	612	779	679	677	545	628	399	593	380	5,604	5,464	County.
393	343	413	120	363	380	318	232	512	264	4,993	5,231	County.
872	678	873	702	764	660	645	435	1,196	471	11,664	7,705	County.
752	740	770	693	478	488	501	421	741	482	5,208	6,442	County.
264	310	368	332	287	283	278	277	329	278	1,747	2,940	County.
5,004	2,474	3,031	2,730	2,611	2,158	2,413	1,677	3,805	1,461	31,397	37,706	Total.
6,067	5,947	6,033	4,791	5,287	4,696	4,779	2,954	8,702	5,458	48,082	38,570	Unborn.
2,014	2,705	4,940	6,818	3,730	5,011	3,183	2,131	5,205	3,980	44,590	47,669	Unborn.
5,007	3,624	3,776	5,645	3,017	5,130	3,611	2,469	3,900	2,777	38,083	40,716	Unborn.
5,004	2,474	3,031	2,730	2,611	2,158	2,413	1,677	3,805	1,461	31,397	37,706	Unborn.
10,022	14,280	10,045	15,164	14,630	22,220	13,000	10,071	31,215	14,073	198,842	198,198	Total.
31,002	22,307	22,307	27,581	27,581	33,770	33,770	33,770	33,770	33,770	332,000	332,000	Grand Total.

with numbers at each year, as returned by the Census Commissioners, 1861.

Number of Children at 11 years, 27,549
 Ditto 12 years, 231,304
 Ditto 13 years, 100,167
 Ditto 14 years, 140,588
 Ditto 15 years, 120,807
 Total, being the number of Children of from 8 years to 15 inclusive, 1,224,792

PARAGRAPH 10.—RETURN showing the AVERAGE ATTENDANCE of PUPILS in each Class of Book during the year 1867.

PREPARED BY COUNTY.	Book No. 1.		Book No. 2.		Book No. 3.		Book No. 4.		Book No. 5.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
UNION.												
Andover, . . .	4,125-5	5,734-1	4,774-1	4,263-8	3,088-6	2,503-6	1,113-6	658-8	104-4	99-5	14,381-3	12,561-4
Amherst, . . .	3,402-7	3,180-1	1,573-6	1,823-4	544-7	6-7	347-7	354-1	45-8	33-5	5,009-7	5,421-
Amherst, . . .	1,143-5	1,734-4	1,523-5	1,433-8	461-5	572-9	272-	210-	38-1	17-6	4,400-3	3,983-2
Amherst, . . .	2,912-6	2,445-2	1,765-	1,433-8	800-9	620-1	380-1	175-5	49-6	13-2	5,503-6	4,678-8
Amherst, . . .	4,384-0	4,342-9	3,102-7	2,673-3	1,810-8	1,438-4	714-9	411-	57-4	10-2	10,000-1	8,722-8
Amherst, . . .	883-0	883-0	705-5	722-4	362-	308-2	133-2	64-8	8-4		2,982-4	1,938-
Amherst, . . .	1,110-7	1,704-6	1,570-6	1,433-7	790-7	660-9	363-8	185-8	47-4	32-1	4,988-0	4,120-6
Amherst, . . .	1,276-	1,510-1	1,804-6	1,606-0	572-7	334-8	136-7	103-3	27-	17-5	3,169-9	2,642-
Amherst, . . .	2,474-4	2,579-	1,960-9	1,612-1	1,068-7	716-5	431-6	175-9	36-8	11-6	6,512-5	5,314-2
Total,	24,639-4	25,751-9	18,134-7	15,336-2	9,052-7	7,734-2	3,871-6	2,190-2	308-9	150-	55,770-1	48,559-9
Middlesex.												
Cheney, . . .	2,212-	2,200-0	1,682-1	1,640-8	924-8	862-8	390-0	280-7	49-0	35-7	5,285-4	5,121-9
Cheney, . . .	7,410-7	7,240-	5,812-1	5,151-6	2,850-4	2,779-1	1,366-	1,210-8	340-1	162-2	17,312-3	16,021-7
Cheney, . . .	5,000-	5,000-	3,787-	3,434-3	1,650-4	1,470-8	1,004-	532-1	302-2	188-5	7,864-5	6,528-8
Cheney, . . .	2,401-5	2,740-0	2,028-6	2,454-1	1,025-	1,210-5	737-	795-4	134-5	123-8	6,438-8	7,000-7
Cheney, . . .	2,872-	3,000-5	2,371-5	2,689-	1,183-5	1,344-8	618-4	608-2	62-	50-	7,101-1	7,500-7
Cheney, . . .	1,838-	1,370-3	877-9	1,018-8	477-0	697-0	340-	120-	12-7	18-6	3,813-5	3,023-3
Total,	19,000-	20,270-1	15,553-8	14,859-0	7,968-	8,764-4	3,473-4	3,624-5	841-4	519-0	47,000-6	40,661-5
Lowell.												
Carlton, . . .	558-	575-	613-8	528-1	308-0	350-	134-0	124-1	5-4	34-8	1,555-3	1,555-
Dakota, . . .	4,217-8	4,885-6	3,880-1	3,470-	304-8	1,470-9	344-0	733-5	44-4	157-	7,823-5	5,738-
Kilbuck, . . .	1,168-8	1,580-7	1,318-	751-0	410-9	165-	15-4	304-4	27-6	34-5	3,661-	3,615-7
Kilbuck, . . .	1,820-	1,106-7	1,319-2	1,174-5	640-0	622-5	227-6	244-0	40-3	33-5	3,050-7	4,090-
Kilbuck, . . .	2,320-	2,101-8	644-6	787-0	382-4	349-7	162-4	134-	14-6	36-2	3,178-8	3,242-0
Kilbuck, . . .	1,100-9	1,008-8	625-7	530-7	280-	326-8	135-5	105-4		3-9	2,553-1	1,859-
Kilbuck, . . .	1,044-3	1,164-6	754-	751-5	340-4	320-	127-3	140-3	3-4	33-8	2,224-7	2,467-9
Kilbuck, . . .	1,222-	1,101-6	645-5	801-3	407-	542-9	249-5	278-0	33-6	63-8	3,008-6	3,017-3
Kilbuck, . . .	307-7	1,051-4	764-8	754-8	342-0	411-5	139-1	171-7	11-	4-	2,143-0	2,507-0
Kilbuck, . . .	869-5	1,162-9	831-1	1,033-9	467-3	462-7	155-3	167-0	8-1	19-4	2,546-5	2,670-8
Kilbuck, . . .	1,862-1	1,821-4	883-1	1,035-1	437-	390-5	214-6	206-3	15-0	27-6	2,612-7	2,591-0
Kilbuck, . . .	841-0	830-5	630-4	648-2	340-7	375-5	157-3	179-4	11-	11-5	2,994-7	2,130-0
Total,	15,034-2	17,125-3	14,870-0	11,614-2	5,835-5	6,217-8	2,189-9	2,888-0	227-3	422-5	34,580-1	28,450-4
Concord.												
Galway, . . .	2,573-1	3,048-3	2,012-7	1,937-7	811-1	806-4	310-4	347-	25-7	13-6	6,579-	6,334-0
Galway, . . .	1,023-6	1,481-0	1,146-7	1,048-1	459-4	378-7	152-1	323-9	7-9	2-8	2,498-4	3,014-1
Galway, . . .	5,065-0	5,714-5	3,739-6	3,527-4	154-0	421-7	285-	105-0	4-3	7-6	6,097-	5,647-1
Galway, . . .	2,148-5	2,007-9	1,532-7	1,308-6	450-0	477-5	20-2	246-0	30-7	15-8	4,541-0	4,240-
Galway, . . .	1,164-8	1,526-9	932-0	900-0	443-3	528-2	322-0	228-8	15-5	10-9	3,553-5	2,734-2
Total,	11,805-5	10,690-	7,820-3	6,729-8	2,512-0	2,648-2	1,378-3	1,014-7	81-1	61-4	24,491-8	21,590-6
PROVINCES.												
Clare, . . .	24,230-4	22,754-2	15,225-7	15,788-3	9,639-7	7,734-2	3,871-6	2,190-2	369-9	185-	55,770-1	48,559-9
Middlesex, . . .	19,000-	20,270-1	15,553-8	14,859-0	7,968-	8,764-4	3,473-4	3,624-5	841-4	519-0	47,000-6	40,661-5
Lowell, . . .	15,034-2	17,125-3	14,870-0	11,614-2	5,835-5	6,217-8	2,189-9	2,888-0	227-3	422-5	34,580-1	28,450-4
Concord, . . .	11,805-5	10,690-	7,820-3	6,729-8	2,512-0	2,648-2	1,378-3	1,014-7	81-1	61-4	24,491-8	21,590-6
Total,	70,069-6	68,322-6	53,518-4	50,791-5	26,350-1	28,486-6	11,921-0	8,725-	1,629-7	1,107-9	161,850-	154,147-4
GRAND TOTAL.	151,790-5	162,076-	121,078-	111,735-5	61,735-5	67,984-9	30,868-9	17,537-5	2,537-5	1,617-4	331,667-4	300,821-4
PER-CENTAGE.	43-0		32-4		15-0		6-0		5			

N.B.—This table does not include the National Schools from which no returns were furnished, some of these schools having been inspected, others having been struck off since 1867, and a few having furnished information not trustworthy, and therefore not learned.

PARAGRAPH 11.—RETURN showing the Number of PUPILS Struck off the Rolls during the year 1897, who at the time of striking off were in—

Provinces and Counties.	Class 1.		Class 2.		Class 3.		Class 4.		Class 5.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ULSTER.												
Antrim,	3,105	7,472	5,707	4,710	7,871	5,122	1,579	800	234	45	15,191	10,592
Armagh,	2,438	2,704	1,801	1,494	1,652	108	678	214	54	11	5,592	5,289
Cavan,	2,416	2,493	1,517	1,495	546	891	611	784	47	10	5,153	5,290
Down,	5,719	5,113	5,509	1,893	1,372	879	457	295	49	10	5,961	5,123
Dougal,	4,511	4,547	5,121	2,545	2,554	1,587	822	419	74	13	16,708	5,593
Fermanagh,	1,099	1078	830	637	477	114	170	107	33	2	2,558	2,072
Londonderry,	2,087	2,129	1,710	1,414	927	790	439	264	79	61	5,524	5,072
Monaghan,	1,700	1,783	1,265	1,214	737	547	387	145	42	16	4,017	3,704
Tyrone,	2,171	2,630	2,190	1,787	1,333	809	610	286	53	15	5,560	3,587
Total,	25,841	27,562	20,908	17,435	11,448	9,970	5,536	2,706	580	231	68,962	55,286
MUNSTER.												
Cork,	1,208	2,174	1,610	1,458	1,053	928	425	304	57	23	4,948	4,799
Co.	6,311	6,743	4,732	4,173	2,576	2,500	1,559	1,712	232	365	16,205	15,496
Kerry,	2,974	2,987	3,594	1,738	1,287	1,110	593	580	119	130	6,501	5,444
Limerick,	5,435	5,317	1,630	1,509	1,034	1,120	831	739	134	137	7,005	7,143
Tipperary,	2,839	2,926	7,274	1,981	1,555	1,337	732	683	71	85	7,321	6,615
Waterford,	1,417	1,636	738	734	483	407	251	158	16	20	3,923	3,789
Total,	18,470	18,928	12,542	11,584	7,683	7,403	4,453	4,005	497	511	44,590	40,082
LEICESTER.												
Galway,	525	642	289	405	232	295	141	153	4	9	1,388	1,542
Dublin,	6,154	4,943	5,934	3,705	1,225	1,433	493	592	54	18	12,581	12,580
Kildare,	1,072	1,059	764	269	652	454	109	243	26	0	3,514	2,283
Wicklow,	1,544	1,719	952	1,015	594	648	371	382	58	66	4,776	4,394
King's,	1,371	1,371	736	716	476	414	178	117	11	12	3,596	2,772
Londonderry,	1,141	1,141	689	609	353	335	194	130	3	2	2,347	2,339
Louth,	1,234	1,451	791	814	449	498	293	191	9	3	3,471	2,893
Meath,	1,824	1,324	887	847	543	542	347	323	52	50	3,139	2,940
Queen's,	1,155	1,011	730	617	421	416	178	107	12	3	2,910	2,340
Westmeath,	1,064	1,049	852	838	538	496	210	202	9	24	2,646	2,450
Wexford,	1,587	1,432	991	843	540	563	349	344	15	29	3,581	3,252
Wicklow,	1,076	879	616	571	319	328	157	171	5	7	3,171	2,790
Total,	18,924	20,600	12,517	10,314	6,177	6,408	3,054	3,330	591	279	37,493	33,714
CONCERNING.												
Galway,	5,711	3,299	2,920	1,051	1,378	859	230	201	35	17	8,061	6,408
Louth,	1,343	1,092	1,590	1,031	692	474	271	140	24	3	4,066	3,284
Mayo,	4,531	3,893	2,019	2,331	1,485	393	459	196	6	3	9,284	7,706
Sligo,	1,687	1,507	1,151	1,594	597	837	454	347	17	14	5,684	5,443
Total,	14,254	12,115	8,646	7,787	5,077	3,651	1,914	1,188	86	32	31,297	26,798
PROVINCES.												
ULSTER,	25,841	27,562	20,908	17,435	11,448	9,970	5,536	2,705	510	234	68,962	55,286
MUNSTER,	18,470	18,928	12,542	11,584	7,683	7,403	4,453	4,005	497	511	44,590	40,082
LEICESTER,	18,924	20,600	12,517	10,314	6,177	6,408	3,054	3,330	591	279	37,493	33,714
CONCERNING,	14,254	12,115	8,646	7,787	5,077	3,651	1,914	1,188	86	32	31,297	26,798
TOTAL,	81,279	89,205	54,514	48,231	31,228	27,776	14,077	10,968	1,584	1,056	184,342	165,180
GRAND TOTAL,	162,557	178,410	107,028	98,766	42,626	37,684	19,590	14,073	2,671	1,321	366,817	344,264
PER-SENTAGES,	45.9	50.2	30.8	30.8	10.8	10.8	7.8	7.8	1.9	1.9	48.6	48.6

PARAGRAPH 12.—NUMBER OF PAID MONITORS in each of the Five Years ending 1867

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
First Class,	153	143	153	153	153
Second,	2,334	2,437	2,420	2,503	2,503
Third,	737	691	520	464	554
Total,	2,827	2,831	2,840	3,110	3,204

PARAGRAPH 13.—COPY OF OFFICIAL FORM ON which Rules appear as to Paid Monitors, and requisite number of Scholars entitling a School to Paid Monitors.

Note.—The annexed form is used in all cases of appointment of Paid Mentors, whether First Class, Senior, or Junior. The conditions set forth at foot of the document refer, however, only to Senior and Junior Mentors. Recommendations in favor of First Class Mentors are specially considered in relation to the extent and importance of the school, as well as the fitness of the teacher for training members of that grade.

A. 57. District _____

No. of Machines already in factory.	No. of Machines Class of Machines.	No. of Machines Class of Machines.	Class.	Year.	Roll No.	Name of Machines.	Class of Machines.	Religious Denominations.	Age.	Date from which it is permitted to be used.	Subject.	Average attendance per month in this factory.	County.	Shipping.	Post Office.	Other Notes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Give more. Having examined the young person whose name _____ given above as the source of instruction presented in the official programme for candidates for the class of Third Member to which _____ named, and found _____ duly qualified, I beg to recommend _____ appointment to that class in the school named; where, on the ground of the amount of the people's misfortune, I think _____ services wanted, and whose teacher she, I believe competent and willing to instruct _____.

Date _____ day of _____, 188

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

The Secretaries

Inductive

Sub C. D. _____

L. O. ...

S. R. O. _____

Checked, _____

NOTE.—The time assigned by Inspector as that "from which it is proposed appointment should date," is, in every instance, to be properly worded and should include the first of a Month, and of least two-hour weeks intervals, at the day on which the appointment is referred to the office. Inspector should, in all cases, state in the observation column, whether the Minister was aware that a case of venereal or not.

NUMBER OF PAID MONITORS ALREADY APPOINTED IN NATIONAL SCHOOLS OF DISTRICT

Boat	Owner	Total

SCALE OF SALARIES of SENIOR and JUNIOR PAID MASTERS, and Conditions as to their Appointment. See

SENATOR MEASURES.		JONKER MEASURES.	
Year of Service.	Salary per Annum.	Year of Service.	Salary per Annum.
First.	45	First.	42
Second.	6	Second.	3
Third.	8	Third.	4
Fourth.	10		

To entitle a School to the Services of a Senior Monitor, the Teacher must rank at least in 2nd Class; School must be conducted satisfactorily in every respect, and the average attendance for the year must be 35 at least. Such a School again, if under a Teacher of 2d Class, is entitled to the services of a Junior Monitor.

When a departure from these regulations is deemed desirable, the Inspector should set forth his reasons for recommending such a course, in a special letter, for the consideration of the Board.

**PARAGRAPH 14.—Tabulated Summary of the Literary Examinations held by the
INSPECTORS of the Pupils in 1867.**

Subjects of Examination.	Total Number Examined.	Degree of Proficiency.	Number of Proficients.
Reading	263,788	<div> <div>Able to read First Book correctly,</div> <div>Second,</div> <div>Third Book, or higher books, with ease and intelligence,</div> </div>	<div>66,737</div> <div>61,723</div> <div>63,823</div>
Arithmetic,	153,535	<div>Able to set down accurately any number of not more than seven places of figures,</div> <div>to work correctly a sum in Subtraction,</div> <div>Division of Money,</div> <div>to solve readily and correctly questions in Proportion or Practice,</div>	<div>47,644</div> <div>80,204</div> <div>25,592</div> <div>17,317</div>
Writing	130,781	<div>Able to write on paper fairly,</div> <div>with ease and freedom,</div>	<div>55,459</div> <div>16,325</div>
Writing from Dictation,	97,634	<div>Able to write a sentence from Dictation with tolerable accuracy,</div> <div>with ease and correctness,</div>	<div>38,123</div> <div>18,431</div>
Grammar,	150,238	<div>Acquainted with Parts of Speech only,</div> <div>Able to parse Syntactically,</div>	<div>36,539</div> <div>14,168</div>
Geography,	169,810	<div>Acquainted with Outline of Map of World only,</div> <div>Maps of Europe and Ireland,</div> <div>Able to answer on General Course of Geography,</div>	<div>51,764</div> <div>23,884</div> <div>9,396</div>
Needlework,	55,537	<div>Learning Sewing,</div> <div>Knitting,</div> <div>Embroidery,</div>	<div>45,946</div> <div>23,839</div> <div>7,188</div>

NOTE I.—In this Table it has been thought proper to include the Pupils found learning Needlework.

NOTE II.—The numbers setting forth the proficiency in the various branches, are exclusive one of the other, except in the cases of Needlework and Arithmetic.

SECTION XIV.

Convent and Monastic Schools.

PARAGRAPH 1.—DATE of the first Grant to Convent and to Monastic Schools, as such

PARAGRAPH 2.—List of all the Convent and Monastic Schools, in the order (giving dates) in which Grants were made to them, Building or Annual, and stating whether Vested or Non-vested; and the Date when any of them were struck off the Roll, and the cause.

Roll No.	County.	Name of School.	Sex of original Grant.	Voted or Non-voted.	Reason of Grant, viz. the building or voluntary Annual Grant.	If struck off, Date, and Cause.	Comments.
588 591	Carlow.	Carlow, Longwood.	Female.	1841, '72 2. 3. '72	Voted, Do.	Annual Building Annual.	
5118 611 619	"	Galway, Temple, Carrigrohilly.	Non-voted, Female, Non-voted.	12. 4. '72 5. 4. '72 6. 5. '72	Non-V. Do. Do.	Do. Do. Do.	2. 9. '72—School transferred to Christian Brothers. (Was sanctioned by lay teachers from 1. 1. '60)
641 612 772	Carlow.	Tullow, Tullow, Mullinahone.	"	12. 4. '72 12. 4. '72 7. 5. '72	Do. Do. Do.	Do. Do. Do.	11. 1. '41—School being held in rectory of R. C. Chapel.
594	Kerry.	Dingle.	Female.	24. 5. '72	Voted, Do.	Do.	The Single National School premises were secured by bond, and the Curate of the National Education with the following special grant—£25 in the year 1851; 60 in 1852, 60 in 1853, 60 in 1854; 60 in 1855; 60 in 1856, 60 in 1857, for little pay.
925 134	Klar's, Dublin.	Juliana, Mill-street.	Female, Non-voted.	12. 4. '72 12. 4. '72	Non-V. Do.	Do. Do.	11. 9. '41—David's School transferring with the discipline of the Order.
541 645 639	"	Richmond-st. Mount St. Patrick's No. 1.	"	24. 5. '72 24. 5. '72 24. 5. '72	Do. Do. Do.	Do. Do. Do.	Concession withdrawn 24. 5. '72. 2. 8. '72—Concession withdrawn.
646	"	St. Patrick's No. 2.	"	24. 5. '72	Do.	Do.	12. 1. '71—Concession withdrawn.
1352	Galway.	Baldern.	Female.	24. 5. '72 24. 5. '72	Do. Voted.	Do. Building Annual.	2. 8. '72—Concession withdrawn.
781 631 643	Dublin.	St. William's, Bayswater, High-street.	"	24. 5. '72 24. 5. '72 12. 5. '72	Non-V. Do. Do.	Do. Do. Do.	2. 8. '72—Concession withdrawn. 24. 5. '72—Concession withdrawn.
1362	Kilkenny.	Carnew, Carnew.	"	12. 11. '72	Do.	Do.	12. 12. '72—Transfer of making the site of the Cross every hour closed in school.
642 603	Clare, Quin.	Enochian, Coonemack.	Non-voted, Female.	1. 1. '72 27. 9. '72	Do. Voted.	Do. Do.	12. 5. '72—Concession withdrawn.
642 618	Tipperary, Monaghan.	Cadell, St. Mary and Michael's, Rensselaersburgh.	"	14. 5. '71 1. 4. '72	Non-V. Do.	Do. Do.	Has not been a Government School since 1. 8. '70, but is still in connection with Board.
642 647 648	"	Trillick, New Ross, St. Elizabeth's, Clonsilla.	"	1. 9. '72 27. 9. '72 1. 9. '72	Do. Voted.	Do. Do. Building Annual.	Has not been recognized as a National School since 20. 9. '40.
1445	Dublin.	Clonsilla.	"	5. 8. '72	Non-V.	Do.	2. 20. '72—Grant towards building having not arrived in time.
628	Kerry.	Glenties, P. L. Female.	"	2. 1. '72	Voted, Annual.	Do.	
791 684	Kildare, Wicklow.	Kilbeggan, Mullingar.	"	14. 12. '72 1. 12. '72	Non-V. Voted.	Do. Do.	
648	Tipperary.	Carrick-on-Shannon.	"	22. 1. '74	Non-V.	Do.	22. 3. '74—Supplies relating to teachers to the School of the Board.
661 171 652 616	Wexford, Kildare, Wick, Dublin.	Wexford, New Ross, Carrigrohilly, Carrigrohilly.	"	10. 1. '74 1. 4. '74 1. 4. '74 10. 1. '74	Do. Do. Do. Voted.	Do. Do. Do. Building Annual.	
1316	"	King's Inns-st. Dublin.	"	22. 1. '74	Do.	Do.	1. 1. '72—Grant transferred to Female School.
789 639 612 1347 612	Kilkenny, Cork, Galway, Wicklow.	Lorville, Kilkenny, Malinbeg, Carrigrohilly, Carrigrohilly.	Female, Non-voted, Non-voted, Non-voted, Non-voted.	1. 11. '74 1. 11. '74 1. 4. '74 1. 4. '74 1. 11. '74	Non-V. Do. Do. Do. Voted.	Annual. Do. Do. Do. Do.	
1817 1845	Galway, Cork.	Tennishaw, Carrigrohilly.	Female, Female.	1. 11. '74 1. 11. '74	Non-V. Voted.	Annual. Building Annual.	12. 12. '72—Board's School not observed.

PAUSE 1 and 2.—Date of the First Grant to Convent and to Monastic Schools, as such. List of all the Convent and Monastic Schools—continued.

Roll No.	County	Name of School	Year of original Grant	Year of New Grant	Figure of Grant, and Date of Disbursement	It Shows, by Date, and Cause	Remarks
1815	Gallego	Comandante, Mariano	1812-18	Verifed	Annual	Transferred from 1812 to 1813, from which latter date it has been considered as a day school in connection with the Board.	The Comandante Mariano School was originally a day school, but was transferred to the Board in 1812, and the following grants have been made: 1812-18, 1813-18, 1814-18, 1815-18, 1816-18, 1817-18, 1818-18, 1819-18, 1820-18, 1821-18, 1822-18, 1823-18, 1824-18, 1825-18, 1826-18, 1827-18, 1828-18, 1829-18, 1830-18, 1831-18, 1832-18, 1833-18, 1834-18, 1835-18, 1836-18, 1837-18, 1838-18, 1839-18, 1840-18, 1841-18, 1842-18, 1843-18, 1844-18, 1845-18, 1846-18, 1847-18, 1848-18, 1849-18, 1850-18, 1851-18, 1852-18, 1853-18, 1854-18, 1855-18, 1856-18, 1857-18, 1858-18, 1859-18, 1860-18, 1861-18, 1862-18, 1863-18, 1864-18, 1865-18, 1866-18, 1867-18, 1868-18, 1869-18, 1870-18, 1871-18, 1872-18, 1873-18, 1874-18, 1875-18, 1876-18, 1877-18, 1878-18, 1879-18, 1880-18, 1881-18, 1882-18, 1883-18, 1884-18, 1885-18, 1886-18, 1887-18, 1888-18, 1889-18, 1890-18, 1891-18, 1892-18, 1893-18, 1894-18, 1895-18, 1896-18, 1897-18, 1898-18, 1899-18, 1900-18, 1901-18, 1902-18, 1903-18, 1904-18, 1905-18, 1906-18, 1907-18, 1908-18, 1909-18, 1910-18, 1911-18, 1912-18, 1913-18, 1914-18, 1915-18, 1916-18, 1917-18, 1918-18, 1919-18, 1920-18, 1921-18, 1922-18, 1923-18, 1924-18, 1925-18, 1926-18, 1927-18, 1928-18, 1929-18, 1930-18, 1931-18, 1932-18, 1933-18, 1934-18, 1935-18, 1936-18, 1937-18, 1938-18, 1939-18, 1940-18, 1941-18, 1942-18, 1943-18, 1944-18, 1945-18, 1946-18, 1947-18, 1948-18, 1949-18, 1950-18, 1951-18, 1952-18, 1953-18, 1954-18, 1955-18, 1956-18, 1957-18, 1958-18, 1959-18, 1960-18, 1961-18, 1962-18, 1963-18, 1964-18, 1965-18, 1966-18, 1967-18, 1968-18, 1969-18, 1970-18, 1971-18, 1972-18, 1973-18, 1974-18, 1975-18, 1976-18, 1977-18, 1978-18, 1979-18, 1980-18, 1981-18, 1982-18, 1983-18, 1984-18, 1985-18, 1986-18, 1987-18, 1988-18, 1989-18, 1990-18, 1991-18, 1992-18, 1993-18, 1994-18, 1995-18, 1996-18, 1997-18, 1998-18, 1999-18, 2000-18, 2001-18, 2002-18, 2003-18, 2004-18, 2005-18, 2006-18, 2007-18, 2008-18, 2009-18, 2010-18, 2011-18, 2012-18, 2013-18, 2014-18, 2015-18, 2016-18, 2017-18, 2018-18, 2019-18, 2020-18, 2021-18, 2022-18, 2023-18, 2024-18, 2025-18, 2026-18, 2027-18, 2028-18, 2029-18, 2030-18, 2031-18, 2032-18, 2033-18, 2034-18, 2035-18, 2036-18, 2037-18, 2038-18, 2039-18, 2040-18, 2041-18, 2042-18, 2043-18, 2044-18, 2045-18, 2046-18, 2047-18, 2048-18, 2049-18, 2050-18, 2051-18, 2052-18, 2053-18, 2054-18, 2055-18, 2056-18, 2057-18, 2058-18, 2059-18, 2060-18, 2061-18, 2062-18, 2063-18, 2064-18, 2065-18, 2066-18, 2067-18, 2068-18, 2069-18, 2070-18, 2071-18, 2072-18, 2073-18, 2074-18, 2075-18, 2076-18, 2077-18, 2078-18, 2079-18, 2080-18, 2081-18, 2082-18, 2083-18, 2084-18, 2085-18, 2086-18, 2087-18, 2088-18, 2089-18, 2090-18, 2091-18, 2092-18, 2093-18, 2094-18, 2095-18, 2096-18, 2097-18, 2098-18, 2099-18, 2100-18, 2101-18, 2102-18, 2103-18, 2104-18, 2105-18, 2106-18, 2107-18, 2108-18, 2109-18, 2110-18, 2111-18, 2112-18, 2113-18, 2114-18, 2115-18, 2116-18, 2117-18, 2118-18, 2119-18, 2120-18, 2121-18, 2122-18, 2123-18, 2124-18, 2125-18, 2126-18, 2127-18, 2128-18, 2129-18, 2130-18, 2131-18, 2132-18, 2133-18, 2134-18, 2135-18, 2136-18, 2137-18, 2138-18, 2139-18, 2140-18, 2141-18, 2142-18, 2143-18, 2144-18, 2145-18, 2146-18, 2147-18, 2148-18, 2149-18, 2150-18, 2151-18, 2152-18, 2153-18, 2154-18, 2155-18, 2156-18, 2157-18, 2158-18, 2159-18, 2160-18, 2161-18, 2162-18, 2163-18, 2164-18, 2165-18, 2166-18, 2167-18, 2168-18, 2169-18, 2170-18, 2171-18, 2172-18, 2173-18, 2174-18, 2175-18, 2176-18, 2177-18, 2178-18, 2179-18, 2180-18, 2181-18, 2182-18, 2183-18, 2184-18, 2185-18, 2186-18, 2187-18, 2188-18, 2189-18, 2190-18, 2191-18, 2192-18, 2193-18, 2194-18, 2195-18, 2196-18, 2197-18, 2198-18, 2199-18, 2200-18, 2201-18, 2202-18, 2203-18, 2204-18, 2205-18, 2206-18, 2207-18, 2208-18, 2209-18, 2210-18, 2211-18, 2212-18, 2213-18, 2214-18, 2215-18, 2216-18, 2217-18, 2218-18, 2219-18, 2220-18, 2221-18, 2222-18, 2223-18, 2224-18, 2225-18, 2226-18, 2227-18, 2228-18, 2229-18, 2230-18, 2231-18, 2232-18, 2233-18, 2234-18, 2235-18, 2236-18, 2237-18, 2238-18, 2239-18, 2240-18, 2241-18, 2242-

PAGE 1 AND 2.—Date of the First Grant to Convent and to Monastic Schools, as such. List of all the Convent and Monastic Schools—continued.

Roll No.	County.	Name of School.	Date of original Grant.	Year of re-visit.	Status of Grant, whether ordinary or special.	If struck off, Date, and Cause.	Observations.
8329	Galway.	Oughlister, No. 2, Female.	13. 6. '98	Non-V.	Annual.		
8439	Galway.	Malabar, ..	1. 12. '98	Do.	Do.		
8444	..	Prosp. West, ..	1. 7. '98	Do.	Do.		
8446	Leath.	Leath, No. 2, ..	13. 12. '98	Do.	Do.		
8486	Conna.	Conna, No. 5, ..	11. 1. '91	Do.	Do.		
8580	Westmeath.	Maia, ..	1. 6. '91	Do.	Do.		Act. Convent school, 27. 1. '95.
8587	Longford.	Longford, ..	15. 11. '91	Do.	Do.		
8624	Wicklow.	St. Mary's, ..	12. 11. '91	Do.	Do.		
8742	Dublin.	Williamstown, ..	4. 12. '91	Do.	Do.		1. 5. '92.—The "Ave Maria" being repeated every hour by the pupils.
8792	Galway.	Orranmore, ..	16. 2. '92	Do.	Do.		
8802	Tipperary.	Tullard, ..	26. 5. '92	Do.	Do.		
8905	King's.	Clon, ..	12. 7. '92	Do.	Do.		
9074	Wexmouth.	Jackman Bridge, ..	4. 1. '92	Do.	Do.		
9087	Wexford.	New Ross, No. 1, ..	25. 1. '92	Do.	Do.		
9201	Galway.	Querry, ..	26. 4. '92	Do.	Do.		
9210	King's.	Boonagh, ..	4. 11. '92	Do.	Do.		
9325	Kerry.	Tulla, ..	29. 7. '92	Do.	Do.		
9379	Down.	Donagh, ..	11. 12. '92	Do.	Do.		
9396	Kildare.	Adara, ..	5. 4. '93	Do.	Do.		
9400	Tipperary.	Templemore, ..	18. 10. '93	Do.	Do.		
9573	Galway.	Castlemore, ..	1. 11. '94	Do.	Do.		
9583	Tipperary.	Tipperary, ..	18. 12. '94	Do.	Do.		
9705	Dublin.	St. Mary's, ..	1. 9. '96	Do.	Do.		
9710	Longford.	Edwardsburgh, ..	26. 10. '96	Do.	Do.		
9712	Leitrim.	Enniskillen, ..	27. 11. '96	Do.	Do.		
9743	Dublin.	Rosabarnon, ..	18. 12. '96	Do.	Do.		
9872	Down.	Ballymanan, No. 2, ..	18. 1. '97	Do.	Do.		
1115	Dublin.	Leeson, ..	19. 1. '97	Do.	Do.		

LIST OF SCHOOLS connected with CONVENTUAL or MONASTIC ESTABLISHMENTS, under the supervision of the Community, but taught by lay Teachers who receive Class Salary.

Roll No.	County.	Name of School.	Date of original Grant.	Year of re-visit.	Status of Grant, whether ordinary or special.	If struck off, Date, and Cause.	Observations.
726	Dublin.	Kingsdown, Monastic.	1. 1. '93	Non-V.	Annual.	1. 4. '95.—School transferred to Christian Brothers.	
460	..	Clonsilla, ..	17. 7. '93	Do.	Do.		
3951	Leitrim.	Monastic, ..	27. 11. '93	Do.	Do.		
5160	Dublin.	St. Clare's, Female.	11. 8. '94	Do.	Do.		
524	Conna.	Conna, Monastic.	1. 9. '94	Do.	Do.		
1667	Dublin.	Leeson-lane, Female.	18. 8. '94	Do.	Do.	1. 7. '94.—Community declining to continue maintenance of school as a Monastic school, it being recognised as a lay school.	
1215	..	Templemore, ..	9. 8. '94	Do.	Do.		
3052	..	Leeson-lane, ..	9. 10. '94	Do.	Do.		

PARAGRAPH 3.—Aid to each Convent School each year, under the following heads:—(a) Capitation Allowance; (b) Gratuities to Conductors for training Monitors; (c) Salaries paid to Monitors, distinguishing—1st Class, 2nd Class, or Senior Monitors, 3rd Class, or Junior Monitors; (d) Workmistresses; (e) Gratuities for—(1) Singing, (2) Drawing, (3) Order and Cleanliness; (f) Amount granted of—(1) Free Stock, (2) Apparatus, (3) Requisites at half price; (g) Any Special Grants.

County, Borough, or Sanit. No.	Year.	Capitation Allowance.			Gratuities for Training Monitors.			Salaries paid to Monitors.			Salaries to Work-mistresses.	Gratuities paid for Singing* Drawing* Order and Cleanliness.			Amount granted of Free Stock. Apparatus. Requisites.			Grants of special nature.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Longford. Grounded-off. (From 1887). Grounded-off. (From 1887).	1884	55	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1885	57	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1886	62	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1887	72	0	0	1	0	0	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1888	63	0	0	1	10	0	—	21	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1889	66	0	0	0	0	0	—	25	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1890	55	16	5	0	0	0	—	25	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1891	52	12	0	0	0	0	—	25	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1892	56	0	0	1	0	0	—	27	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1893	60	0	0	1	0	0	—	30	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hertfordshire (See 1887).	1884	77	10	3	34	0	0	4	0	0	77	10	3	34	0	0	—	—	—	—	
	1885	77	15	0	12	10	0	20	11	4	80	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1886	68	6	0	16	0	0	59	2	4	68	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1887	68	12	0	10	0	0	27	0	0	68	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1888	45	2	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1889	37	10	0	—	—	—	1	0	0	37	10	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1890	49	12	1	—	—	—	2	0	0	49	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1891	29	10	0	2	0	0	—	12	1	0	29	10	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	—
	1892	27	12	0	1	0	0	—	24	0	0	27	12	0	1	0	0	—	—	—	—
	1893	48	12	0	6	0	0	—	44	0	0	48	12	0	6	0	0	—	—	—	—

* Singing and drawing not yet paid but recommended.

PARAGRAPH 3.—Aid to each Convent School each year—continued.

Country, Province, and Island No.	Year	Capital and Amount	Expenses for 2 ending November	Relative paid to Members			Expenses for Work not shown	Gratuities paid for			Amounts paid of			Grand total
				1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class		Hospital	Dormitory	Gratuities paid for	Free Stock	Appropriation	Expenses	
Hawaii—Honolulu Female (1910)	1908	10 12 0	—	—	—	1 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	17 30 0	—	—	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TERRACON Kauai Female, Nov. (1909)	1908	15 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	18 50 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	20 25 0	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	20 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	25 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	30 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	32 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	37 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	38 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	38 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	38 0 0	4 10 0	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lepidoptera Kauai Female, Nov. (1909)	1908	13 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	20 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	27 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	35 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	35 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	35 10 0	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	42 10 0	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	42 10 0	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	42 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	42 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	42 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	42 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mammalia Kauai Female, Nov. (1909)	1908	15 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	20 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	27 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	35 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	35 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	35 10 0	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	42 10 0	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	42 10 0	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	42 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	42 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	42 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	42 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishes Kauai Female (1909)	1908	15 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	20 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	27 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	35 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	35 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	35 10 0	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	42 10 0	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	42 10 0	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	42 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	42 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	42 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	42 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLARK, Northern, (darkpool) Montana (1909)	1908	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedolman Male Montana (1911)	1908	30 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	30 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	30 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	30 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	30 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	30 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	30 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	30 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	30 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	30 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	30 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	30 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* In New York.	† This month of	‡ Part appears
§ B.O.—17th August, 1916. On Manager's report for quarter ended 21st	March, 1916, with letter 26th April, 1916, reply to be paid to this school was an ordinary school, from	
the 1st January, 1916, as it has been conducted by a lay teacher since that date.	This management to be entrusted as provided pending the return of those or any other persons to the	
charge of the school.	1 The first of	

PARAGRAPH 3.—AID to each Convent School each year—continued.

CONVENT, Name, and Address.	Year.	Capital Accounts.			Interest paid in Arrears.									Interest paid for									Not yet paid off			Totals of Interest paid.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Drogheda, St. John's Convent (1817)	1817	204	7	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1818	136	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1819	102	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1820	100	0	0	1	8	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1821	100	0	0	2	10	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1822	100	0	0	0	10	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1823	100	0	0	0	8	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1824	100	0	0	0	8	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1825	100	0	0	0	8	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1826	100	0	0	0	8	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1827	100	0	0	0	8	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charltonville Female (1811)	1811	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1812	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1813	4	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1814	30	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1815	30	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1816	30	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1817	30	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1818	30	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1819	30	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1820	30	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1821	30	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fermoy Female (1840)	1840	50	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1841	50	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1842	50	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1843	50	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1844	50	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1845	50	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1846	50	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1847	50	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1848	50	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1849	50	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1850	50	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1851	50	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midleton Female (1870)	1870	10	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1871	10	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1872	10	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1873	10	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1874	10	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1875	10	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1876	10	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1877	10	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1878	10	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1879	10	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1880	10	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1881	10	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Building.

† Rising up.

PARAGRAPH 3.—Aid to each Convent School each year—continued

Country, District, and Data No.	Year	Capital and Allowance		Disbursements for Training		Subsidies paid to Missionaries			Subsidies to M. W. S. students	Grants paid for			Amount granted of			Grand total of all items
		Capital	Allowance	Disbursements	Training	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class		Building	Developing	Underpaid Obligation	First Class	Apprentice	Deputations	
Cantonese Mission (4121)	1919	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1920	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1921	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1922	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Yongli Mission (4122)	1917	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1918	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1919	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1920	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Hankow Mission (4123)	1915	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1916	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1917	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1918	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Great George's Bay Mission (4124)	1919	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1920	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1921	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1922	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Hindostani Mission (4125)	1919	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1920	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1921	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1922	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Hindostani Mission (4125)	1919	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1920	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1921	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1922	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Hindostani Mission (4125)	1919	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1920	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1921	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1922	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Hindostani Mission (4125)	1919	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1920	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1921	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1922	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Hindostani Mission (4125)	1919	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1920	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1921	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1922	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Hindostani Mission (4125)	1919	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1920	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1921	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1922	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Hindostani Mission (4125)	1919	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1920	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1921	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1922	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Hindostani Mission (4125)	1919	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1920	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1921	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1922	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Hindostani Mission (4125)	1919	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1920	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1921	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1922	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Hindostani Mission (4125)	1919	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1920	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1921	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1922	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Hindostani Mission (4125)	1919	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1920	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1921	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1922	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Hindostani Mission (4125)	1919	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1920	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100							

PARAGRAPH 3.—Aid to each Convent School each year—continued

Company, Name & Year	Year	Capital & Surplus			Dividends for Year			Subscriptions to Shares			Savings to Reserve	Operating Profit			Amount of Profit			Dividends for Year
		1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class		1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	
Energy Company (1910)	1910	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1911	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1912	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1913	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1914	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1915	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1916	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1917	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1918	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1919	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1920	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1921	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1922	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1923	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1924	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Dodge (1910)	1910	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1911	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1912	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1913	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1914	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1915	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1916	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1917	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1918	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1919	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1920	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1921	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1922	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1923	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1924	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Dodge (1910)	1910	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1911	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1912	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1913	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1914	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1915	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1916	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1917	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1918	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1919	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1920	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1921	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1922	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1923	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	1924	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	

* www.elsevier.com

† To furnish.

† Training Teacher.

PARAGRAPH 3.—Aid to each Convent School each year—continued.

Dioceses, S. M. & A. & H. & A. & D.	List	Capital donations	Donations for Christmas celebrations	Salaries paid in 1900				Salaries to other teachers	Donations paid in			Amount granted of				Grants of other nature
				1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class		Single	Double	Other work (S. M. & A. & D.)	Free School	Apprentice	Residence	Other	
Londonderry (continued)	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Section of Londonderry (1917)	1917	12 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...
	1918	12 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...
	1919	12 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...
	1920	12 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...
St. George's (continued)	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Section of St. George's (1917)	1917	12 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...
	1918	12 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...
	1919	12 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...
	1920	12 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...
St. John's (continued)	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Section of St. John's (1917)	1917	12 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...
	1918	12 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...
	1919	12 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...
	1920	12 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...

PARAGRAPH 3.—Aid to each Convent School each year—continued.

Country, Diocese, and Name of School.	Year.	Capital Amount.	Deductions for Contingent Expenses.	Scholarship paid to Masters			Scholarship to Work- scholarship.	Grants paid for		Amount granted of				Grants of General Funds.
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		Singing.	Printing.	Order and Maintenance.	First Week.	Apprentice.	Regulation.	
Trompsburg Catholic Female School.	1871	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1872	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1873	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1874	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1875	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1876	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1877	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1878	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1879	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1880	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1881	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1882	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1883	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1884	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1885	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1886	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1887	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1888	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1889	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1890	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1891	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1892	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1893	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1894	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1895	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1896	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catholic Male School.	1871	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1872	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1873	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1874	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albion Female School.	1871	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1872	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1873	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1874	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1875	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1876	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1877	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1878	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1879	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1880	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1881	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1882	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1883	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1884	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1885	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1886	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1887	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1888	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1889	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1890	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1891	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1892	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1893	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1894	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1895	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1896	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunbar Female School.	1871	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1872	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1873	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1874	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1875	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1876	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1877	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1878	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1879	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1880	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1881	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1882	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1883	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1884	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1885	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1886	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1887	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1888	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1889	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1890	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1891	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1892	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1893	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1894	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1895	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1896	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunbar Female School.	1871	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1872	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1873	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1874	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* The grant is in order and available.

PARAGRAPH 3.—Aid to each Convent School each year—*continued*

[illegible]

PARAGRAPH 3.—Aid to each Convent School each year—continued

[illegible]

- **Prising up.**

† Provided.

PARAGRAPH 3.—Aid to each Convent School each year—continued.

County, Institution, and Name No.	Year.	Orphanage			Orphanage for Training Missions.			Salaries paid to Masters.			Salaries to Mistresses.			Gratuities paid for			Amount paid of			Grants of Special rates.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Down-pa. Warrington.	1857	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1858	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1859	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1860	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1861	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1862	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1863	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1864	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1865	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1866	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1867	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1868	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1869	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1870	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1871	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1872	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1873	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1874	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1875	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1876	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down-pa. (1876).	1876	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1877	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1878	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1879	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1880	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1881	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1882	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1883	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1884	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1885	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down-pa. (1886).	1886	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1887	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1888	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1889	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1890	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1891	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1892	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1893	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1894	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1895	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down-pa. (1896).	1896	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1897	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1898	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1899	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1900	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1901	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1902	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1903	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1904	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1905	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down-pa. (1906).	1906	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1907	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1908	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1910	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1911	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1912	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1913	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1914	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1915	22	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Notes: 1. The figures in the columns headed "Salaries paid to Masters" and "Salaries to Mistresses" are the amounts paid to the teachers of the schools in the year ending 31st March.

PARAGRAPH 3.—Aid to each Convent School each year—continued.

Convent, Name, and Address	Year	Capital & Expenses	Gratuities for Teaching Students	Salaries paid to Teachers				Salaries to Non-Teaching Personnel	Gratuities paid for			Amount granted of					Grants of special nature
				1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class		Singing	Drawing	Other and Incidental	Free Books	Stationery	Republishing	Other	Grants of special nature	
Dunstable Convent (1855)	1855	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1856	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1857	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1858	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1859	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1860	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1861	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1862	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1863	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1864	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
St. Mary's Convent (1855)	1855	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1856	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1857	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1858	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1859	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1860	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1861	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1862	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1863	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1864	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
St. Mary's Convent (1855)	1855	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1856	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1857	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1858	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1859	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1860	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1861	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1862	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1863	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1864	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
St. Mary's Convent (1855)	1855	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1856	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1857	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1858	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1859	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1860	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1861	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1862	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1863	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1864	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0

* Salaries to assistants—1855, £5 10s; 1856, £20 10s; 1857, £14, 18 6s; 1858, £17 10s.

† This includes salary to female school, separate records and living from 1857 for three years.

PARAGRAPH 3.—Aid to each Convent School each year—continued.

Convent, School, and Room No.	Year.	Catholic Almoner.	Subsidy for Training Students.	Salaries paid to Messrs.			Salaries to Wife and children.	Grants paid for			Amount granted of			Grants of special nature.
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		Singing.	Drawing.	Other and Clothing.	Free Book.	Apprentice.	Republish.	
KILDEARE— continued. Catholic Parish (1871).	1870	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1871	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1872	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1873	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1874	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1875	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1876	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1877	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1878	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1879	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1880	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1881	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1882	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1883	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1884	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1885	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1886	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1887	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1888	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1889	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1890	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1891	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1892	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1893	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1894	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1895	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1896	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1897	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1898	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1899	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1900	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1901	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1902	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1903	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1904	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1905	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1906	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1907	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary's Parish (1890).	1890	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1891	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1892	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1893	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1894	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1895	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1896	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1897	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1898	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1899	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1900	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1901	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Athy Parish (1890).	1890	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1891	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1892	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1893	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1894	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1895	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1896	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1897	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1898	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1899	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1900	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1901	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sodden Parish (1890).	1890	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1891	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1892	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1893	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1894	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1895	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1896	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1897	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1898	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1899	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1900	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1901	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KILDEARE— continued. Parish (1890).	1890	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1891	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1892	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1893	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1894	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1895	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1896	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1897	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1898	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1899	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1900	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1901	2 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Denotes a heated floor.

† Paving up.

PARAGRAPH 3.—Aid to each Convent School each year—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND TOWN.	Year.	Capital and other resources.	Grants for Convent Schools.	Salaries paid to Teachers.			Salaries to other persons.	Expenses paid for			Amounts granted of					Grants of special grants.
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		Housing.	Boarding.	Order and Coal Rates.	Free Books.	Apprentice.	Magist. ass.	Magist. ass.	Magist. ass.	
PARAGUAY (1871-1872).	1871	2 4 0	5 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1872	4 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1873	5 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1874	5 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1875	5 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1876	5 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1877	5 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1878	5 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1879	5 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1880	5 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1881	5 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1882	5 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1883	5 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1884	5 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1885	5 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1886	5 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GALICIA (1871-1872).	1871	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1872	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1873	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1875	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1876	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1877	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MADRID (1871-1872).	1871	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1872	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1873	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1875	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1876	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1877	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SARAGOSSA (1871-1872).	1871	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1872	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1873	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1875	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1876	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1877	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SARAGOSSA (1871-1872).	1871	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1872	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1873	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1875	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1876	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1877	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Filling up. No entry granted, 1871-1872.

PARAGRAPH 3.—Aid to each Convent School each year—continued

[illegible]

PARAGRAPH 3.—Aid to each Convent School each year—continued.

Geo. City, Country, & No. BMA No.	Year	Disputable Allowance	Contributions for Training Members	Salaries paid to Ministers			Services in Work- missions	Contributions paid for			Amounts granted of			Grants Special Funds	
				1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class		Biblical	Domestic	Order and Goodwill	First Study	Apprentice	Royal Res.		
Lao-TS-CHU, Szechuan, (1879)	1879	8 8 0	2 8 0	8 8 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	2 10 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	
	1880	12 10 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1881	20 8 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1882	25 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Hsinan (1881)	1881	25 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18 0 0	---	8 8 0	---	
	1882	35 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2 10 0	---	
	1883	45 0 0	---	---	0 10 4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 4 1	---	
	1884	55 0 0	---	---	4 1 6	---	---	---	---	---	4 7 5	---	1 4 1	---	
	1885	65 0 0	---	---	5 3 5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2 10 0	---	
	1886	75 0 0	---	---	5 5 3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2 10 0	---	
St. Mary's, Szechuan, (1882)	1882	25 0 0	---	---	---	8 11 4	---	---	---	---	1 10 0	17 4 0	---	5 12 4	
	1883	35 0 0	2 8 0	---	2 3 8	8 9 0	---	---	---	---	4 0 0	8 00 0	---	5 12 4	
	1884	45 0 0	2 8 0	---	8 8 8	12 12 8	---	---	---	---	---	---	20 16 0	---	
	1885	55 0 0	4 0 0	---	0 13 4	9 13 0	---	---	---	4 0 0	16 2 4	---	20 16 0	---	
	1886	65 0 0	4 0 0	---	0 16 0	14 10 0	---	---	---	2 0 0	4 37 6	---	8 0 0	---	
	1887	75 0 0	5 10 0	---	20 15 0	18 10 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	11 0 0	---	
	1888	85 0 0	5 8 0	---	14 15 4	17 12 8	---	---	---	4 0 0	---	---	5 12 4	---	
	1889	95 0 0	5 8 0	---	10 2 10	2 12 4	---	---	---	---	---	---	10 15 0	---	
	1890	105 0 0	12 10 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	4 0 0	---	---	---	4 12 4	---
	1891	115 0 0	8 0 0	---	42 10 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lao-TS-CHU, Szechuan, (1882)	1882	25 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1883	35 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1884	45 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1885	55 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1886	65 0 0	4 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1887	75 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1888	85 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1889	95 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Lao-TS-CHU, Szechuan, (1882)	1882	25 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1883	35 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1884	45 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1885	55 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1886	65 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1887	75 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1888	85 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1889	95 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1890	105 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1891	115 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Lao-TS-CHU, Szechuan, (1882)	1882	25 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1883	35 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1884	45 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1885	55 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1886	65 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1887	75 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1888	85 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1889	95 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1890	105 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1891	115 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Lao-TS-CHU, Szechuan, (1882)	1882	25 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1883	35 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1884	45 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1885	55 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1886	65 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1887	75 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1888	85 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1889	95 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1890	105 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1891	115 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Lao-TS-CHU, Szechuan, (1882)	1882	25 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1883	35 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1884	45 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1885	55 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1886	65 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1887	75 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1888	85 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1889	95 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1890	105 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1891	115 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Lao-TS-CHU, Szechuan, (1882)	1882	25 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1883	35 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1884	45 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1885	55 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1886	65 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1887	75 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1888	85 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1889	95 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1890	105 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1891	115 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Lao-TS-CHU, Szechuan, (1882)	1882	25 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1883	35 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1884	45 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1885	55 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1886	65 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1887	75 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1888	85 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1889	95 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1890	105 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1891	115 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Lao-TS-CHU, Szechuan, (1882)	1882	25 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1883	35 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1884	45 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1885	55 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1886	65 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1887	75 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1888	85 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1889	95 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1890	105 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1891	115 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Lao-TS-CHU, Szechuan, (1882)	1882	25 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1883	35 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1884	45 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1885	55 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1886	65 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1887	75 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1888	85 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1889	95 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1890	105 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1891	115 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Lao-TS-CHU, Szechuan, (1882)	1882	25 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1883	35 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1884	45 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1885	55 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1886	65 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1887	75 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1888	85 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	1889	95 0 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		

PARAGRAPH 3.—Aid to each Convent School each year—continued.

[illegible]

PARAGRAPH 3.—Aid to each Convent School each year—continued.

Country, Division, and Sub. No.	Year.	Population in thousands.	Deaths from Typhoid fever.	Deaths paid to hospitals.						Deaths in Work-house prisons.	Deaths not paid for.				Deaths not paid for.				Deaths in all.
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.		7th Class.	8th Class.	9th Class.	10th Class.	11th Class.	12th Class.			
Wiltshire, reduced, Unreduced, Infant (1840).	1844.	7 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1845.	7 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1846.	7 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1847.	7 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1848.	7 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1849.	7 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1850.	7 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1851.	7 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1852.	7 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1853.	7 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1854.	7 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1855.	7 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1856.	7 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1857.	7 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1858.	7 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1859.	7 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1860.	7 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Essex, reduced, Female (1840).	1840.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1841.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1842.		16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1843.		16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1844.		16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1845.		16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1846.		16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1847.		16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1848.		16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1849.		16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Essex, reduced, Female (1840).	1840.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1841.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1842.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1843.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1844.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1845.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1846.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1847.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1848.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1849.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Essex, reduced, Female (1840).	1840.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1841.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1842.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1843.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1844.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1845.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1846.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1847.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1848.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1849.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Essex, reduced, Female (1840).	1840.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1841.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1842.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1843.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1844.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1845.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1846.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1847.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1848.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1849.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Essex, reduced, Female (1840).	1840.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1841.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1842.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1843.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1844.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1845.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1846.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1847.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1848.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1849.	16 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

PARAGRAPH 3.—Aid to each Convent School each year—continued.

Convent, School, and Name.	Year.	Capital Admission.	Convent for 2 children Monitors.	Salaries paid to Monitors.			Salaries to other Monitors.	Indication paid for			Amount granted at				Costs of special classes.
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		Staging.	Reverend.	Order and Classification.	First Month.	September.	December.		
GAYWAY English Female (1811).	1810	0 0 0	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1811	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1812	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1813	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1814	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1815	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1816	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1817	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1818	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1819	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1820	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1821	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1822	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1823	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1824	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1825	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1826	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1827	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1828	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Baboon Female (1811).	1810	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1811		0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1812		0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1813		0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1814		0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1815		0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1816		0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1817		0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1818		0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1819		0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1820		0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1821		0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1822		0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1823		0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1824		0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1825		0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1826		0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1827		0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1828		0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GAYWAY Male Monastic (1811).		1810	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1811	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1812	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1813	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1814	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1815	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1816	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1817	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1818	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1819	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1820	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1821	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1822	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1823	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1824	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1825	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1826	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1827	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1828	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* In total.

† Building given.

‡ Training teachers.

§ Capital provided.

|| Building.

PARAGRAPH 3.—Aid to each Convent School each year—continued.

County, District, and Town No.	Year	Expenditure All Services	Grants-in-aid for Teaching Masters	Scholarship paid to Members			Scholarship to Welfare Institutions	Grants-in-aid paid for			Amount granted of			Grants of special nature.
				1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class		Singing	Drawing	English and Arithmetic	First Book	Apprenticeship	Expenses	
Brimstone—continued. St. Peter's OF 1910.	1917	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0
	1918	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
	1919	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
	1920	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
	1921	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
	1922	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
	1923	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
	1924	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
	1925	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
	1926	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
St. Peter's OF 1910.	1917	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0
	1918	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
	1919	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
	1920	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0

PARAGRAPH 4.—List, by Provinces and Counties, of Convent and Monastic Schools in connexion Order, and Head of Community; Population, by Religious Denomination, of the Towns where per Pupils; Character of House, Rooms, Furniture, Fittings, and Premises; Number of Pupils the Rolls; Daily Average Number of Members of the Community usually engaged in the Teaching Staff, receiving direct Salary, with Amount of same, from the National Board, and

County, District, and Town No.	Name of Educational Institution	Name of Religious Order	Name of Head of Community	Name of Town, in which situated	Population of Town where situated					Number of Rooms used for the purposes of the National Board	Amount of direct Salary
					R.C.	P.C.	Pres.	Others	Total		
ARLUND	St. Paul's Convent, Dublin, No. 1 (1910)	Sisters of Mercy	Mrs. A. Martin	Dublin	79,000	41,307	43,000	7,900	170,000	4	For 100 pupils.
BRIMSTONE	Convent of Mercy, Dublin (1910)	Sisters of Mercy	Mrs. M. Dean	Do.	79,000	41,307	43,000	7,900	170,000	3, and a class-room.	For 100 pupils.
ARLUND	Convent of the Sacred Heart of Our Lady of Mercy, Dublin (1910)	Sisters of Mercy	Mrs. Breen	Mercy	9,000	5,000	1,000	200	15,000	4, and a class-room.	For 100 pupils.
ARLUND	Convent of the Sacred Heart, Dublin (1910)	Sisters of Mercy	Mrs. Mary Anne Gordon	Armagh	2,000	4,000	100	500	6,500	5	For 100 pupils.
ARLUND	St. Joseph's, Dublin (1910)	Sisters of Mercy	Mrs. Dorrill	Lurgan	5,000	5,000	1,000	600	7,000	5	For 100 pupils.
ARLUND	St. Joseph's Convent and Orphanage, Dublin (1910)	St. Joseph's Convent and Orphanage	Mrs. Mary Paul Murphy	Dublin	500	2,000	50	60	2,600	5	For 100 pupils.
ARLUND	Convent of Mercy, Dublin (1910)	Sisters of Mercy	Mrs. Conolly	Merrill	100	600	50	20	700	1	For 100 pupils.
ARLUND	St. Catherine's Convent, Dublin (1910)	Sisters of Mercy	Mrs. M. O'Leary	Dublin	400	2,000	50	50	2,500	5	For 100 pupils.

PARAGRAPH 3.—Aid to each Convent School each year—continued.

COUNTY, SCHOOL, AND BOARD.	Year.	Capitalized Attendance.	Gratuities for Teaching Masters.	Scholarship paid to Scholars.			Scholarship to Works and to use.	Gratuities paid for			Amount granted of			Costs of year's education.
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		Reading.	Drawing.	Orchestra and Music classes.	Free Books.	Apprentice.	Recreation.	
SOUTH—continued. Scho. No. 2 (1891).	1890	25 8 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1891	36 6 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1892	36 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1893	37 30 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1894	36 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1895	37 30 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1896	36 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1897	36 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1898	36 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1899	36 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1900	36 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1901	36 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1902	36 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1903	36 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Teaching nine teachers.

† Teaching nine teachers.

with the National Board on the 31st December, 1867; with Name of Establishment, Religious they are situate; Number of School-rooms in each; extent of Accommodation, at eight square feet on the Rolls, December, 1867; Daily Average Attendance; Religious Denomination of Pupils on business of the School; Number, Grade, and Salary of Paid Mountresses, and of all others on the Duties of each.

General Character of					Religious Denominations of Pupils on Rolls on 31st December, 1867.					Amount paid for the support of the school.	Number, Grade, and Salary of Paid Mountresses, and of all others on the Duties of each, and of all others on the Duties of each, and of all others on the Duties of each.			County, School, and Board No.
House.	School-rooms.	Facilities.	Plumbing.	Provision.	R.C.	R.C.	Pres.	Other.	Total.		Number and Grade.	Salary.	Duties.	
Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	—	424	—	—	424	0	1 First Class Mountress, 10 1 Teacher, do. 10 1 Do. do. 5 1 Do. Mountresses, each 5 1 Do. do. 5 1 Workwoman, 10	17	Assisting in library instruction.	ARMY, Cavalry and Foot, No. 1 (1891)
Good.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	—	215	—	—	215	2	1 Workwoman, 10 1 First Class Mountress, each 10 1 Teacher Mountress, each 10 1 Do. do. 5 1 Do. Mountresses, each 5	36	Industrial teaching, Assisting in library instruction.	ARMY (1891)
One reliable, the others not reliable.	One very fair, the others not reliable.	Fair.	Fair.	Moderate.	—	105	—	—	105	11	1 First Class Mountress, 10 1 Teacher do. 10 1 Do. do. 5	18	The charge of the accounts and assist in teaching Assist in teaching.	ARMY, Cavalry and Foot, No. 1 (1891)
Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	—	105	—	—	105	4	1 First Class Mountress, 10 1 Teacher do. 10 1 Do. do. 5 1 Do. do. 5	18	The charge of the accounts and assist in teaching, Assist in teaching.	ARMY, Cavalry and Foot, No. 1 (1891)
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	—	105	—	—	105	0	1 First Class Mountress, 10 1 Teacher do. 10 1 Do. Mountresses, each 5 1 Teacher do. 5	30	Assist in library instruction.	ARMY, Cavalry and Foot, No. 1 (1891)
Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	0	105	—	—	105	7	1 Workwoman, 10 1 Teacher Mountress, 10 1 Do. do. 5 1 Do. do. 5	18	Industrial teaching, Assist in library instruction.	ARMY, Cavalry and Foot, No. 1 (1891)
Good.	Very good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	—	40	—	—	40	0	1 Teacher Mountress, 10 1 Do. do. 5	18	Assist in library instruction.	ARMY, Cavalry and Foot, No. 1 (1891)
Good.	Good.	Very good.	Good.	Good.	—	105	—	—	105	0	1 Workwoman, 10 1 Teacher Mountress, 10 1 Teacher do. 5 1 Do. do. 5	18	Teacher's work, Assist in library instruction.	ARMY, Cavalry and Foot, No. 1 (1891)

PARAGRAPH 4.—List, by Provinces and Counties, of Convent and Monastic Schools

COUNTY, TOWNSHIP, AND ROAD NO.	Name of Establishment	Name of Religious Order	Name of Head of Conventary	Name of Town in which situated	Population of Town where situated.					Number of Pupils taught for the purpose of the National School	Extent of Free Accommodation in Other Schools
					R.C.	R.C.	Pro.	Other.	Total.		
DUBLIN High-street Female (245).	Convent of St. Clare	Sisters of St. Clare	Mrs. Fennell	Moore	2,482	7,281	1,602	278	11,643	4	For 514 pupils.
JOHNSTOWN Female (272).	St. Patrick's Convent of Mercy	Sisters of Mercy	Mrs. Brady	Drogheda	1,136	1,538	442	78	3,194	2	For 142 pupils.
KILBEGG Female (312)	Branch of the Convent of the Sacred Heart of Our Lady of Mercy, Moore.	Sisters of Mercy	Mrs. Davis	Rathfriland	128	459	41	4	632	2	For 184 pupils.
FERMANAGH Keshington No. 1 Female (247)	Convent of the Immaculate Conception	Sisters of Mercy	Mrs. E.E. Walsh	Enniskillen	2,127	3,043	308	190	5,668	2	For 122 pupils.
LEICESTERSHIRE St. Columba's No. 1 Female (113)	St. Peter's Convent of Mercy	Sisters of Mercy	Mrs. Carr	Londonderry	1,628	12,426	4,423	761	20,238	2	For 422 pupils.
MERRION Merrion Female (145)	Convent of St. Louis	Sisters of St. Louis	Mrs. Guinevere Baskin	Merrion	210	2,712	221	80	3,223	2	For 150 pupils.
TRACON Omagh Female (212)	Loreto Convent	Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary	Mrs. Murray	Omagh	812	2,972	449	222	3,455	1	For 121 pupils.
CLARE Kilrush Female (219)	St. Mary's of the Holy Cross	Sisters of Mercy	Mrs. Mary V. O'Connell	Kilrush	228	4,243	27	64	4,562	4	For 442 pupils.
ENGLAND Female (211)	Convent of Mercy	Sisters of Mercy	Mrs. Mary V. O'Connell	Kilrush	228	4,764	28	50	5,170	2	For 419 pupils.
COCK Midleton Female (112)	Presentation Convent	Presentation Sisters	Mrs. O'Connell	Midleton	172	2,123	56	10	2,351	2	For 112 pupils.
CHARLEVILLE Female (241)	Convent of Mercy	Sisters of Mercy	Mrs. Isabelle O'Connell	Charleville	258	2,841	5	-	3,004	2	For 115 pupils.
FERRY Female (214)	Presentation Convent	Presentation Sisters	Mrs. Mabel O'Connell	Ferry	2,047	6,840	122	160	7,169	2	For 110 pupils.
MID-STREET Female (271)	MID-STREET Convent	Presentation Sisters	Mrs. O'Connell	MID-STREET	22	1,882	-	1	1,905	2	For 107 pupils.
YONGAL Female (248)	St. Mary's Convent (Presentation)	Presentation Sisters	Mrs. Gould	Yongal	170	2,423	22	54	2,649	4	For 428 pupils.
DOUGHERTY Female (216)	Presentation Convent	Presentation Sisters	Mrs. M. Maguire	Downpatrick	40	1,697	2	-	1,739	4	For 468 pupils.

in connexion with the National Board on the 31st December, 1867—continued.

General Character of					Religious Transactions of Pupils on Roll on 31st December, 1867					Amount received for the year, and for the year ending 31st December, 1867	Number, Grade, and Salary of Paid Monitors, and of all others on the Teaching Staff for year, direct salary from the State, with the factor at each			Country, Town, and Roll No.
Room	Schoolmaster	Pupils	Teachers	Preceptors	E.C.	R.C.	Fam.	Others	Total		Number and Grade	Salary	Grades	
State-Factory.	State-Factory.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	204	-	-	184	18	1 Senior Monitor, each 20 2 Junior Monitors, each 10 3 Do. do. 5 1 Do. Monitor, 2	4 20 2 10 3 5 1 2	Assist in Literary instruction.	Brown High-street Female (184)
Fair	Good, as other the week.	Good.	Good.	Fair-ground the same Good	1	181	-	-	189	2	2 Workmistress, 10 1 First Class Monitor, 10 1 Senior do. 5 3 Do. Monitors, each 2	10 10 10 10 3 5 3 2	Teaching needlework and in Literary instruction.	John-street Female (184)
Good	Good	Good.	Good.	Fair.	-	218	-	-	218	4	1 Senior Monitor, 5	5	Sweeping and dusting schoolroom and assisting in teaching.	Bootham Female (184)
Good	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	8	221	-	-	229	8	1 Workmistress, 10 1 Senior Monitor, 10 1 Do. Monitor, each 5 1 Junior Monitor, 2 1 Do. do. 2	10 10 10 10 2 5 2 2 2 2	Teaching needlework and in Literary instruction.	FARMHAM, Southgate No. 3 Female (185)
Good.	Very good	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	214	-	-	214	4	4 Sen. Jns. to August, and 2 184 Dec.	10 10 2 5 1 2 1 2	Assist in Literary instruction.	LEONARD, in Canada No. 2 Female (184)
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	212	-	-	212	4	1 Workmistress, 10 1 First Class Monitor, 10 2 Sen. Monitors, each 5 1 Junior Monitor, 2	10 10 10 10 2 5 2 2	Teacher needlework and in Literary instruction.	NEWBURY, in Canada No. 4 Female (184)
Good	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	210	-	-	210	4	1 First Class Monitor, 10 1 Senior Monitor, 10 1 Do. do. 5 1 Do. do. 2	10 10 10 10 5 5 2 2	Teacher higher classes and other classes, and keeps the accounts.	YERGEN, Southgate Female (184)
Very good	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	210	-	-	210	6	1 First Class Monitor, 10 1 Senior Monitor, 10 1 Do. do. 5 1 Do. do. 2 1 Junior Monitor, 2	10 10 10 10 5 5 2 2 2 2	Assist in Literary instruction.	CLARE, in Canada Female (184)
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	211	-	-	211	10	1 Workmistress, 10 1 First Class Monitor, 10 1 Senior Monitor, each 5 1 Do. do. 5 1 Do. do. 5 1 Junior Monitor, 2	10 10 10 10 5 5 5 5 5 5 2 2	Teacher needlework, Assist in teaching the classes, and in keeping accounts.	EMMA Female (184)
Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	-	217	-	-	217	10	1 First Class Monitor, 10 1 Senior do. 10 3 Do. Monitors, each 5 3 Do. do. 2	10 10 10 10 15 5 6 2	Assist in the literary instruction.	COMM. Middlesex F. (183)
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	-	218	-	-	218	12	1 Senior Monitor, 10 3 Do. Monitors, each 5 1 Junior Monitor, 2 1 Do. do. 2	10 10 15 5 2 2 2 2	Assist in Literary instruction.	CHARLOTTE F. (184)
Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	-	210	-	-	210	10	1 Workmistress, 10 1 Senior Monitor, 10 1 Do. do. 5 3 Do. Monitors, each 2	10 10 10 10 5 5 6 2	Teaching needlework, Assist in Literary instruction.	FARMY Female (184)
Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	8	215	-	-	223	8	1 Senior Monitor, each 5 3 Do. Monitors, each 5 1 Do. do. 2	5 5 15 5 2 2	Assist in Literary instruction.	MIL-ET, Female (184)
Good.	Very good.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	-	211	-	-	211	10	1 First Class Monitor, 10 1 Senior Monitor, 10 3 Do. do. 2	10 10 10 10 6 2	Assist in Literary instruction.	T
Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	-	212	-	-	212	10	1 Workmistress, 10 1 First Class Monitor, 10 1 Senior do. 5 1 Do. do. 5 1 Do. do. 2	10 10 10 10 5 5 5 5 2 2	Assist in Literary instruction.	DOUGLAS Female (184)

PARAGRAPH 4.—List, by Provinces and Counties, of Convent and Monastic Schools

COUNTY, TOWNSHIP, AND ROAD NO.	Name of Establishment.	Name of Religious Order.	Name of Head of Convent.	Name of Town in which situated.	Population of Town where situated.					Number of Scholars for the purposes of the National School.	Number of Children in the Town.
					R.C.	P.C.	Pro.	Others.	Total.		
Cork—continued. Kilmore Female (3473).	St. Joseph's Convent.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. Bridgeman.	Kilmore.	302	3,099	28	68	3,497	6	For 500 pupils.
Midway Female (3479).	Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. C. Butler.	Midway.	307	4,307	11	48	4,673	1	For 400 pupils.
Trillick Female (3481).	Presentation Convent.	Presentation Sisters.	Mrs. H. V. M. Lynch.	Trillick.	1,541	4,363	65	300	5,269	4	For 375 pupils.
Great George's-street, Limerick Male (3485).	Presentation Monastery.	Presentation Brothers.	Rev. E. F. Townsend.	Cork.	16,602	47,168	661	1,608	65,379	0	For 675 pupils.
Seep's-street, Limerick (3486).	Presentation Monastery.	Presentation Brothers.	Rev. E. F. Townsend.	Cork.	16,602	47,168	661	1,480	65,851	4	For 637 pupils.
St. Thoma's Female (3490).	South Presentation Convent.	Presentation Sisters.	Mrs. De Leacy.	Cork.	16,602	47,168	661	1,480	65,851	2	For 700 pupils.
St. Joseph's Female (3521).	Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. Woods.	Cork.	16,602	47,168	661	1,480	65,851	4	For 400 pupils.
Madame's Female (3540).	Ursuline Convent.	Ursuline Nuns.	Mrs. Ryan.	Madame's.	63	479	—	2	544	3	For 700 pupils.
Queenstown Female (3573).	Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. M. V. Mc Mahon.	Queenstown.	1,161	7,946	17	16	9,139	6	For 500 pupils.
Churchill Female (3611).	Convent of the Sacred Heart.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. St. Mary Querrigars O'Donoghue.	Churchill.	481	3,545	16	121	3,808	5	For 300 pupils.
Passey, West, Limerick (3624).	St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. Murphy.	Passey, West.	326	1,863	6	20	2,215	4	For 300 pupils.
St. Mary's, No. 1, Female (3630).	Convent of the Immaculate Conception.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. M. Philomena Robert.	St. Mary's.	303	3,741	3	121	3,771	4	For 470 pupils.
Berry Female (3631).	Convent of the Most Holy Trinity.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. Ellen Coleman.	Berry.	186	3,504	1	76	3,468	4	For 200 pupils.
Castletown Female (3632).	Convent of the Immaculate.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. V. Keenan.	Castletown.	60	661	—	6	727	4	For 100 pupils.
KERRY. Kilberry, No. 1, Female (3636).	Presentation Convent.	Presentation Sisters.	Mrs. Mary Leah Gosh.	Kilberry.	318	3,619	4	11	3,954	3	For 160 pupils.
Single Female (3638).	Presentation Convent.	Presentation Sisters.	Mrs. Thomas Collins.	Single.	267	3,603	—	—	3,870	4	For 400 pupils.
Trillick, No. 1, Female (3640).	Presentation Convent.	Presentation Sisters.	Mrs. Mary Parnell.	Trillick (near 16).	1,616	6,329	36	42	18,023	6	For 500 pupils.
Kilberry Male (3673).	Presentation Monastery.	Presentation Brothers.	Mr. P. A. O'Connell.	Kilberry.	318	4,070	4	21	4,413	3	For 300 pupils.
Milberry Female (3675).	Presentation Convent.	Presentation Sisters.	Mrs. Seal.	Milberry.	48	613	—	—	661	3	For 200 pupils.

in connexion with the National Board on the 31st December, 1867—continued.

General Character of					Religious Instruction of Pupils in Schools on 31st December, 1867.					Amount paid for fuel in connection with the school.	Masters, Teachers, and Value of Total Donations, and of all other objects of the Sunday School receiving direct help from the State, with the Director at work.			Country, Town, and Parish.
Denom.	Schoolmaster	Pastor	Warden	President	S.S.	R.C.	Pres.	Others	Total		Numbered Cards	Salary	Donation	
Very good	Very good	Very good	Very good	Very good	-	206	-	-	206	34	1 First Class Masterwork, each 10 1 Senior Masterwork, each 5 2 Do do 2	20 10 4	Assist in Library instruction.	Great-martine, African Female (1870).
Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	9	217	-	-	226	26	1 Workmistress, each 10 1 First Class Masterwork, each 5 2 Do do 2 1 Junior Masterwork, each 5	20 10 10 5	Teacher needlework. Assist in Library instruction.	Milner Female (1870).
Very good	Very good	Very good	Very good	Very good	-	473	-	-	473	15	1 Workmistress, each 10 1 First Class Masterwork, each 5 2 Do do 2 2 Do do 2	20 10 10 10	Teacher needlework. Assist in Library instruction.	Boston Female (1870).
Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	-	628	-	-	628	5	1 Senior Masterwork, each 10 2 Do Masterwork, each 5 4 Do do 2 1 Junior Masterwork, each 5	10 10 10 5	Assist in Library instruction.	Great George's street, Leominster Male (1870).
Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	-	526	-	-	526	4	1 First Class Masterwork, each 10 1 Do do 5 2 Do Masterwork, each 5	10 5 10	Assist in Library instruction.	Dead no street Male (1870).
Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	-	554	-	-	554	20	1 First Class Masterwork, each 10 2 Senior Masterwork, each 5 4 Do do 2 2 Do do 2 2 Do do 2	10 10 10 10 10	Assist in Library instruction.	St. Peter's Female (1870).
Very good	Very good	Very good	Very good	Very good	-	621	-	-	621	16	1 First Class Masterwork, each 10 1 Do do 5 2 Do do 2	10 5 10	Assist in Library instruction.	St. Joseph's Female (1870).
Very good	Very good	Very good	Very good	Very good	-	152	-	-	152	20	1 First Class Masterwork, each 10 2 Do do 2 2 Do do 2	10 10 10	Assist in Library instruction.	Blackwell Female (1870).
Very good	Very good	Very good	Very good	Very good	-	225	-	-	225	12	1 Workmistress, each 10 1 Senior Masterwork, each 5 2 Do do 2 1 Junior Masterwork, each 5	10 10 10 5	Teacher needlework. Assist in Library instruction.	Queensdown Female (1870).
Very good	Very good	Very good	Very good	Very good	-	472	-	-	472	16	1 Workmistress, each 10 1 First Class Masterwork, each 5 2 Do do 2 2 Do do 2 2 Do do 2	10 10 10 10 10	Teacher needlework. Assist in Library instruction.	Gloucester Female (1870).
Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	-	513	-	-	513	4	1 First Class Masterwork, each 10 2 Do do 2	10 10	Assist in Library instruction.	Paragon West, Infant (1870).
Good	Very good	Good	Very good	Good	-	471	-	-	471	10	1 Workmistress, each 10 1 First Class Masterwork, each 5 2 Do do 2 1 Senior Masterwork, each 5 2 Do do 2 2 Do do 2	10 10 10 10 10 10	Teacher needlework. Assist in Library instruction.	St. Andrew's, St. S. Female (1870).
Very good	Very good	Very good	Good	Good	1	503	-	-	504	8	1 Workmistress, each 10 1 Senior Masterwork, each 5 2 Do do 2	10 10 10	Teacher needlework. Assist in Library instruction.	Bury Female (1870).
Good	Two boys, others none class-work.	Fair	Fair	Fair	-	594	-	-	594	6	1 Workmistress, each 10 1 Senior Masterwork, each 5 2 Do do 2	10 10 10	Teacher needlework. Assist in Library instruction.	Outiscombe Female (1870).
Very good	Very good	Good	Good	Good	-	602	-	-	602	12	1 First Class Masterwork, each 10 1 Do do 5 2 Senior Masterwork, each 5 1 Do do 2 1 Do do 2	10 5 10 5 5	Assist in Library instruction.	Kings, Ebury, No. 1, Female (1870).
Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	1	226	-	-	227	20	1 Workmistress, each 10 1 First Class Masterwork, each 5 2 Senior Masterwork, each 5 4 Do do 2	10 10 10 10	Teacher needlework. Assist in Library instruction.	Single Female (1870).
Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	-	601	-	-	601	20	1 Workmistress, each 10 1 Senior Masterwork, each 5 4 Do do 2	10 10 10	Teacher needlework. Assist in Library instruction.	Trice, No. 3, Female (1870).
Very good	Very good	Very good	Very good	Very good	-	284	-	-	284	4	1 Senior Masterwork, each 10 2 Do do 5	10 10	Assist in Library instruction.	Eltham Male (1870).
-	Very good	Good	Good	Good	-	221	-	-	221	6	1 Senior Masterwork, each 10 2 Do do 5	10 10	Assist in Library instruction.	Milner Female (1870).

PARAGRAPH 4.—List, by Provinces and Counties, of Convent and Monastic Schools

COUNTY, TOWNSHIP, and Roman Catholic Parish.	Name of Establishment.	Name of Religious Order.	Name of Head or Governess.	Name of Town in which situated.	Population of Town where situated.					Number of Rooms used in the purpose of the National School.	Extent of Free Accommodation in these Schools.
					R.C.	R.C.	Protest.	Other.	Total.		
KILMARNOCK—Kilmarrow and Farnhill (1844).	Presentation Convent.	Presentation Sisters.	Mrs. Mahony.	Kilmarrow.	59	1,722	1	—	1,882	8	For 104 pupils.
KILMARNOCK—Kilmarrow and Farnhill (1844).	Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. O'Mahony.	Kilmarrow.	319	6,272	4	11	6,596	1	For 115 pupils.
KILMARNOCK—Kilmarrow and Farnhill (1844).	Presentation Monastery.	Presentation Sisters.	Mr. Patrick Connelley.	Kilmarrow.	40	945	—	—	985	2	For 104 pupils.
LISKEWILL (1844).	Presentation Convent.	Presentation Sisters.	Mrs. M. A. Stock.	Liskewille.	119	2,191	3	1	2,214	8	For 404 pupils.
CASTLEBLISS—Castlebliss (1844).	Presentation Convent.	Presentation Sisters.	Mrs. J. O'Connell.	Castlebliss.	34	1,652	2	—	1,718	6 & gallery.	For 104 pupils.
KILMARNOCK—Kilmarrow and Farnhill (1844).	Convent of Poor Clares.	Sisters of Poor Clares.	Mrs. Mary O'Hagan.	Kilmarrow.	71	1,181	1	1	1,263	4	For 402 pupils.
TRILlick (1844).	Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. Mary Anne O'Donoghue.	Trillick (near 40).	1,814	9,328	74	33	10,249	4, viz.—2, and 1 for Industrial work.	For 518 pupils.
LIMERICK—St. Mary and St. Michael's (1844).	St. Mary's Convent.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. M'Mahon.	Limerick.	4,328	33,124	428	424	44,304	2	For 428 pupils.
FERRYBURN—Ferryburn (1844).	St. Mary's Convent.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. M'Mahon.	Do.	4,328	33,124	428	424	44,304	2	For 428 pupils.
SEALIS—Sealis (1844).	Presentation Convent.	Presentation Sisters.	Mrs. Balogh.	Do.	4,328	33,124	428	424	44,304	7	For 518 pupils.
ST. MARY'S—St. Mary's (1844).	St. Mary's Convent.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. M'Mahon.	Do.	—	As above.	—	—	—	1	For 74 pupils.
ST. COLUMBA'S—St. Columba's (1844).	St. Columba's Convent.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. M'Mahon.	Normanville, West.	46	2,324	—	—	2,470	6	For 115 pupils.
ST. ANNE'S—St. Anne's (1844).	St. Anne's Convent.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. Mary Anne M'Mahon.	Bathkenny.	119	2,191	—	1	2,214	4	For 202 pupils.
ST. JULIA'S—St. Julia's (1844).	St. Mary's Convent.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. Mary Anne M'Mahon.	Limerick.	4,328	33,124	428	424	44,304	2	For 428 pupils.
ADARE—Adare (1844).	Adare Convent.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. Mary Anne M'Mahon.	Adare.	85	756	15	1	857	2	For 104 pupils.

in connexion with the National Board on the 31st December, 1867—continued.

General Character of					Religious Distribution of Pupils on 31st December, 1867.					Average Number per day of Pupils of the same sex and age during month ending 31st December, 1867.	Wages, Grants, and Salary of Paid Masters, and of all others in the teaching staff, including direct salary from the State, with the Balance of each.			County, Town, and Extra No.
Boys	School-rooms	Furniture	Food	Penalty	R.C.	R.C.	Pres.	Others	Total		Number and Grade.	Salary	Grants	
Very good	Very good	Good	Good	Good	-	230	-	-	230	14	1 Teacher's Room, 1 First Class Master, 2 Junior do. 2 Do. Master, each 2 Do. Master, 1 Junior Master, each	20 15 10 5 5 5	Teacher's roomwork Assist in literary instruction	NEBBY—son, Catherine Female (1840).
Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	-	180	-	-	180	8	1 First Class Master, 1 Junior do. 1 Do. do.	15 10 5	Assist in literary instruction.	NEBBY No. 3, Female (1844).
Very good	Very good	Fair	Fair	Fair	-	320	-	-	320	6	1 Junior Master, 1 Do. do. 1 Junior do.	5 5 5	Assist in literary instruction.	NEBBY Male (1844).
Very good	Very good	Very good	Very good	Very good	-	347	-	-	347	16	1 First Class Master, 1 Do. do. 1 Junior Master, each 4 Do. do.	17 15 5 5	Assist in literary instruction.	NEBBY Female (1845).
Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	3	331	-	-	334	13	1 Workman on, 1 First Class Master, 1 Senior Master, 1 Do. do. 1 Do. do. 1 Junior Master, each	5 17 15 5 5 5	Teacher's roomwork Assist in literary instruction.	NEBBY Female (1845).
Very good	Very good	Very good	Very good	Very good	-	250	-	-	250	10	1 Workman on, 1 First Class Master, each 1 Junior Master, 1 Do. do. 1 Do. do. 1 Do. do.	15 17 5 5 5 5	Teacher's roomwork Assist in literary instruction.	NEBBY Female (1845).
Good, for earlier school.	Good	Good	Good	Good	-	380	-	-	380	10	1 Workman on, 1 Senior Master, 1 Do. Master, each 1 Junior do.	5 10 5 5	Teacher's roomwork Assist in literary instruction.	NEBBY Female, No. 2 (1845).
Good	Very good and three middle	Good	Good	Fair	-	720	-	-	720	10	1 First Class Master, 1 Do. do. 1 Junior Master, each 2 Do. do. 2 Do. do.	17 15 5 5 5	Assist in literary instruction.	NEBBY No. 3, Mary and Maud's Female (1845).
Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	-	410	7	-	417	0	1 First Class Master, each 1 Senior Master, 1 Do. do. 1 Do. Master, each 2 Do. do.	17 15 5 5 5	Assist in literary instruction.	NEBBY Female (1845).
Good	Fair and very good and three good	Good	Very Fair	Good	-	580	-	-	580	31	1 First Class Master, each 1 Senior Master, 1 Do. do. 1 Do. Master, each 1 Do. do. 1 Junior Master, each	15 10 5 5 5 5	Assist in literary instruction.	NEBBY Female (1845).
Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	-	37	-	-	37	2	None.	-	-	NEBBY Female (1845).
Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	-	411	-	-	411	0	1 First Class Master, each 1 Do. Master, 1 Do. do. 1 Senior Master, each 1 Do. do. 1 Junior Master, each	17 15 10 5 5 5	Assist in literary instruction.	NEBBY Female (1845).
Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	-	340	-	-	340	0	1 Industrial Teacher, 1 Senior Master, 1 Do. do. 1 Junior Master, each 1 Do. do.	20 5 5 5 5	Teacher's roomwork Assist in literary instruction.	NEBBY Female (1845).
Three stories and two middle	Three very good and three good	NEBBY	Fair (no gallery)	Good	-	380	-	-	380	0	1 Senior Master, each 1 Do. Master, 1 Do. do. 1 Junior do.	15 5 5 5	Assist in literary instruction.	NEBBY Female (1845).
Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	-	170	-	-	170	4	1 Senior Master, each 1 Do. Master, 1 Do. do. 1 Junior do.	15 10 5 5	Assist in literary instruction.	NEBBY Female (1845).

PARAGRAPH 4.—LIST, by Provinces and Counties, of Convent and Monastic Schools

CONVENT, MONASTIC, &c. Name.	Name of Establishment.	Name of Religious Order.	Name of Bishop of Diocese.	Name of Town in which situated.	Population of Town where situated.					Number of Houses used for the purposes of the National School.	Extent of these Accommodations in these Rooms.
					R.C.	R.C.	Free.	Other.	Total.		
TEMPERANCE, Convent (1811).	Convent, Cork.	Presentation Sisters.	Mrs. Agnes Ryan.	Cork.	143	1,044	1	25	1,173	2	For 400 pupils.
ARKH Female (1814).	Mount St. Joseph Convent.	The Sacred Heart.	Madeira House.	Bassett.	413	2,800	11	50	3,120	2	For 475 pupils.
THORNTON Female (1815).	Presentation Convent.	Presentation Sisters.	Mrs. A. Green.	Thornhill.	120	4,318	—	21	4,339	4	For 450 pupils.
BRIDGES Female (1816).	St. Mary's Convent.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. M. A. Deane.	Bridges.	535	1,484	23	60	2,092	2	For 415 pupils.
ROBERTSON Female (1817).	Convent, Cork.	Presentation Sisters.	Mrs. Ryan.	Robertson.	127	2,140	20	—	2,360	2	For 250 pupils.
TEMPERANCE, Convent (1817).	Convent of Mary.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. M. J. Walsh.	Temperance.	620	2,055	41	42	2,137	2	For 540 pupils.
TIFFIN Female (1818).	Convent of Mary.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. M. J. Walsh.	Tiffin.	186	2,023	24	9	2,052	2	For 150 pupils.
WATERBURY Female (1818).	St. Joseph's Convent.	Carrollite.	Mrs. Mary Bodley.	Waterbury.	343	1,477	—	9	1,486	2	For 304 pupils.
COPPIN Female (1818).	St. Joseph's Convent.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. Mahony.	Coppin.	45	1,716	—	—	1,761	2	For 405 pupils.
CAMPBELL Female (1818).	St. Patrick's Convent.	Patronite.	Mrs. Thomas Campbell.	Campbell.	154	2,122	2	35	2,159	4	For 205 pupils.
WATERBURY Female (1818).	St. Bridget's Convent.	St. Bridget.	Mrs. M. Walsh.	Waterbury.	186	2,123	2	24	2,149	4	For 310 pupils.
CARROLL Female (1818).	Presentation Convent.	Presentation Sisters.	Mrs. Hickey.	Carroll.	1,543	1,540	20	20	3,123	2	For 200 pupils.
ROBERTSON Female (1818).	Presentation Convent.	Presentation Sisters.	Mrs. Ellen Maher.	Robertson.	100	2,030	11	—	2,041	2	For 187 pupils.
BRIDGES Female (1818).	Convent of Mary.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. M. J. Walsh.	Bridges.	400	2,121	27	27	2,175	4	For 324 pupils.
LORETTA Female (1818).	Loretto Abbey, Rathfarnham.	Sisters of the Sacred Virgin.	Mrs. S. S. S.	Rathfarnham.	216	212	1	—	429	2	For 214 pupils.
ROBERTSON Female (1818).	St. Anne's Convent.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. M. J. Walsh.	Robertson.	120	212	6	10	248	2	For 215 pupils.
KING'S BROTHERHOOD Female (1818).	No definite name. In connection with the "Josephine Orphanage" Mountjoy Street.	Sisters of Charity.	Mrs. Mary Dwyer.	Delia.	40,181	10,440	4,075	2,100	56,796	4, and 2 class-rooms.	For 718 pupils.

* Two classes attend on Tuesdays for two-and-a-half hours, and on Wednesdays for two-and-a-half hours.

in connexion with the National Board on the 31st December, 1867—continued.

General Character of					In School Description of Pupils on Roll on 31st December, 1867					Leprosy Number of Pupils on Roll on 31st Decr.	Number, Grade, and Nature of Paid Instruction, not of full value on the 31st Decr. but having due of salary from the State, with the Dates of same.			Country, State, and Name of
House.	School-rooms.	Facilities.	Teachers.	Pupils.	S.D.	N.D.	Free.	Others.	Total.		Number and Grade.	Salary.	Notes.	
Good	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	615	-	-	615	10	1 Workshopmen, .. 4 2 First Class Montrose, each 12 3 Do do do 10 4 Do do do 6 5 Do do do 6 6 Do do do 2 7 Junior do 2	4	Teacher and work. Assist in literary instruction.	Yates Male, (1861)
Good.	Very good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	210	-	-	210	4	1 Workshopmen, .. 14 2 First Class Montrose, each 17 3 Do do do 10 4 Do do do 6 5 Do do do 6 6 Do do do 2 7 Junior Montrose, .. 2	14	Teacher and work. Assist in literary instruction.	Smith Female (1860)
Good	Very good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	431	-	-	431	10	1 First Class Montrose, .. 10 2 Junior do 10 3 Do do 10 4 Do do 10 5 Do do 10 6 Do do 10 7 Junior do 10	10	Assist in literary instruction.	Thorne Female (1861)
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	217	-	-	217	8	1 First Class Montrose, .. 10 2 Junior do 10 3 Do do 10 4 Do do 10 5 Do do 10 6 Do do 10 7 Junior do 10	10	Assist in literary instruction.	Smith Female (1861)
Not suitable.	Good for three years, but as large enough.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	362	-	-	362	8	1 First Class Montrose, each 10 2 Do do 10	10	Assist in literary instruction.	Richard Female (1861)
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	2	149	-	-	150	7	1 First Class Montrose, .. 17 2 Junior do 10 3 Do do 10 4 Do do 10 5 Do do 10 6 Do do 10 7 Junior do 10	17	Assist in literary instruction.	Thompson Female (1861)
Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	-	402	-	-	402	8	1 Workshopmen, .. 10 2 First Class Montrose, each 10 3 Do do 10 4 Do do 10 5 Do do 10 6 Do do 10 7 Do do 10 8 Do do 10	10	Teacher and work. Assist in literary instruction.	Thompson Female (1861)
Good.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	-	447	-	-	447	7	1 First Class Montrose, .. 10 2 Junior do 10 3 Do do 10 4 Do do 10 5 Do do 10 6 Do do 10 7 Do do 10	10	Assist in literary instruction.	Watson Female (1861)
Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	-	213	-	-	213	8	1 Workshopmen, .. 10 2 First Class Montrose, each 10 3 Do do 10 4 Do do 10 5 Do do 10 6 Do do 10 7 Do do 10 8 Do do 10	10	Teacher and work. Assist in literary instruction.	Copple Female (1861)
Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	-	109	-	-	109	2	1 Senior Montrose, each 10 2 Do do 10	10	Assist in literary instruction.	Thorne Male (1861)
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	176	-	-	176	8	1 Workshopmen, .. 10 2 Junior Montrose, .. 10 3 Do do 10 4 Do do 10 5 Do do 10 6 Do do 10 7 Do do 10 8 Do do 10	10	Teacher and work. Assist in literary instruction.	Taylor Female (1861)
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	475	-	-	475	10	1 Workshopmen, .. 10 2 First Class Montrose, each 10 3 Do do 10 4 Do do 10 5 Do do 10 6 Do do 10 7 Do do 10 8 Do do 10 9 Do do 10 10 Do do 10	10	Teacher and work. Assist in literary instruction.	Callow Female (1861)
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	178	-	-	178	8	1 Workshopmen, .. 10 2 Senior Montrose, each 10 3 Do do 10 4 Do do 10 5 Do do 10 6 Do do 10 7 Do do 10 8 Do do 10	10	Teacher and work. Assist in literary instruction.	Thorne Female (1861)
Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Good.	-	381	-	-	381	2	1 Workshopmen, .. 10 2 First Class Montrose, each 10 3 Do do 10 4 Do do 10 5 Do do 10 6 Do do 10 7 Do do 10 8 Do do 10 9 Do do 10 10 Do do 10	10	Teacher and work. Assist in literary instruction.	Thorne Female (1861)
Good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	-	118	-	-	118	7	1 Workshopmen, .. 10 2 Senior Montrose, each 10 3 Do do 10 4 Do do 10 5 Do do 10 6 Do do 10 7 Do do 10	10	Teacher and work. Assist in literary instruction.	Thorne Female (1861)
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Very fair.	-	203	-	-	203	2	1 Senior Montrose, each 10 2 Do do 10	10	Assist in literary instruction.	Thorne Female (1861)
Good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	-	1,038	-	-	1,038	10	1 First Class Montrose, .. 10 2 Do do 10 3 Do do 10 4 Do do 10 5 Do do 10 6 Do do 10 7 Do do 10 8 Do do 10 9 Do do 10 10 Do do 10	10	Assist in literary instruction.	Thorne Female (1861)

PARAGRAPH 4.—LIST, by Provinces and Counties, of Convent and Monastic Schools

County, Province, and Estab. No.	Name of Establishment.	Name of Religious Order.	Name of Head of Convent.	Name of Town in which situated.	Population of Town where situated.					Number of Pupils sent for the purpose of the Inspected School.	Extent of Farm Annexed to the School.
					R.C.	R.C.	Pro.	Cath.	Total.		
DUBLIN—cont. Bogool Female (2413).	Convent of Mercy,	Daughters of Mercy,	Mrs. Hennes,	Dublin,	42,240	244,548	4,815	3,428	294,831	1, and 1 workhouse.	For 200 pupils.
Doyle's Hill Female (2414).	Doyle's Hill Con- vent.	Premonstrat- erians.	Mrs. Anne Car- roll.	Dublin,	42,240	244,548	4,815	3,428	294,831	2	For 200 pupils.
Kingstown Female (2415).	St. Mary's Con- vent.	Daughters,	Mrs. Mary Ursula Molloy.	Kingstown,	—	—	—	—	—	9	For 250 pupils.
For Home Female (2416).	Convent of Mercy,	Daughters,	Mrs. Mary Duffy.	For Home (near a town).	—	—	—	—	—	1	For 50 pupils.
Warrington Female (2417).	St. Thomas's Con- vent.	Daughters,	Mrs. C. Hennes.	Warrington (on Dublin).	42,240	244,548	4,815	3,428	294,831	2	For 200 pupils.
Trinity Female (2418).	Trinity Con- vent.	Daughters,	Mrs. Vaughan,	Baltimore,	1,215	3,175	243	243	4,222	2	For 50 pupils.
Dalkey Female (2419).	Daughters of Mercy,	Daughters of the Blessed Virgin.	Mrs. H. J. Hennes.	Dalkey,	22	215	2	2	219	2	For 110 pupils.
Golden-bridge Female (2420).	St. Vincent's Re- formatory.	Daughters of Mercy,	Mrs. H. M. Hennes.	Golden-bridge,	1,025	1,027	122	42	2,216	4	For 200 pupils.
Glenties Female (2421).	St. Patrick's Con- vent.	Daughters of Mercy,	Mrs. Farris,	Glenties,	425	441	12	42	1,340	2	For 120 pupils.
Glenties Female (2422).	Premonstrat- erians.	Premonstrat- erians.	Mrs. E. M. Hennes.	Glenties (on Dublin).	125	224	2	—	351	4	For 120 pupils.
Glenties Female (2423).	Premonstrat- erians.	Premonstrat- erians.	Mrs. H. J. Hennes.	Glenties,	22	442	2	12	486	2	For 120 pupils.
KILGERY Kilger Female (2424).	Premonstrat- erians.	Premonstrat- erians.	Mrs. Lee,	Kilger,	27	1,211	—	1	1,239	2	For 240 pupils.
Maynooth Female (2425).	Maynooth Con- vent.	Premonstrat- erians.	Mrs. M'Kee,	Maynooth,	22	1,422	2	—	1,446	2	For 120 pupils.
Maynooth Female (2426).	Premonstrat- erians.	Premonstrat- erians.	Mrs. Duffin,	Maynooth,	2	122	—	—	124	2	For 120 pupils.
Maynooth Female (2427).	St. Mary's Convent,	Daughters of Mercy,	Mrs. H. J. Hennes.	Maynooth,	222	1,422	22	2	1,668	4	For 120 pupils.
Maynooth Female (2428).	Convent of Mercy,	Daughters of Mercy,	Mrs. M'Kee,	Maynooth,	222	1,422	22	2	1,668	4	For 120 pupils.
KILGERY Kilger Female (2429).	Premonstrat- erians.	Premonstrat- erians.	Mrs. H. J. Hennes.	Kilger,	2,242	1,112	22	22	3,408	2	For 420 pupils.

* These for two-and-a-half hours each daily, six for three-and-a-half hours each daily, three for one-and-a-half

in connexion with the National Board on the 31st December, 1867—continued.

General Character of					Intelligence & Devotion of Pupils in the School on 31st December, 1867.					Amount received for the year from the National Board, and other sources, in the form of grants or otherwise.	Number, Grade, and Policy of Text Memorabilia, and of all other in the building and working from a policy from the Board, with the dates of each.			County, Town, and Parish.
House	School-room	Furniture	Attendants	Provision	R.C.	R.C.	Free	Others	Total		Number and Grade.	Days	Notes.	
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Very fair.	-	300	-	3	303	10.	1 Workmen's, 25 2 First Class Menstruans, each 27 3 Do do 15 4 Do do 15 5 Do do 15 6 Do do 15 7 Do do 15	25	Teacher and workmen. Assist in History instruction.	Don'ton—com. 2nd class—com. Female (1844).
Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	A small yard, but no playground.	-	100	-	-	100	14	1 Workmen's, 15 2 Do 15 3 First Class Menstruans, each 15 4 Senior do 15 5 Do do 15 6 Do do 15 7 Do do 15	15	Teacher and workmen. Assist in History instruction.	George's VII Female (1845).
Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	-	100	-	-	100	5	1 First Class Menstruans, each 15 2 Do do 15 3 Do do 15 4 Do do 15 5 Do do 15 6 Do do 15 7 Do do 15	15	Assist in History instruction.	Kingdon Female (1846).
Fair.	Dis-ting.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	-	120	-	-	120	4	1 Senior Menstruans, each 15 2 Junior do 15 3 Do do 15 4 Do do 15	15	Assist in History instruction.	St. James Female (1847).
Sad.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	121	-	-	121	7	1 Workmen's, 15 2 First Class Menstruans, each 15 3 Do do 15 4 Do do 15 5 Do do 15 6 Do do 15 7 Do do 15	15	Teacher and workmen. Assist in History instruction.	Wotton com. Female (1848).
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	160	-	-	160	5	1 Senior Menstruans, each 15 2 Do do 15 3 Do do 15 4 Do do 15 5 Do do 15	15	Assist in Industrial and History instruction.	Trowell Female (1849).
Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	-	245	-	-	245	4	1 Senior Menstruans, each 15 2 Do do 15 3 Do do 15 4 Do do 15	15	Assist in History instruction.	Edley Female (1850).
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Very fair.	3	261	-	-	264	2	1 First Class Menstruans, each 15 2 Do do 15 3 Do do 15 4 Do do 15	15	Assist in History instruction.	Gold-bridge Female (1851).
Very good.	Two very good, and one rather low.	Good.	Very good.	Very good.	-	260	-	-	260	3	1 First Class Menstruans, each 15 2 Do do 15 3 Do do 15 4 Do do 15	15	Assist in History instruction.	Widale Female (1852).
Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Good.	-	315	-	-	315	10	1 Senior Menstruans, each 15 2 Do do 15 3 Do do 15 4 Do do 15 5 Do do 15 6 Do do 15 7 Do do 15 8 Do do 15 9 Do do 15 10 Do do 15	15	Assist in History instruction.	Clydeville Female (1853).
Very good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	300	-	-	300	16	1 First Class Menstruans, each 15 2 Do do 15 3 Do do 15 4 Do do 15 5 Do do 15 6 Do do 15 7 Do do 15 8 Do do 15 9 Do do 15 10 Do do 15 11 Do do 15 12 Do do 15	15	Assist in History instruction.	Don'ton Female (1854).
Type of a building, being the best in the county.	Not quite enough, means of light and ventilation defective.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	321	-	-	321	8	1 Senior Menstruans, each 15 2 Junior do 15 3 Do do 15 4 Do do 15 5 Do do 15 6 Do do 15 7 Do do 15 8 Do do 15	15	Assist in History instruction.	Edley Female (1855).
Very good.	Very good.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	-	361	-	-	361	8	1 Senior Menstruans, each 15 2 Do do 15 3 Do do 15 4 Do do 15 5 Do do 15 6 Do do 15 7 Do do 15 8 Do do 15	15	Assist in History instruction.	Keyworth Female (1856).
Good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Limited in area.	-	140	1	-	141	8	1 Senior Menstruans, each 15 2 Do do 15 3 Do do 15 4 Do do 15 5 Do do 15 6 Do do 15 7 Do do 15 8 Do do 15	15	Assist in History instruction.	Class Female (1857).
Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Good.	-	312	-	-	312	18	1 First Class Menstruans, each 15 2 Do do 15 3 Do do 15 4 Do do 15 5 Do do 15 6 Do do 15 7 Do do 15 8 Do do 15 9 Do do 15 10 Do do 15 11 Do do 15 12 Do do 15 13 Do do 15 14 Do do 15 15 Do do 15 16 Do do 15	15	Teacher and workmen. Assist in History and Industrial instruction.	St. James Female (1858).
Fair.	Three very fair, and one low.	Very good.	Very good.	The school.	-	437	-	-	437	12	1 Workmen's, 15 2 First Class Menstruans, each 15 3 Do do 15 4 Do do 15 5 Do do 15 6 Do do 15 7 Do do 15 8 Do do 15 9 Do do 15 10 Do do 15 11 Do do 15 12 Do do 15	15	Teacher and workmen. Assist in History instruction.	Edley Female (1859).
Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	-	382	-	-	382	12	1 Workmen's, 15 2 First Class Menstruans, each 15 3 Do do 15 4 Do do 15 5 Do do 15 6 Do do 15 7 Do do 15 8 Do do 15 9 Do do 15 10 Do do 15 11 Do do 15 12 Do do 15	15	Teacher and workmen. Assist in History instruction.	Kingdon Female (1860).

Notes: each daily, one for the second half hour daily, is written in the diary in charge of the school.

PARAGRAPH 4.—LIST, by Provinces and Counties, of Convent and Monastic Schools

Geography, Town, and Locality	Name of Establishment	Name of Religious Order	Name of Head or Community	Name of Town in which situated	Population of Town in which situated					Number of Pupils and of the progress of the National School	Extent of the property in the House
					R.C.	R.C.	Prots.	Others	Total		
Kilkenney— Monastic Female (1815)	Monastic Convent	Premonstratensian Sisters	Mrs. Vincent Hanrahan	Monkenah, .	2	278	—	—	278	2	For 140 pupils
Corbridge Female (1816)	Brigitine Convent	Brigitine Sisters	Mrs. K. G. Baker	Corbridge, .	21	808	—	—	829	2	For 120 pupils
Kilkenney— Kilkenney Female (1816)	Premonstratensian Convent	Premonstratensian Sisters	Mrs. Murphy	Not in any town (near to Kildare)	—	—	—	—	—	2	For 120 pupils
Tullamore Female (1816)	Convent of Mercy	Sisters of Mercy	Mrs. M. J. Connelley	Tullamore, .	269	4,122	28	114	4,533	2	For 120 pupils
Elm Female (1816)	Convent of St. John the Evangelist	Sisters of Mercy	Mrs. Mary A. Bickell	Parsonstown, .	242	4,226	48	128	4,644	2	For 120 pupils
Portlough Female (1816)	Premonstratensian Convent	Premonstratensian Sisters	Mrs. Lyons	Portlough, .	415	3,228	—	28	3,671	2	For 120 pupils
Clara Female (1816)	Clara Convent	Sisters of Mercy	Mrs. Murphy	Clara, .	24	811	—	18	853	2	For 120 pupils
Naas Female (1816)	Naas Convent	"La Solida Sisters"	Dame A. Bridges	Naas, .	130	1,818	2	12	1,962	2	For 120 pupils
Longford Female (1816)	St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy	Sisters of Mercy	Mrs. Mary Bernard Higgins	Longford, .	477	4,606	118	42	5,243	2	For 120 pupils
Loxton, Brigidine Female (1816)	Premonstratensian Convent	Premonstratensian Sisters	Mrs. Daly	Dooghda, .	1,221	12,248	207	128	12,704	2	For 120 pupils
Dundalk, No. 1, Female (1816)	Convent of Mercy	Sisters of Mercy	Mrs. Vigney	Dundalk, .	1,243	4,000	247	79	5,569	2	For 120 pupils
Ardee Female (1816)	Convent of Mercy	Sisters of Mercy	Mrs. Whelan	Ardee, .	244	3,741	11	7	4,003	2	For 120 pupils
St. Mary's Female (1816)	Convent of Mercy	Sisters of Mercy	Mrs. Eustace	Dooghda, .	1,422	12,248	207	160	12,717	2	For 120 pupils
Monks, Nuns No. 1, Female (1816)	Monks Convent	Order of Our Lady of Loretto	Mrs. Mary Frances Murphy	Monks, .	202	4,202	20	4	4,436	2	For 120 pupils
Nuns No. 2, Female (1816)	Convent of Mercy	Order of Our Lady of Loretto	Mrs. Mary Catherine Adams	Monks, .	182	4,202	18	4	4,416	2	For 120 pupils
Queen's, Queen's-street Female (1816)	Convent of St. Bridget	Brigitine Sisters	Mrs. Brown	Monkenah, .	247	1,716	—	28	1,991	2	For 120 pupils
Maryboro' Female (1816)	Premonstratensian Convent	Premonstratensian Sisters	Mrs. Lynch	Maryboro', .	481	2,618	17	28	3,144	2	For 120 pupils
Abbeyville Female (1816)	Convent of St. Bridget	Brigitine Sisters	Mrs. Redmond	Abbeyville, .	294	1,217	2	28	1,541	2	For 120 pupils
St. Mary's Female (1816)	Premonstratensian Convent	Premonstratensian Sisters	Mrs. Garvey	St. Mary's, .	212	1,104	—	28	1,344	4	For 120 pupils
Monkenah Female (1816)	Premonstratensian Convent	Premonstratensian Sisters	Mrs. Cullen	Monkenah, .	401	3,228	48	128	3,805	2	For 120 pupils

* For where this school is open-question of its how daily.

in connexion with the National Board on the 31st December, 1867—continued.

General Character of					Judges or Superintendents of People on Railways 31st December, 1867.					Amount paid for day of services on the railways on the 31st Dec. 1867.	Number, Grade, and Salary of Paid Masters, and of all others on the Working Staff bearing direct Salary from the State, with the character of each.			Society, Mission, and other Bodies.
Ratio.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Very good.	R.G.	R.C.	Pro.	Other.	Total.		Number and Grade.	Salary.	Duties.	
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	152	-	-	152	5	1 Workmaster, 1 Senior Master, each 1 Do. do.	2 10 8	Teacher and foreman. Assist in literary instruction.	Exbury—con. Mansfield Female (1845).
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	150	-	-	150	2	1 Workmaster, 1 First Class Master, 1 Senior Master, each	12 15 5	Teachers and foreman. Assist in literary instruction.	Greenbridge Female (1840).
Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	-	182	-	-	182	3	1 Senior Master, 1 Do. do.	5 5	Assist in literary instruction.	St. Mary's Female (1845).
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	207	-	-	207	26	1 Workmaster, 1 Senior Master, 1 Do. Master, each	14 2 2	Teachers and foreman. Assist in literary instruction.	Tallentire Female (1840).
Good.	Very good.	Good.	Good.	Very good.	-	212	-	-	212	79	1 First Class Master, 1 Senior do. 1 Do. Master, each 1 Junior Master, 1 Do. do.	16 5 5 2 2	Assist in literary instruction.	St. Mary's Female (1845).
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	180	-	-	180	2	1 Workmaster, 1 Senior Master, 1 Do. do. 1 Junior do. 1 Do. do.	12 5 5 2 2	Teachers and foreman. Assist in literary instruction.	Perthshire Female (1840).
Good.	Very good and above.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	212	-	-	212	2	1 First Class Master, 1 Senior do. 1 Do. Master, each	25 5 5	Assist in literary instruction.	St. Mary's Female (1845).
Good.	Fair.	Good.	Very good.	Very good.	-	138	-	-	138	2	1 First Class Master, 1 Senior do.	15 5	Assist in literary instruction.	St. Mary's Female (1845).
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	5	264	-	-	268	1	1 Workmaster, 1 First Class Master, 1 Senior do. 1 Do. do. 1 Do. Master, each 1 Do. do.	24 25 10 2 2 2	Teachers and foreman. Assist in literary instruction.	St. Mary's Female (1845).
Good.	Good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	-	418	-	-	418	12	1 Senior Master, each 1 Do. do. 1 Do. Master, each 1 Junior do. 1 Do. do.	8 5 5 4 2	Assist in literary instruction.	St. Mary's Female (1845).
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	228	-	-	228	12	1 Senior Master, each	5	Assist in literary instruction.	St. Mary's Female (1845).
Good.	Good.	Very good.	Good.	Good.	-	212	-	-	212	2	1 Senior Master, 1 Do. do. 1 Junior Master, each	5 5 2	Assist in literary instruction.	St. Mary's Female (1845).
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	228	-	-	228	5	1 Senior Master, 1 Do. do. 1 Do. do. 1 Do. Master, each	10 5 5 5	Assist in literary instruction.	St. Mary's Female (1845).
Good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	2	228	-	-	230	2	1 Senior Master, each 1 Do. Master, 1 Do. do.	10 5 5	Assist in literary instruction.	St. Mary's Female (1845).
Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	-	228	-	-	228	12	1 Senior Master, 1 Do. do. 1 Do. Master, each	10 5 5	Assist in literary instruction.	St. Mary's Female (1845).
Chlorine and oil.	As old chapel.	Medium.	Medium.	Medium.	-	100	-	-	100	2	1 Senior Master, each	5	Assist in literary instruction.	St. Mary's Female (1845).
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	5	212	-	-	217	27	1 Workmaster, 1 Senior Master, 1 Do. do. 1 Do. do.	15 10 5 5	Teachers and foreman. Assist in literary instruction.	St. Mary's Female (1845).
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	212	-	-	212	2	1 Senior Master, each	5	Assist in literary instruction.	St. Mary's Female (1845).
Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Worked, but not kept.	-	248	-	-	248	2	1 Workmaster, 1 Senior Master, each 1 Do. Master, each 1 Junior do.	5 10 5 2	Teachers and foreman. Assist in literary instruction.	St. Mary's Female (1845).
Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	-	228	-	-	228	2	1 Workmaster, 1 Senior Master, each	10 5	Teachers and foreman. Assist in literary instruction.	St. Mary's Female (1845).

PARAGRAPH 4.—LIST, by Provinces and Counties, of Convent and Monastic Schools

County, Schools, and Sister No.	Name of Establishment	Name of Religious Order.	Name of Head of Community.	Name of Town in which situated.	Population of Town where situated.					Number of Pupils sent for the purpose of the School.	Extent of Scho- larship in this School.
					R.C.	R.C.	Pro.	Cath.	Total.		
QUEEN'S— Early-Low- Female (1413)	Louth Convent.	Order of Our Lady of Louth.	Mrs. Hughes.	Queen's-County.	57	471	2	—	530	1	For 18 pupils.
WATERLOO, Mullingar Female (1414)	Presentation Con- vent.	Presentation Sisters.	Mrs. Mary Pre- sents M. O'Grady.	Mullingar.	401	4,817	12	168	5,398	2	For 140 pupils.
ROSLINDALE Female (1415)	Roskilde Bridge Convent.	Order of Mercy.	Mrs. Mary E. O'Neil.	Roskilde Bridge.	18	140	—	—	158	2	For 120 pupils.
MALE Female, No. 1 (1416)	Male Convent.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. M. A. O'Neil.	Male.	225	1,325	15	100	1,665	9	For 100 pupils.
WATERLOO New Male Female, No. 1 (1417)	Catholic Convent of New Ross.	Canonics.	Mrs. Mary Del- aney.	New Ross.	485	1,124	40	28	2,677	8	For 112 pupils.
WATERLOO Female, No. 2 (1418)	Presentation Con- vent.	Presentation Sisters.	Mrs. Mary A. Keogh.	Waterloo.	264	15,475	41	161	15,871	8	For 101 pupils.
ST. MARY'S Female (1419)	St. Mary's Convent.	English Con- vent of St. Mary.	Mrs. Mary Del- aney.	St. Mary's.	151	461	0	50	1,062	1	For 113 pupils.
QUEEN'S Female (1420)	Louth Convent.	Sisters of the Most Virgin.	Mrs. Mary Del- aney.	Queen's.	404	2,454	2	44	2,902	2	For 140 pupils.
WATERLOO Female (1421)	Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. Dorothea Wade.	Waterloo.	224	15,272	42	161	15,699	8	For 113 pupils.
WATERLOO Female (1422)	Presentation Con- vent.	Presentation Sisters.	Mrs. Anne M'Guire.	Waterloo.	426	4,702	2	10	5,138	2	For 100 pupils.
WATERLOO Female (1423)	Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. Elizabeth Cahill.	Do.	401	4,090	2	10	4,503	2	For 140 pupils.
NEW ROSS Female, No. 1 (1424)	Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. Catherine Cahill.	New Ross.	401	4,090	40	40	4,571	2	For 100 pupils.
WATERLOO Female, No. 2 (1425)	Louth Convent.	Sisters of the Most Virgin.	Mrs. Mary E. Delaney.	Waterloo.	404	2,454	22	55	2,935	4	For 100 pupils.
GALWAY, Edison Female (1426)	Presentation Con- vent.	Presentation Sisters.	Mrs. M. M. Gold- ing.	Galway.	442	16,821	127	230	17,620	7	For 100 pupils.
GALWAY Male (1427)	Monastery of Es- trange Brothers.	Patrician Brothers.	Mrs. Paul O'Con- nor.	Galway.	427	16,821	220	420	17,868	6	For 100 pupils.
LONGFORD Female (1428)	Male Convent.	Canonics.	Mrs. Delaney.	Longford.	47	2,464	2	1	2,514	2	For 11 pupils.
NEW ROSS Female (1429)	Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. Delaney.	Galway.	401	16,821	100	220	17,442	7	For 101 pupils.
ST. MARY'S Female (1430)	Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. Delaney.	Galway.	401	16,821	100	220	17,442	6	For 100 pupils.
ST. THOMAS'S Female (1431)	St. Raphael's Con- vent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. M. M. Gold- ing.	Longford.	47	2,464	2	1	2,514	6	For 11 pupils.

PARAGRAPH 4.—List, by Provinces and Counties, of Convent and Monastic Schools

CONVENT, SCHOOL, or Hall, No.	Name of Religious Order.	Name of Religious Order.	Name of Host Community.	Name of Town in which situated.	Population of Town where situated.					Number of Schools used for the purpose of the National School System.	Extent of Place Accommodating in these Schools.
					R.C.	R.C.	Pro.	Other.	Total.		
GALEHEAD—CONV. Ballymore Female (1910).	St. Columba's Con- vent.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. M. M. Doyle.	Ballymore.	140	2,107	0	0	2,247	2	For 120 pupils.
Gort Female, No. 2 (1910).	St. Patrick's Con- vent.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. H. J. Doyle.	Gort.	47	2,209	0	0	2,256	2	For 120 pupils.
Coughlan's Female, No. 2 (1910).	Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. E. E. E.	Coughlan.	90	798	0	0	888	2	For 120 pupils.
Crossmore Female, No. 2 (1910).	Presentation Con- vent.	Presentation Sisters.	Mrs. E. E. E.	Crossmore.	7	587	0	0	594	2	For 120 pupils.
Yerrish, Drogheda Female (1910).	Franciscan Con- vent.	Franciscan Sisters.	Could not be ascertained.	Drogheda.	27	201	1	0	228	1	For 75 pupils.
Ward, Dublin Female (1910).	Convent of the Immaculate Con- ception.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. Mary Paul Doyle.	Dublin.	611	4,124	122	0	4,857	2	For 120 pupils.
Delaney's Female (1910).	Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. Mary E.	Delaney.	80	1,070	0	0	1,150	2*	For 120* pupils.
Balderson, Ballymore Female (1910).	Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. Mary E.	Ballymore.	250	2,464	12	0	2,726	2	For 120 pupils.
St. Peter's Female (1910).	St. Peter's Convent.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. H. E. E.	St. Peter's.	1,000	4,300	0	0	5,300	2	For 107 pupils.
St. John's Ballymore Female (1910).	St. John's Convent.	Sisters of Mercy.	Mrs. E. E. E.	Ballymore.	1,000	2,200	0	0	3,200	2	For 120 pupils.

* There are besides two school-rooms occasionally used capable of accommodating 40 pupils.

in connexion with the National Board on the 31st December, 1867—continued.

General Character of					Relative Distributions of Pupils on Rolls on 31st December, 1911.					Number, Grade, and Salary of Post-Monitors, and of 13 others on the Teachers Staff working above Salary from the State, with the Names of each.	County, Town, and Date of Birth.		
Boys	Boys' Brides	Parents	Flings	Parents	E.C.	E.C.	Free	Others	Total				
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	497	-	-	497	1	1 Workmaster, . . . 11 1 First Class Monitor, . . . 17 1 Senior do. . . 16 1 Do. do. . . 6 1 Do. do. . . 6 1 Junior Monitor, . . . 3 1 Do. Monitor, each . . . 4	Teachers' workmaster. Assist in library instruction.	GARY AT—Mrs. B. (1870) Female (1870)
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	451	-	-	451	10	1 Workmaster, . . . 16 1 Senior Monitor, each . . . 6 1 Junior Monitor, . . . 4 1 Do. Monitor, each . . . 3	Teachers' workmaster. Assist in library instruction.	GAT FORD, No. 1 (1870)
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	3	363	-	-	363	4	1 First Class Monitor, . . . 12 1 Senior do. . . 10 1 Do. do. . . 6 1 Do. Monitor, each . . . 6	Assist in the library instruction.	Geoffrey, No. 9 (1870)
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	370	-	-	370	7	1 Senior Monitor, each . . . 10 1 Do. Monitor, . . . 10 1 Do. Monitor, each . . . 6	Assist in library instruction.	Graham, No. 1 (1870)
Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	-	30	-	-	30	2	1 Senior Monitor, . . . 2 1 Senior Monitor, . . . 2	Assist in library instruction.	Lewis, No. 1 (1870)
Good.	Good.	Fair.	Very fair.	Fair.	-	351	1	-	352	8	1 Senior Monitor, . . . 8 1 Do. do. . . 6 1 Do. do. . . 6 1 Junior do. . . 4 1 Do. Monitor, each . . . 3 1 Do. Monitor, . . . 3	Call rolls and assist in library instruction. Teachers' workmaster and assist in library instruction. Assist in library instruction.	M. B. (1870) Female (1870)
Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Very fair.	-	330	-	-	330	10	1 Workmaster, . . . 10 1 First Class Monitor, . . . 16 1 Senior do. . . 6 1 Do. Monitor, each . . . 3 1 Do. do. . . 3	Teachers' workmaster. Assist in library instruction.	M. B. (1870) Female (1870)
Very good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	428	-	-	428	5	1 Workmaster, . . . 10 1 First Class Monitor, . . . 16 1 Senior do. . . 6 1 Do. Monitor, . . . 4	Teachers' workmaster. Assist in library instruction.	M. B. (1870) Female (1870)
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	350	-	-	350	8	1 First Class Monitor, . . . 12 1 Do. do. . . 10 1 Senior do. . . 6 1 Do. Monitor, each . . . 3	Assist in library instruction.	St. Peter's (1870)
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	-	420	-	-	420	10	1 First Class Monitor, . . . 10 1 Senior Monitor, each . . . 10 1 Do. do. . . 6 1 Do. Monitor, each . . . 4	Assist in library instruction.	St. Peter's (1870)

† Besides them, other members of the community teach needlework, writing, and drawing.

PARAGRAPH 5.—Amount and Rates of Fees paid during 1867; Amount of Local Subscriptions; Books; Number engaged at the several Branches of Female Industry, and Amount of Earnings distinguishing National from other Schools, or Private Families; Number that have joined English is taught; Number in which Vocal Music is taught; Number in which the Piano-forte Number in which Embroidery and the higher branches of Female Industry are taught.

Country, Town, and Dist. No.	Amount received from the Pupils in School-fee during the year.	Rate of Pymt. per Quarter.	Amount of Local Subscriptions (being in aid of the School) during the year.	Amount of Endowments (being in aid of the School) during the year.	Classification of Pupils on the 1st of January, 1868.	Average Age of Pupils in					Number of Pupils (Males and Females) who left the school during the year 1867, directly or indirectly.			Number of Pupils (Males and Females) who have been educated in the year 1867.	No. of Pupils in the year 1867.					
						Book I.	Book II.	Book III.	Book IV.	Book V.	Book I.	Book II.	Book III.			Book IV.	Book V.	Of National Schools.	Of other Schools.	Of Private Families.
ANFIRM, Cross-street, Female, No. 1 (1867).	£ 4 4 78 1 10	4 4 2 6 1 1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	261	88	27	18	—	426	7.1	6.3	5.1	4.1	—	2	—	—	424
Hand-street, Female (1867).	£ 1 10 10 1 10	1 1 2 9	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	261	88	27	18	—	426	6.1	5.4	4.6	3.7	—	1	—	—	713
ARMOUR, Canal street, Female (1867).	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	125	27	46	—	—	200	6.7	12.5	18.6	—	—	—	—	2	506
Mount Saint Catherine, Female (1867).	£ 1 0 7 1 0	1 1 30 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	120	40	20	10	—	220	7	8	18.6	23.8	—	1	—	—	210
Edward-street, Female (1867).	£ 12 6 24 12 6	4 6 2 6 1 1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	160	55	30	15	—	360	6.6	10.6	12.6	20.7	—	1	—	—	317
CAYAN, Cross-street, Female (1867).	£ 10 0 18 0 0	2 0 20 10 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	110	30	40	5	—	220	12.6	13.6	16.1	24.7	—	—	—	—	470
BURMAN, North-street, Female (1867).	£ 11 10 21 10 7	1 1 2 9 2 8	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	87	23	14	13	—	70	12.0	6.6	12.0	22.0	—	—	—	—	500
Edinburgh, No. 1, Female (1867).	£ 4 0 8 0 0	1 1 30 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	120	40	20	—	—	220	6.0	9.7	13.6	—	—	—	—	—	260
BURN, High-street, Female (1867).	—	—	1 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	440	48	22	27	—	664	7	11.0	11.6	16.6	—	—	—	—	667
John-street, Female (1867).	£ 20 0 20 0 0	1 1 2 9	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	110	48	26	7	—	261	6	7.9	12.6	12	—	1	—	—	266
Enniscorthy, Female (1867).	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	12	20	6	—	—	38	6.0	11.0	12.6	—	—	—	—	—	103
FERMANAGH, East-street, No. 2, Female (1867).	£ 20 0 20 0 0	1 1 2 9 2 8	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	120	40	20	—	—	220	7	6.0	12.6	12.6	—	1	—	—	403
LOOMCHERRY, St. Columba's, No. 2, Female (1867).	£ 11 10 21 10 7	1 1 2 9 2 8	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	167	41	20	18	—	246	7.0	6.6	12.0	21	—	1	—	—	426
MONAGHAN, Monaghan, Female (1867).	£ 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 2 9	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	248	64	20	18	—	362	6.4	6	12	12.6	—	—	—	—	362
TRINITY, South-street, Female (1867).	£ 0 0 0 0 0	1 1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	48	43	20	16	—	127	6.6	10.7	12.6	12	—	—	—	—	243
CHARR, Kilmac, Female (1867).	£ 10 0 10 0 0	4 4 2 9 2 8	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	118	41	26	4	—	269	7.7	15.9	12.6	14.6	—	1	—	—	652
BRIDE, Female (1867).	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	227	126	42	16	14	475	6	7	12	12	—	—	—	1	467
GOSE, Midleton, Female (1867).	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	280	168	143	16	26	613	6.0	12.0	10	10	12	1	—	1	178
CHADWILL, Female (1867).	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	228	81	41	8	—	358	6.9	10	12.1	14.0	—	1	—	—	316
FORNEY, Female (1867).	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	254	164	120	20	10	648	6	12	11.0	12.6	12	1	—	0	618

* This sum was applied to the clothing and providing of fuel for the poorer classes of pupils attending the school.

PARAGRAPH 5.—LIST, by PROVINCES and COUNTIES, of CONVENT and MONASTIC SCHOOLS

[illegible]

* This amount is for clothing for poorer children.

† This amount is for the relief of poor children exclusively.

in connexion with the National Board on the 31st December, 1867—continued.

Number of Pupils on Rolls for 1867, who were leaving the following branches of Female Industry—							Total No. of pupils leaving Pupils amounting to	Amount of Earnings of Pupils during the year 1867, at their respective branches of Female Industry.						Number of Pupils on Rolls for 1867, who were during the year 1867, at their respective branches of Female Industry.							General Remarks, and Hall No.
Knitting	Knitting	Knitting	Knitting	Knitting	Knitting	Knitting		Knitting	Knitting	Knitting	Knitting	Knitting	Knitting	Knitting	Knitting	Knitting	Knitting	Knitting	Knitting	Knitting	
1867	1867	1867	1867	1867	1867	1867		1867	1867	1867	1867	1867	1867	1867	1867	1867	1867	1867	1867	1867	
128	49	50	17	—	8	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Court-wood, 1804-street, Female (1286).
140	180	—	—	—	20	140	2 30 8	—	—	1,000 12 6	—	1,000 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Young's Female (1287).
402	200	20	40	—	160	402	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dunstable Female (1288).
408	—	—	—	—	17	408	18 7 12	—	—	24 8 8	—	24 8 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. George's Female (1289).
200	174	170	61	—	270	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mallow Female (1290).
527	220	—	180	—	40	527	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Barnes Female (1291).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Great George's-street, Leicester Male (1292).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Thompson-street Male (1293).
802	107	—	118	—	8	802	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. Peter's Female (1294).
120	200	—	30	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. Joseph's Female (1295).
348	80	34	—	—	—	348	—	—	40 8 8 and abroad.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Blackrock Female (1296).
300	—	—	—	—	—	300	12 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Queensdown Female (1297).
300	—	—	—	—	—	300	18 18 0	—	—	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Greenhill Female (1298).
140	140	—	—	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Derby West Male (1299).
407	100	20	8	—	30	407	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Whitcomb Female, No. 2 (1300).
103	10	50	—	—	30	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Healey Female (1301).
110	80	—	10	—	18	110	8 0 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Castleton Female (1302).
810	121	8	26	8	22	810	38 18 4	10 8 0	—	67 18 8	0 10 8	68 12 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kenney, Edgeway Female, No. 1 (1303).
300	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ring's Female (1304).
140	200	50	40	—	20	140	From 10 8 0 to 40 8 0	From 7 8 0 to 18 8 0	—	From 8 0 0 to 8 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Trades, No. 1, Female (1305).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Edgeway Male (1306).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Milton Female (1307).
200	87	10	21	—	10	200	8 10 18	—	—	8 14 8	—	8 8 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Colindale Female (1308).
320	50	8	8	—	80	320	18 8 8	—	1 10 8	18 17 8	—	20 8 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Edgeway, No. 2, Female (1309).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Milton Male (1310).
200	30	14	60	—	21	200	18 14 0	1 8 8	—	1 1 8	—	18 17 8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Edgeway Female (1311).

PARAGRAPH 5.—LIST, by Provinces and Counties, of Convent and Monastic Schools

[illegible]

* 4004 of this amount was given by Rev. E. Sullivan, D.D., for food to poor children attending this school, and 4000 for clothing, the balance for other purposes.

PARAGRAPH 5.—LIST, by Provinces and Counties, of Convent and Monastic Schools

[illegible]

^a And occasionally a grant of £17 from Glasgow's Cemetery Committee.

* All of this amount is for providing food for the poorer children.

RETURN OF NATIONAL BOARD, SEC. XIV.

in connexion with the National Board on the 31st December, 1867—continued.

Number of Pupils at Each of the 100, who were leaving the following number of Pupils February 1st						Total No. of Pupils leaving the school	Amount of Savings of Pupils during the year 1907, at their direction of Pupils February 1st						Number of Pupils at Each of the 100, who were leaving the school February 1st						COUNTY IN 1908, and 1909																				
100	20	30	40	50	60		100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200		1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800	2900	3000		
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
100	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310									

PARAGRAPH 5.—LAST, by Provinces and Counties, of Convent and Monastic Schools

County, Town, and Loc. No.	Amount paid from the Pupils in School in 1902 during the year.	Ratio of Pupils per Acre.	Amount of Land (Acres) owned by the school, or the proportion of the school's share of the land in the town.	Amount of Land (Acres) owned by the school, or the proportion of the school's share of the land in the town.	Classification of Pupils on the 1st of January, 1902.							Average Age of Pupils in					Number of Pupils (14 years and under) who had been during the year 1902, directly or indirectly.			Number of Pupils (14 years and under) who had been during the year 1902, directly or indirectly.	No. of Pupils on the 1st of January, 1902.	
					Boys A.	Boys B.	Boys C.	Boys D.	Boys E.	Total.	Boys A.	Boys B.	Boys C.	Boys D.	Boys E.	Boys A.	Boys B.	Boys C.				
East's-sons, New Female (2217).	2 2 2	1 1 1	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	107	126	64	18	—	201	8	10 2	12 2	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	100
Forsterling Female (2412).	18 0 0	From 10 to 10 2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	21	94	32	81	—	129	6	10 2	11 2	14 2	—	—	1	5	2	410	
Clara Female (2412).	12 14 4	From 1 1 to 10 2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	28	10	14	19	—	155	4 9	8 4	12 2	14 2	—	1	—	4	—	374	
Stanger Female (2412).	2 2 2	1 1 1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	20	12	30	2	—	83	2 2	8 2	11 2	12 2	—	—	—	—	—	120	
Lowson-Langford Female (2412).	2 2 0	1 2 2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	209	56	27	8	—	309	2 2	10 2	12 2	14 2	—	—	—	—	1	914	
Loyne, Mary Female (2412).	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	248	121	57	12	—	421	2 2	10 2	11 2	14 2	—	1	—	—	—	595	
Doole's Female No. 5 (2412).	24 2 1	1 2 2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	248	121	61	20	—	421	2 2	8 2	12 2	15 2	—	—	—	—	—	595	
Adair Female (2412).	8 0 2	1 2 2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	180	49	42	24	—	219	4	8 2	12 2	15 2	—	—	—	—	—	487	
St. Mary's Female (2412).	7 0 2	1 1 1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	245	72	22	8	—	327	2 2	8 2	12 2	15 2	—	1	—	1	—	467	
Hayes, Maria Female, No. 2 (2412).	7 7 2	1 0 2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	167	30	22	22	18	239	0 2	8 2	12 2	15 2	—	1	1	—	—	479	
Hayes, Maria Female, No. 2 (2412).	12 2 2	1 2 2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	124	121	42	20	—	318	4 2	8 2	12 2	15 2	—	—	—	1	1	595	
Queen's, Constance Female (2412).	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	23	42	20	14	—	109	0 2	10 2	11 2	15 2	—	—	—	—	—	354	
Maryann's Female (2412).	12 6 0	1 2 2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	200	48	40	20	—	268	2 2	10 2	11 2	15 2	—	2	1	—	—	412	
Abbey's Female (2412).	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	122	42	20	—	—	141	0 2	10 2	12 2	—	—	—	—	2	—	242	
Stratford Female (2412).	2 26 2	2 2 2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	122	42	21	24	29	246	4 2	12 2	11 2	15 2	20 2	1	1	—	—	930	
Isaac's Female (2412).	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	167	74	20	24	—	223	2 2	8 2	12 2	15 2	—	1	2	—	—	317	
In-la-Quary Female (2412).	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	27	12	22	4	—	100	7 2	11 2	12 2	15 2	—	—	—	1	—	166	
Farmer's, William Female (2412).	14 5 12	1 1 1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	241	200	112	21	20	463	6 2	8 2	12 2	15 2	14 2	12	—	—	—	935	
Stockford Bridge Female (2412).	20 2 2	From 10 to 10 2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	21	42	24	8	—	122	2 2	8 2	12 2	15 2	—	—	—	—	—	4 120	
Maryann's Female, No. 2 (2412).	2 7 12	1 2 2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	122	42	42	10	—	223	2 2	8 2	12 2	15 2	—	4	—	2	2	621	
Wentford No. 2 Female, No. 1 (2412).	4 2 12	1 0	20 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	122	42	22	21	—	219	2 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	—	—	—	—	—	420	
Wentford Female, No. 1 (2412).	—	—	10 2 2	Nil.	Nil.	228	60	24	20	20	423	4 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	—	—	—	—	—	825	

in connexion with the National Board on the 31st December, 1867—continued.

Number of Pupils on Roll for 1867, who were leaving the following Institution or Pension—							Amount of Receipts of Pupils during the year 1867, in these Receipts of Pension—							Number of Pupils on Roll for 1867, who were leaving the following Institution or Pension—							Name of the Institution, and its No.	
Boarding	Day	Boarding	Day	Boarding	Day	Total	Boarding	Day	Boarding	Day	Boarding	Day	Total	Boarding	Day	Boarding	Day	Total	Boarding	Day	Total	Name of the Institution, and its No.
479	46	6	40	—	52	422	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erasmus, Rev. F. (1866).
200	—	—	30	—	30	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erasmus, Rev. F. (1867).
101	50	36	14	—	101	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erasmus, Rev. F. (1868).
—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erasmus, Rev. F. (1869).
101	7	6	24	—	31	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erasmus, Rev. F. (1870).
401	38	—	40	—	439	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erasmus, Rev. F. (1871).
100	—	—	40	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erasmus, Rev. F. (1872).
100	40	100	20	—	260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erasmus, Rev. F. (1873).
100	20	—	70	—	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erasmus, Rev. F. (1874).
300	30	—	90	—	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erasmus, Rev. F. (1875).
15	30	15	20	—	40	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erasmus, Rev. F. (1876).
100	40	—	40	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erasmus, Rev. F. (1877).
200	40	4	0	—	244	8 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erasmus, Rev. F. (1878).
500	70	10	10	—	590	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erasmus, Rev. F. (1879).
300	24	22	12	—	400	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erasmus, Rev. F. (1880).
100	100	20	100	—	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erasmus, Rev. F. (1881).
100	80	—	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erasmus, Rev. F. (1882).
200	40	—	10	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erasmus, Rev. F. (1883).
70	30	10	0	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erasmus, Rev. F. (1884).
100	0	4	0	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erasmus, Rev. F. (1885).
970	100	14	0	—	1084	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erasmus, Rev. F. (1886).
200	110	14	0	—	324	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erasmus, Rev. F. (1887).

PARAGRAPH 5.—LIST, by Provinces and Counties, of Convent and Monastic Schools

County, District, and School No.	Amount received from the State for the year	Rate of 7-pence per pupil	Amount of Land received from the State for the year	Amount of Land received from the State for the year	Classification of Pupils on the 1st of January, 1901.	Average age of Pupils in					Number of Pupils (Children and adults) who left the school during the year 1901, classified as follows:			Number of Pupils (Children and adults) who left the school during the year 1901.	No. of Pupils leaving the school																																																																										
						Boys 11.	Boys 12.	Boys 13.	Boys 14.	Boys 15.	Boys 16.	Boys 17.	Boys 18.			Boys 19.	Boys 20.	Boys 21.	Boys 22.	Boys 23.	Boys 24.	Boys 25.	Boys 26.	Boys 27.	Boys 28.	Boys 29.	Boys 30.	Boys 31.	Boys 32.	Boys 33.	Boys 34.	Boys 35.	Boys 36.	Boys 37.	Boys 38.	Boys 39.	Boys 40.	Boys 41.	Boys 42.	Boys 43.	Boys 44.	Boys 45.	Boys 46.	Boys 47.	Boys 48.	Boys 49.	Boys 50.	Boys 51.	Boys 52.	Boys 53.	Boys 54.	Boys 55.	Boys 56.	Boys 57.	Boys 58.	Boys 59.	Boys 60.	Boys 61.	Boys 62.	Boys 63.	Boys 64.	Boys 65.	Boys 66.	Boys 67.	Boys 68.	Boys 69.	Boys 70.	Boys 71.	Boys 72.	Boys 73.	Boys 74.	Boys 75.	Boys 76.	Boys 77.	Boys 78.	Boys 79.	Boys 80.	Boys 81.	Boys 82.	Boys 83.	Boys 84.	Boys 85.	Boys 86.	Boys 87.	Boys 88.	Boys 89.	Boys 90.	Boys 91.	Boys 92.
WESTPORT— New to ordinary Female (1814).	£ 4. 4.	1. 0.	£ 4. 4.	£ 4. 4.	45 18 14 0 0 0	88	88	7.2	9.0	11.7	1.00	—	—	—	—	140																																																																									
Garry Female (1814).	£ 11. 0.	1. 0.	£ 11. 0.	£ 11. 0.	60 40 38 14 7 123	7.0	12.0	13.0	12.0	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	1 207																																																																									
Westfield Infant (1814).	£ 10. 0.	1. 0.	£ 10. 0.	£ 10. 0.	110 40 38 35 — 241	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	—	1	—	—	—	—	415																																																																									
Embsayth Female (1814).	£ 4. 11. 11.	1. 0.	£ 4. 11. 11.	£ 4. 11. 11.	100 87 22 36 — 205	7.0	9.0	11.0	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	415																																																																									
Templeton Female (1814).	£ 4. 11. 11.	1. 0.	£ 4. 11. 11.	£ 4. 11. 11.	100 87 22 36 — 205	9.0	9.0	11.0	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	385																																																																									
New Ross, Female, No. 2 (1814).	£ 10. 11.	1. 0.	£ 10. 11.	£ 10. 11.	144 90 31 11 — 276	9.0	9.0	11.0	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	425																																																																									
Wicklow, Infant, No. 1, Female (1814).	£ 7. 9. 4.	1. 0.	£ 7. 9. 4.	£ 7. 9. 4.	180 86 40 17 — 303	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	465																																																																									
GALWAY, Infant Female (1814).	—	—	—	—	200 174 100 40 — 514	9.0	9.0	11.0	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 405																																																																									
Galway Male (1814).	—	—	—	—	178 127 100 60 — 465	9.0	11.0	12.0	14.0	—	—	1	0	—	—	400																																																																									
Loughrea Female (1814).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																																																																									
Scarliffemale Female (1814).	£ 10. 0. 0.	1. 0.	£ 10. 0. 0.	£ 10. 0. 0.	220 180 50 11 4 455	9.0	11.0	12.0	14.0	18.0	—	—	—	—	2	6 745																																																																									
St. Nicholas' Female (1814).	£ 1. 0. 0.	1. 0.	£ 1. 0. 0.	£ 1. 0. 0.	180 38 34 12 — 314	9.0	9.0	11.0	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	405																																																																									
St. Vincent's Female (1814).	£ 11. 7.	1. 0.	£ 11. 7.	£ 11. 7.	100 68 68 20 — 356	9.0	9.0	11.0	12.0	—	1	—	—	—	—	415																																																																									
Ennisfemale Female (1814).	£ 7. 7.	1. 0.	£ 7. 7.	£ 7. 7.	100 68 68 20 — 356	9.0	9.0	11.0	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	350																																																																									
Co. No. 1, Female (1814).	£ 11. 10. 0.	1. 0.	£ 11. 10. 0.	£ 11. 10. 0.	140 68 38 7 — 453	9.0	9.0	11.0	12.0	—	1	—	—	—	—	415																																																																									
Ennisfemale No. 2, Female (1814).	£ 10. 0. 0.	1. 0.	£ 10. 0. 0.	£ 10. 0. 0.	180 40 20 12 — 352	9.0	9.0	11.0	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 405																																																																									
Ennisfemale No. 3, Female (1814).	—	—	—	—	180 38 38 10 — 366	9.0	10.0	12.0	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	375																																																																									
Ennisfemale Ennisfemale (1814).	£ 10. 0. 0.	1. 0.	£ 10. 0. 0.	£ 10. 0. 0.	14 20 30 9 — 73	4.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	115																																																																									
Ennisfemale Ennisfemale (1814).	—	—	—	—	180 66 37 15 1 400	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	12.0	2	—	—	—	—	750																																																																									
Ennisfemale Ennisfemale (1814).	£ 10. 4. 0.	1. 0.	£ 10. 4. 0.	£ 10. 4. 0.	184 40 38 14 12 388	9.0	10.0	12.0	12.0	15.0	8	—	1	2	985																																																																										
Ennisfemale Ennisfemale (1814).	—	—	—	—	188 128 37 30 — 383	9.0	10.0	12.0	14.0	—	8	1	1	—	—	450																																																																									
St. Peter's Female (1814).	£ 0. 0. 0.	1. 0.	£ 0. 0. 0.	£ 0. 0. 0.	140 64 70 2 — 376	9.0	9.0	11.0	12.0	—	1	—	—	—	—	475																																																																									
Ennisfemale Ennisfemale (1814).	£ 10. 0. 0.	1. 0.	£ 10. 0. 0.	£ 10. 0. 0.	184 64 38 40 1 427	9.0	10.0	12.0	14.0	15.0	9	1	—	—	—	500																																																																									

* No information can be had under these headings.

† This amount was received for the purpose of providing food and shelter for poor children attending the National school.

‡ This amount was for children for the year ending 1901.

in connexion with the National Board on the 31st December, 1867—continued.

Number of People on the 31st Decr 1867, who were leaving the following branches of Female Industry—						Total No. of In- dus- trial People employed on the 31st Decr.	Amount of Earnings of People during the year 1867, at these Branches of Female Industry.						Number of People on the 31st Decr 1867, who were entering the undermentioned Branches—						Country, &c., &c., Age 31st Decr.
Leaving	Knitting	Spinning	Knitting	Spinning	Knitting		Knitting	Knitting	Knitting	Knitting	Spinning	Total	Leaving	Knitting	Spinning	Knitting	Spinning		
20	—	10	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wentworth- Knitting Female (1867).	
118	—	—	—	—	—	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gerry Female (1867).	
113	—	—	—	—	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wentworth (1867).	
200	—	—	—	—	—	200	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Emmott Female (1867).	
51	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Thompson Female (1867).	
104	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See Note, Female, No. 2 (1867).	
200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wentworth, Boy, No. 2, Female (1867).	
200	—	—	—	—	—	200	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	GALWAY Female (1867).	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Golway Male (1867).	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Loughlin, Fem. (1867).	
210	—	—	—	—	—	210	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Hartmann Female (1867).	
210	—	—	—	—	—	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. Nicholas' Female (1867).	
244	—	—	—	—	—	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. Vincent's Female (1867).	
400	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Edwards Female (1867).	
104	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gert No. 2, Female (1867).	
100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Oughlin No. 2, Female (1867).	
20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Oughlin No. 2, Female (1867).	
181	—	—	—	—	—	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Loughlin Female (1867).	
181	—	—	—	—	—	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. Peter's Female (1867).	
180	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. Peter's Female (1867).	
200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. Peter's Female (1867).	
200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. Peter's Female (1867).	

* Includes 21 leaving. * Includes 21.

† For part of year.

‡ Estimated value.

§ Includes 21 leaving. * Includes 21.

¶ Includes 21 leaving. * Includes 21.

§ Includes 21 leaving. * Includes 21.

¶ Includes 21 leaving. * Includes 21.

PARAGRAPH 6.—NUMBER, Religious Denomination as to Patron, and Daily Attendance of all other National Schools, for Boys or Girls, distinguishing Model Schools, in the same Town as the Convent or Monastic School.

County, and Name of District or School System.	Members, Religious Denominations of Pupils, and daily attendance at all other National Schools for Boys and Girls (including Schools in the same town with Common School)				County, and Name of District or School System.	Members, Religious Denominations of Pupils, and daily attendance at all other National Schools for Boys and Girls (including Schools in the same town with Common School)					
	Name of School.	Religious Denominations of Pupils.	Average daily attend- ance			Name of School.	Religious Denominations of Pupils.	Average daily attend- ance			
			Males.	Females.				Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ASTORIA	Schooled in City of Boston.—					Beverly—					
	St. John's School,	R.C.	406	—	406	High St. Female	—	—	—	—	
	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Do. Do.	R.C.	100	100	200	—	—	—	—	—	
	Albany-street, West, Female, . . .	R.C.	—	171	171	—	—	—	—	—	
	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	15	15	John-st. Female,	—	—	—	—	
	Albany-street,	Pres.	30	41	71	—	—	—	—	—	
	Adams-street,	Pres.	38	—	38	Jefferson-st.,	Pres.	15	84	99	
	Do. Do.	Pres.	52	37	89	Dowd-street,	R.C.	48	—	48	
	Bellevue Fair Law Union,	Pres.	140	140	280	Do. Do.	R.C.	34	34	68	
	Bellevue,	Pres.	48	33	81	Do. Do.	Pres.	90	80	170	
	Evergreen Male,	Pres.	90	—	90	Do. Do.	R.C.	20	—	20	
	Do. Do.	Pres.	—	82	82	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	—	—	
	Do. Do.	Pres.	43	43	86	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	—	—	
	Callaghan-street,	R.C.	71	—	71	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	—	—	
	Charles-street,	Pres.	21	29	50	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	—	—	
	Chapman-street,	R.C.	41	—	41	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	—	—	
	Chapman-street,	R.C.	71	—	71	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	—	—	
	Chapman-street,	R.C.	71	—	71	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	—	—	
	Chapman-street,	R.C.	71	—	71	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	—	—	
	HAMILTON	Schooled in City of Boston.—					Beverly—				
		St. John's School,	R.C.	406	—	406	High St. Female	—	—	—	—
Do. Do.		R.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Do. Do.		R.C.	100	100	200	—	—	—	—	—	
Albany-street, West, Female, . . .		R.C.	—	171	171	—	—	—	—	—	
Do. Do.		R.C.	—	15	15	John-st. Female,	—	—	—	—	
Albany-street,		Pres.	30	41	71	—	—	—	—	—	
Adams-street,		Pres.	38	—	38	Jefferson-st.,	Pres.	15	84	99	
Do. Do.		Pres.	52	37	89	Dowd-street,	R.C.	48	—	48	
Bellevue Fair Law Union,		Pres.	140	140	280	Do. Do.	R.C.	34	34	68	
Bellevue,		Pres.	48	33	81	Do. Do.	R.C.	20	—	20	
Evergreen Male,		Pres.	90	—	90	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	—	—	
Do. Do.		Pres.	—	82	82	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	—	—	
Do. Do.		Pres.	43	43	86	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	—	—	
Callaghan-street,		R.C.	71	—	71	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	—	—	
Charles-street,		Pres.	21	29	50	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	—	—	
Chapman-street,		R.C.	41	—	41	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	—	—	
Chapman-street,		R.C.	71	—	71	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	—	—	
Chapman-street,		R.C.	71	—	71	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	—	—	
Chapman-street,		R.C.	71	—	71	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	—	—	

PARAGRAPH 6.—LIST, by Provinces and Counties, of Convent and Monastic Schools in connexion with the National Board on the 31st December, 1867.—continued.

[illegible]

PARAGRAPH 6.—LIST, by Provinces and Counties, of Convent and Monastic Schools in connexion with the National Board on the 31st December, 1867—continued.

COUNTY AND NAME OF CONVENT OR MONASTIC SCHOOL.	Number, Religious, Description of Pupils, and daily attendance at all other National Schools for Boys and Girls (including Model) in the same Town with Convent School.					COUNTY AND NAME OF CONVENT OR MONASTIC SCHOOL.	Number, Religious, Description of Pupils, and daily attendance at all other National Schools for Boys and Girls (including Model) in the same Town with Convent School.				
	Name of School.	Religious Description of Pupils.	Average daily attendance.				Name of School.	Religious Description of Pupils.	Average daily attendance.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.				Males.	Females.	Total.
WATERFORD—continued.						GALWAY—continued.					
Waterford Infant.	Waterford Male.	R.C.	24	—	24	Ballinacorney Male.	R.C.	42	—	42	
	Do. No. 1 Female.	R.C.	—	277	277	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	24	24	48	
	Do. Infirmary.	R.C.	48	—	48	Do. Do.	R.C.	24	—	24	
	Do. Poor Law Union.	—	48	78	122						
Templemore Female.	Templemore Male Model.	—	—	—	—	Do. No. 2.	Do. Male.	R.C.	24	—	24
	Do. do. Female.	—	—	23	23	Do. Female.	Do. Female.	R.C.	—	23	23
	Do. do. Infant.	—	16	11	27						
	Templemore.	R.C.	27	84	111	Do. No. 3.	Do. Male.	R.C.	24	—	24
	Templemore Poor Law Union.	—	30	48	78	Do. Female.	Do. Female.	R.C.	—	—	—
Thurleigh Female.	Thurleigh Male Model.	—	—	—	—	Do. Poor Law Union.	—	20	24	44	
	Do. do. Female.	—	—	13	13						
	Do. do. Infant.	—	13	13	26	Do. No. 4.	Do. Male.	R.C.	24	—	24
	Thurleigh Female.	R.C.	158	—	158	Do. Female.	Do. Female.	R.C.	—	24	24
	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	30	24	54						
New Rae No. 1 Female.	New Rae No. 1 Female.	R.C.	123	—	123	Do. No. 5.	Do. Male.	R.C.	48	—	48
	Do. Poor Law Union.	—	72	20	92	Do. Female.	Do. Female.	R.C.	—	—	—
Windsor Dry No. 2 Female.	Windsor Male.	R.C.	11	27	38	Do. No. 6.	Do. Male.	R.C.	112	—	112
	Do. Female.	R.C.	43	—	43	Do. Female.	Do. Female.	R.C.	18	24	42
	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	54	—	54						
	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
GALWAY.	Gality District Male.	—	27	—	27	Do. No. 7.	Do. Male.	R.C.	24	—	24
	Do. do. Female.	—	—	23	23	Do. Female.	Do. Female.	R.C.	—	24	24
	Do. do. Infant.	—	20	17	37						
Gality Male.	Gality Male.	R.C.	48	—	48	Do. No. 8.	Do. Male.	R.C.	48	—	48
	Do. Female.	R.C.	—	48	48	Do. Female.	Do. Female.	R.C.	—	48	48
	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	48	—	48	Do. Poor Law Union.	—	24	24	48	
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
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Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	R.C.	—	17	17						
Do. Poor Law Union.	Do. Poor Law Union.	R.C.	—	17	17						

* Incapable.

PARAGRAPH 7.—COPIES OF REPORTS, MINUTES, AND CORRESPONDENCE respecting the WITHDRAWAL OF CONVENT SCHOOLS from connexion with the BOARD OF EDUCATION.

446.—**EMISTYMEN Male National School, County CLARE.**

1847, October 3.—LETTER from Mr. SAVAGE, Superintendent, in reply to Secretary's letter of 8, 10, '47, asking for names of books of Christian Brothers, reported by him as in use in above school.

GENTLEMEN,—In answer to your letter of 8th October, relative to books used in the Emistymen National School, I can only say that they were geography and lesson books of Christian Brothers. I cannot tell the names of these lesson books, having made no entry of them. I have stated this circumstance on report sheet.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SAVAGE.

October 25, Board's Order on above:—

Inform manager that the use of the books, compiled by the Christian Brothers, if used at all, must be confined to the time set apart for religious instruction, as, in the opinion of the Board, they are not suited to the purposes of general instruction in a National school.

1849, February 25, Inspector Reports:—On my entering the school one of the Brothers accounted for the very limited attendance by stating that had I "not come to inspect," the patron would celebrate Mass and hold a station of confession in the school on that morning. I at once replied, "You mean in the monastery, but not in the school-room?" The Brother answered, "Oh, no, sir, in the school-room, and this is done four times a year." After I had visited the male and female school, I called at the residence of the patron, but failed to obtain an interview with the rev. gentleman. I however saw his curate, to whom I communicated the result of my visit, venturing at the same time to express my opinion that no National school, still less one attended by Protestant children, should be applied to such a purpose, and that one of the Board's essential rules was thereby violated. He promised to give my views on this subject to the correspondent, from whom, however, I have not since heard.

PATRICK QUINLAN, District Inspector.

March 28.—Manager informed of foregoing statement and asked for an explanation.

April 2.—LETTER from Rev. JOHN SHERRIN, P.P., Manager, Emistymen.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of 28th March, conveying certain charges against the Emistymen male National school, I have to state that I considered I was acting within the regulations in devoting any day of the week that might suit my convenience to religious instruction and the performance of other religious duties usually practised by Catholic children.

Could I not appropriate to the same purposes a portion of any or every day in the week either before the business of the school commences or after it is regularly closed? There are only three Protestant children at present attending the school, and sometimes none at all. The Protestant rector is very welcome to attend those say day he likes, for the purpose of conveying to them religious instruction, or visit morning or evening, if it should suit his convenience better, without meeting any obstruction from the teacher or manager.

The parents of those children are perfectly satisfied with how this school is conducted, and the rules of the National Board observed and their children treated. They never complained because they know there is

neutral ground—the superintendent should not throw in the apple of discord.

I am, &c.,

JOHN SHERRIN.

Most Rev. Dr. Murray replied to the foregoing. No copy of his letter in office.

April 14.—LETTER from Rev. JOHN SHERRIN, P.P., to Most Rev. Doctor MURRAY.

Emistymen.

MY LORD,—I have been favoured this day with your Grace's letter, in reference to the charges of the superintendent, on the occasion of his late visit to the Emistymen Male National School, and take the first peaceful opportunity of stating in reply that I considered my communication to the Commissioners on the subject would prove satisfactory. As I understood the rule, I took it for granted that I could appropriate any day of the week most convenient to religious instruction, or that the hours of each day, before opening the school or after its close, might without any infringement on the rules be devoted to the same purposes.

I have also to state for the information of the Board that the day thus set apart for religious instruction is always considered a *diei non* with regard to the business of the school.

By other religious duties usually practised by Catholic children, I meant hearing their confessions, saying mass for them, and giving them the holy communion; for those little ones under the guidance of the Christian Brothers, though badly clothed and worse fed, are often in this remote and half starved part of the country, as usual attentive to the great and holy obligations which their faith and religion impose.

I would willingly make any sacrifice, short of the abandonment of duty, to meet the views of the Board, and am ready to give every assurance to satisfy your Grace that I have not now, or never did knowingly act in violation of the rules of the National education system. If I have done so now, 'tis not from contumacy certainly, but from my putting a wrong construction on the regulations of the Commissioners.

It may be proper, my lord, here to add that the present school-room was the old chapel of this town, a place consecrated to public worship within the memory of the present generation, and hallowed in the minds of the people by its former devotional uses, by venerable recollections and ancient religious associations. The Commissioners have no control over this house, for it was never vested in them. 'Tis public property, that of the parish leased to the parish priest and his successors for ever.

I did then consider that I was perfectly at liberty to follow up the ancient practices, and continue the usual devotions in such a place, so dedicated and so religiously used, without its being in the power of any official to complain or bring me to an account for so doing. Besides there was a general impression abroad that all the Inspectors and Superintendents, who visited here since the schools of the Christian Brothers got engrafted on the National system were cognizant of the discipline and practices now required to be accented for and explained, and their not renegeing induced the belief long ago that all was right and that no regulation of the Board was trespassed upon.

I do think, my lord, that I can stand on these regulations, for it is to be admitted that they were not conceived in any narrow, or limited, or bigoted sense.

Whether your Grace directs in this matter I will

do it, because I know and feel satisfied that it can with a safe conscience be done;

And remain, my lord, with great respect,

JOHN SHEEHAN, P.P.

1854, September 21, 22, Inspector Reports:—Days for general instruction, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, from 9 to 3 o'clock. Arrangements for religious instruction from 12 to 1 o'clock daily, 9-30 to 9-35, and from 2-45 to 2-50 o'clock.

October 31, Board's Order on above:—

Direct Inspector to be more close and explicit in describing the arrangements for religious and secular instruction. He should state what are the school hours at which all the children are required to attend and the precise time when secular instruction commences and when it terminates—he should send up a copy of the time table.

December 4.—LETTER from Mr. McSWINEY, District Inspector.

Gent.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 17th ult., I beg leave to inform you that the Ennistymon male school opens for the reception of all the pupils at 9 o'clock, a.m., and closes at 2½ o'clock, p.m. I hereby signify a copy of the time table of the same school.

School opens at 9 o'clock.

From 9	to 9½	o'clock	Geography.
" 9½	" 9-35	"	Morning Prayer.
" 9-35	" 10	"	Grammar.
" 10	" 10½	"	Tasks examined.
" 10½	" 11	"	Writing.
" 11	" 12	"	Reading.
" 12	" 12½	"	Religious Instruction.
" 12½	" 3	"	Arithmetic, Algebra, and Mensuration.
" 2	" 2½	"	Geometry (businesslike).
" 2½	" 2-50	"	Evening Prayer.

At the hour, for Morning Prayer (9½ o'clock), due notice is given to the pupils by means of the cord with "Religious Instruction" printed thereon. At 2½ o'clock similar notice is given, and the Evening Prayer lasts about two minutes, at the conclusion of which the pupils are dismissed. At the time devoted to Religious Instruction, viz., from 12 to 12½ o'clock; those who cannot take part in the same, devote the time to recreation.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. McSWINEY.

The Secretaries, Education Office, Dublin.

1855, January 5, Board's Order on above:—

Inform manager that religious instruction cannot be given at an intermediate hour more than once in the day, the practice of the school in this respect must therefore be amended. The Commissioners suggest whether it would not be a more convenient arrangement that religious instruction should be given in the morning before the commencement of the ordinary school business. Call for reply.

March 5.—LETTER from Rev. JOHN SHEEHAN, P.P., Manager, Ennistymon.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter stating that, according to the Inspector's report, the rules of the Commissioners were departed from in the Ennistymon male National school, in the matter of religious instruction, I have to say that until the receipt of your communication I was not aware that it was so. Any such deviation from the regulations of the

Education Board is owing to misapprehension of the rules on the part of the teachers, and will, of course, be corrected in future.

According to the suggestion of the Commissioners, religious instruction will be given either before the business of the school commences, or after the school closes, as either may be found more convenient.—

I am, &c.,

JOHN SHEEHAN, P.P.

1855, May 2, Inspector reports:—The pupils make the sign of the cross every time the clock strikes. School-room is sometimes used for hearing the confessions of the Catholic pupils. Geography compiled by Christian Brothers is used.

May 21.—Manager informed, on above, that it is contrary to rule for religious exercises to take place at more than one intermediate time between commencement and close of united instruction. Use of room for hearing confessions also contrary to rule. Christian Brothers' geography is not a book fitted for united instruction.

JUNE 2.—LETTER from Rev. JOHN SHEEHAN, P.P., Manager.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your communication of the 31st ult., I have to state that the making the sign of the cross is no part of the practice or exercises of the male National school known to the manager or recognized by the teacher. The party of parents may improve on the children the propriety of some short acts of devotion at certain hours, for which, being an office of their own—no way connected with any school business—I don't think they can be brought to any account.

The performance of some pious duty of this sort may become an instinct with children, and they may be rash or thoughtless enough to acquit themselves of it even during school hours, not knowing any reason to the contrary. But such is not at all the practice in the school in question: 'tis imperceptible even to the teachers, and how the Inspector could be so misapprehended as to perceive it in a passing visit is really a matter of surprise.

But sure Inspectors must make out something to report upon, otherwise they fall in their duty, and this little incident (however, one would think), it appears, was a great God-send.

Gentlemen, bear in mind that this is a very Catholic district; there are no Protestant children in the school; there are none in the workhouse; there are very few at all in the town or neighbourhood; and that an Inspector should report on "the sign of the cross" as reprehensible, and to be denounced in such a locality, is, in other seriousness, very humiliating to those concerned, if not an insult and an outrage on Catholic feelings.

With regard to the other part of the report bearing on the use of the school-rooms for religious purposes, I have to mention that I thought it was competent with the manager to appoint a day to be set apart for religious instruction, that such was a *discrepancy* as regarded the business of the school, and that all religious ceremonies and teachings regarding Catholic children were allowable on such a day. I so understood the regulations. The geography of the Christian Brothers is not used in this school. It is not perceived that applications are made frequently for the books of the National Board, of which as many, perhaps more, are used in this school than in most others under their control.

I am, &c.,

JOHN SHEEHAN, P.P.

July 30, on above:—

Manager informed that, consistently with the Board's rule, the children cannot be allowed to make the sign of the cross every hour when clock strikes; that,

Therefore, he is requested to give instruction to teachers to see that the practice be discontinued. As to use of school-rooms, writer referred to Rule 2 of Section 5 of Part I.

October 1, Inspector reports:—The sign of the cross and a short mental prayer are performed every hour when the clock strikes.

October 25.—On foregoing report manager informed of rule as to religious exercises. If rule not complied with, case will be brought before Board on next report with the view of disconnecting school. Reminded of former letters.

November 21.—Letter from Rev. JOHN SHEEHAN, R.P., Ennistymon.

Gentlemen:—In reply to the report of your Inspector, viz.—That the pupils of the male National school continue to make a religious exercise and a mental prayer every hour of the day when the clock strikes, I take the liberty of stating that it is not so, and that I am able to contradict it in toto. Does not the report or statement of the Inspector involve a contradiction, I will not say absurdity? How, in the name of goodness, could he or I know whether these pupils pray mentally or not? Is not mental prayer an act of the mind, not visible to the senses, unless to your Inspector?

Nemo de intrinsecis judicat is, I think, a maxim that cannot be gainsayed; surely it cannot be proved to be false. Is it not hard for me to be responsible whether they pray mentally or not? but I have undertaken already there shall be no religious exercises during school hours, knowing them to be objectionable.

Religious exercises and mental prayer every hour the clock strikes would absorb their time altogether, to the exclusion of school business. This cannot be the case, for some of those boys have made good progress in education, and are well instructed, showing that they must have studied, and could not be always praying.

They have time enough to do this at home, morning and evening, if they are so inclined.

I am, &c., &c.,

JOHN SHEEHAN, R.P.

1857, June 26, Inspector reports:—After some delay I saw the "Brother Superior of the house," and he at once politely informed me that the school was no longer National, for its connection with the Board had ceased. He added that he could not admit of any inspection by an officer of the Board, as the school is now conducted in strict accordance with the rules of the Christian Brothers' Institute, save and except that they continue the use of such stock (free and sale) as remain on hand.

July 10, Board's Order on above:—

Strike off roll No. 443, and cancel grants from 31st March, 1857, school having been withdrawn from connection with the Board.

2195.—LIFFORD National School, County Clare.

1842, June 6.—MANAGER, Rev. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY, requested to state whether he intends to re-open school, closed in September 1840, otherwise it will be struck off.

JANUARY 7.—LETTER from Rev. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY.

SIR,.—In reply to your letter of the 6th inst., I beg to state that the Lifford female school is closed, and not to be re-opened. Not but I intend getting up one in a more central situation, and easier of access to the pupils.

I regret that when your Inspector visits Ennis, he does not vouchsafe to favour me with a call as was usual with all his predecessors, otherwise whatever may appear wrong cannot be so easily remedied. Should he fancy that it is my business to dance attendance on him, he never was more mistaken.

I remain, your obedient humble servant,

JOHN O'SHAUGHNESSY.

January 30, Board's Order on above:—

Strike off roll No. 2103, and cancel grants from 30th September, 1840, as school is not to be re-opened.

4302.—LIFFORD National School, County Clare.

1848, January 11, Inspector reports:—This school has ceased. The members of the convent have left the town and surrendered the premises, and it is not intended to re-open the school. But the Very Rev. Dean O'Shaughnessy is about to open a female school at Newtown-Stackpool, to which he hopes the grant will be transferred.

E. W. BIRMINGHAM, District Inspector.

February 3, Board's Order on above:—

Strike off roll No. 4303, and cancel grants from 30th September, 1847, school having permanently closed.

4610.—CORRIVORREN National School, County Cavan.

1848, January 11, Inspector reports:—This school has finally closed, the ladies who conducted it having removed to another town.

E. W. BIRMINGHAM, District Inspector.

1848, February 3, Board's Order on above:—

Strike off roll No. 4610, and cancel grants from 30th September, 1847, school having permanently closed.

443 & 5314.—NEWTOWN-STACKPOOL National Male and Female Schools.

Male school under marks to September 30, 1840. Under lay teachers from January 1, 1841, to February 1, 1848, when grants were suspended. Inoperative as a National school since.

Female school under lay teachers till May 31, 1854, when sums were placed in charge by manager. This change not sanctioned by Board, but salary paid to sums from May 31 to September 30, 1854, decision of Board having been delayed. School since placed on suspended list.

1840, September 30, Superintendent reports:—The school is closed. Upon the former teachers' retiring during the vacation, Dean O'Shaughnessy took an opportunity of stating that they need not return, as he would not be any longer instrumental in taxing the resources of the parish with the sums collected for their support. Upon this, one retired, and was succeeded by Mr. Mansfield, formerly (and very lately) teacher at Ennistymon; but he and his brother teacher are unwilling to open school under the circumstances, and only await the instructions of the Board and the receipt of their half year's salary.

The Dean requested of me to appoint teachers, which I declined, unwilling to give offence to any persons, and under these circumstances (being moreover assured by the Dean that the Board had written to him to appoint teachers subject to my examination), I wrote to the office on the 16th inst. for instructions, and stated to the Dean that should no particular instructions to the con-

trary arrive before the 25th, I would select two teachers from any number he would procure; but that lest I should unwittingly give offence, I would have nothing to do with their appointment or the removal of the former teachers. Accordingly my instructions not arriving, I have selected John O'Donohue, aged twenty-one, a person of very respectable acquirements, but of bad delivery, and an indifferent reader, together with John McShannon, aged twenty-eight, a good reader, but a person of more limited literary acquirements.

(Signed), MICHAEL McSHERRY, Superintendent.

DISTRICT No. 13.

November 31st, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—I am requested by Dean O'Shaughnessy, manager of Newtown-Stackpole, to state that one of the rooms of that school-house is enough for the attendance. Each of the two rooms is sixty feet by thirty. He wishes to fit up the old chapel, which is in the centre of the town, and procure a salary from the Commissioners. But he has not funds to buy desks and forms. If the Board allow him to take them out of one room of Newtown-Stackpole he will enter into any security necessary to guarantee the furniture in the new school.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN BRADFORD.

P.S.—One room is fully sufficient for the school in which Newtown-Stackpole school is placed. Ennis has a population of eight thousand, and requires two male and two female National schools. That now proposed is in the best part of the town for the purpose.

1854, January 23, *Board's Order on above* :—

If the school in the old chapel to be taken into connexion, Commissioners can grant only salary and books, and could not grant aid to furnish it; and it would be contrary to rule to remove the furniture from vested school-house.

NEWTOWN-STACKPOLE National School.

COPY OF LETTER FROM REV. JAMES CARLILE.

GENTLEMEN,—The enclosed statement has been served upon me, about which I know nothing.

I have conjectured that it may be some ground leased to the Board of Education for a school-house, and that it comes to me as one of the Commissioners.

Yours very truly,

(Signed), JAMES CARLILE.

Parsnottown, November 1, '44.

The Secretaries.

November 23, '44.—The Secretaries call upon the Trustees to take the necessary steps in this case. It is not the province of the Commissioners to defend the settlement.

Ennis, 1st February, 1854.

SIR,—The irregularity of the attendance of the children at this school, as also at the Newtown-Stackpole male school, 463, points out the necessity of a change in the mode of conducting them. Some years since there was in the neighbourhood of those schools a community of nuns, who had 300 children at their school. At the same time the Christian Brothers were teachers at the Newtown-Stackpole schools, in connexion with the National Board. A reference to the rolls will satisfy you that the school was then numerously attended. The Nuns and the Brothers left Ennis, when a male and female school, in connexion with the National Board, were established at Newtown-Stackpole. The number of children gradually reduced until the schools were closed, in which state they continued for more than a year.

The schools were re-opened, I think, in 1847, about a year before I became manager. I found the schools in great disorder, and considering that the introduction of a better class of teachers, the additional comfort of the scholars by improvements in the house, and the great change in the altered circumstances of the people, might in time induce an attendance, I used every possible effort to make the schools useful. I regret I am disappointed.

At several meetings of the parishioners, such as recollections of the extended education afforded by the Nuns and Christian Brothers, directed attention to the necessity of introducing them into Ennis, as they find that the National schools are comparatively useless. Arrangements are made to bring nuns immediately to Ennis, and to place them in connexion with the National Board.

The Newtown-Stackpole schools were built at an expense of about £200, before 1831, when the Commissioners of Education granted £200. Since that time more than £400 was laid out in enclosing the ground and building a house in which the Christian Brothers resided. The parishioners, who contributed nearly one thousand pounds to these improvements, do not anticipate any objection the Commissioners can make to have this establishment, which for educational purposes is nearly valueless, made fully available, by affording the necessary facility of placing in it useful teachers.

There are so many nun's schools in connexion with the Board that no difficulty can exist in allowing the nuns to become teachers at Newtown-Stackpole, but as very considerable alterations must be made in the schoolrooms, and as possibly a residence for the nuns may become necessary, it is required that the transfer made in 1833 to the Commissioners should not impede these proceedings. There is no intention on the part of the nuns or of the parishioners to discontinue the connexion with the National Board, but as regards such schools may hereafter be withdrawn, or the rules of the Board may be so enforced as to render the connexion impossible, it is hoped the Commissioners will not object to re-convey the premises, on their being repaid the sum of £200, advanced by them in 1833.

There are at Newtown-Stackpole two school-rooms, each sixty feet by thirty; until the number of children at the nun's school exceeds 300, for whom there is accommodation in one room, the boys' school will not be disturbed. You are aware that there is in the town of Ennis a male and a female National school, Nos. 4304 and 1870.

Pray excuse all this trouble.

Yours, much obliged,

JOHN KENNY.

M. Cron, esq.

February 10, *Board's Order on above* :—

Ordered, that the Commissioners are not prepared to comply with Mr. Kenny's application.

Ennis, 5th June, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to apprise the Commissioners that the Very Rev. Dean Kenny, Manager of the Newtown-Stackpole National Schools, has placed in charge of the female department—Roll, No. 5814—in the capacity of teachers, nuns of the order of "Mercy."

These ladies took charge of the school on the 1st instant.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MORELL,

District Inspector National Schools.

October 23, *Board's Order on above* :—

The Commissioners find that the Newtown-Stackpole Female National School is a school vested in trustees, and has always been conducted by lay teachers, they cannot, therefore, sanction its being placed under

the care of nuns as teachers, or that the salary should be paid according to the regulations laid down for convent schools. No salary can be paid from the time the lay teacher, Margaret MacNamee, was removed, 31, 5, '54.

Manager must appoint a teacher.

Ennis, 20th October, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received your letter of the 17th, regarding the Newtown-Stockpoole Female National School.

In this you say, that as the school is vested in trustees, and was always conducted by a lay teacher, until May last, the Commissioners cannot sanction the appointment, then made by me, of the Sisters of Mercy as teachers, and that a salary will not be paid.

I have, since I received your letter, carefully perused all your reports, in which I cannot discover that vested schools are excluded from the benefit of the grant, neither could I find out that the Commissioners reserved to themselves the right of interfering with the appointment or removal of teachers, except when an incompetent party was selected.

As during the past year a salary was granted to several conventual vested schools, I trust the Commissioners will be induced to rescind the order made, and pay the salary for the four months ending 30th September, according to the scale of payment made to schools in connexion with religious bodies.

I cannot suppose that without due notice to the public, the Commissioners could preclude the appointment of nuns as teachers in a school once conducted by a lay teacher; had there, however, been a rule to that effect made, Newtown-Stockpoole school should be specially excepted, as the Commissioners well know that four times the sum, advanced by them for the completion of the school, was expended on it before it was conveyed to the Commissioners by the Christian Brothers, who for several years conducted the school in connexion with the National Board.

I so fully rely on the justice of the Commissioners that I trust they will not require of me to deprive the numbers now educated in the school of the benefits they derive from the improved system introduced by the nuns. May I add, that I have cause to complain of the Commissioners for their not having made known to me their intentions, since they were informed that the school was transferred to the nuns.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN KERRY, Manager of
Newtown-Stockpoole.

The Secretaries, Education Office.

November 10, Board's Order on above:—

Inform manager that the Commissioners see no grounds in the objections he has stated to warrant them in altering the decision already communicated to him. State that they have been compelled in other cases of a similar nature to come to the same decision.

Ennis, 22nd November, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 21st instant, in which you inform me that the Commissioners see no grounds in the objections stated by me in my letter of the 30th October, to alter their decision regarding the Newtown-Stockpoole Female National School. This decision so vitally affects me that I most respectfully request the Commissioners may be pleased to reconsider it at their earliest possible convenience.

Referring to your letter of the 17th October, I find that two principles, open to serious objections, are assigned by the Commissioners as the grounds of their refusal to pay the salary claimed by me for the Sisters of Mercy, who have charge of the school since the 1st June last. These are, that a school once conducted by a lay teacher cannot be transferred to nuns, and that nuns cannot be tolerated in a school vested in trustees.

From your reports, which I have carefully examined, I cannot find any change made in the rules by which the dismissal and appointment of teachers is regulated. As the right of interference reserved to themselves by the Commissioners is confined to the *mode* of the selection of incompetent teachers, I submit that this rule and not another, of which I could have no notice, ought to be adhered to.

But, assuming that the Commissioners had adopted such a rule, why did they not apply it to it during the many months I was in correspondence with them on the transfer of the school to the Sisters of Mercy? Should the Commissioners decline to accord to me what I believe is but justice, I have to request that, at all events, the salary for the time past may be paid, and if the objection to grant a salary to the Sisters of Mercy, in a school vested in trustees is persevered in, I must only provide for them elsewhere.

Indeed I the more willingly engage to do so, as the school is inconvenient as well to the nuns as to the children. The average attendance in October was 251, for November 265. I have this day secured a house in which this number can be accommodated. Should your District Inspector approve of this house, is there any objection to grant a salary to the nuns as teachers?

It may be useful to apprise you that Mary Fogarty, in consequence of the number of her scholars who left her school to go to that of the nuns, has resigned the Ennis female school, and that no National female school is now in Ennis except the school conducted by the nuns, which will be supported. Requesting an early reply.

I remain your obedient servant,

JOHN KERRY,
Manager of Newtown-Stockpoole
National School.

To the Secretaries,
Education Office, Dublin.

December 25, Board's Order on foregoing:—

Inform Reverend J. Kerry that the Commissioners having reconsidered this case, and examined all the correspondence connected therewith, direct that the salary be paid from 31st May, when the lay teacher resigned, to 30th September, on the ground that, although a distinct notification had been made of the change of teachers so far back as the 5th June, the Commissioners did not come to a decision on the subject until the 23rd September last.

Education Office, 15th September, 1855.

Sir,—By lease of the 19th August, 1834, the Rev. Daniel Lynch, Jeremiah O'Connor, and Thomas Barry, Brothers of the Christian school, and all of Ennis, in the county of Clare, did grant unto Michael O'Loghlen, sergeant-at-law, the Right Reverend Patrick McMahon, D.D., of Ennis, and John O'Brien, esquire, of Elm Vale, in said county, as trustees for the purpose of education, the plot of ground on which the Newtown-Stockpoole National school is erected for the lives of the said Daniel Lynch and Thomas Barry, and John McGrath of Arderinnow, Ennis, and the survivors and survivor of them; and for and during the natural life and lives of all such other person or persons as should for ever thereafter be inserted or added in any future lease or leases of the premises, pursuant to a covenant for perpetual renewal contained in the Indenture of Lease and Release bearing date the 31st day of July, 1830, and by which the said premises were then held by the said Daniel Lynch, Jeremiah O'Connor, and Thomas Barry.

You are requested to inquire and report, with the least possible delay, for the information of the Commissioners, firstly,—Whether all, or any, and which of the lives named in the lease of the 19th August, 1834, are living or dead?

Secondly,—Whether the lessors in that lease, or the parties representing their interest in the lease of the

31st July, 1830, have still a subsisting interest in the lease of July, 1830; whether there has been any renewal of that lease, and the date of it; to whom made, for what lives, and are the lives, or any and which of them, in being?

We are, sir, your obedient servants,
(Signed), MAUREN CRILL, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

Patrick Quinlan, esq., Ennis.

P.S.—You will make the necessary inquiries forthwith, and inform us of the result immediately after you have done so.

Ennis, 18th September, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—Pursuant to the instructions contained in your letter of the 15th instant, I have made the inquiry therein directed, and I give the result in the subjoined statement in which, for the purpose of official reference, I place in juxtaposition the names of the parties, living and dead, to the lease of the 19th August, 1834:—

Living.	Dead.
Rev. Daniel Lynch, R.N.	St. Michael O'Leighlin.
Jeremiah O'Connor.	Dr. Rev. Patrick M'Mahon.
	John O'Brien, esq.
	Thomas Barry, Christian Brother.
	John M'Grath, esq.

The Reverend Mr. Lynch is now parish priest of Kilmaley, post-town Ennis, and Jeremiah O'Connor is at present a teacher in the Christian schools, Carr. The Reverend Mr. Lynch's connexion with this parish, and consequently with the Newtown-Stockpoole National school has long since ceased; and the reverend gentleman states that he has "no interest whatsoever in the lease of July, 1830, of which there has never been a renewal;" but that "Jeremiah O'Connor has a direct interest still subsisting in that lease."

I have the honour to be, &c., &c.,

PATRICK QUINLAN.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

October 4.—About thirty years since a school conducted by the Christian Brothers was established in Ennis.

The number of scholars in attendance requiring additional school accommodation necessary, the parishioners rented a plot of ground on which a school-house, at an expense of nearly £200, was erected.

The Rev. Daniel Lynch, then curate of the Roman Catholic curacy in Ennis, and two of the Christian Brothers who were selected by the parishioners to collect by subscription the funds necessary to build the school-house and to superintend the building of it, became lessees of the site on which it was built.

In 1833 a pressing demand being made on them by the builder of the school-house for a balance due to him, the Rev. Daniel Lynch and one of the Christian Brothers, who was lessee, conveyed to the Commissioners of Education for £200 the premises on which £200 were expended.

The Christian Brothers for several years after, in connexion with the National Board, conducted the school.

The difficulty of providing for these sufficient support, as the parishioners were heavily taxed by the building of a parish chapel, induced the resignation of the school by the Christian Brothers.

In the school room, a male and a female school in connexion with the Board of Education were conducted until 1832, when the parishioners deemed it advisable to introduce into Ennis a branch of the Sisters of Mercy, by reason of the superior education imparted by them in the different towns in Ireland in which they were established.

As there was attached to the school sufficient ground on which a convent may be built, the parishioners

proposed to the Commissioners of Education to repay to them the sum of £200 advanced to them in 1833, on the condition of the surrender to the parishioners of the premises. The Commissioners having declined to accede to this proposal, a house was provided for the residence elsewhere in Ennis for the Sisters of Mercy, and notice was given to the Commissioners early in 1834 that the female school would be transferred to the Sisters of Mercy. The male school in one of the rooms was not disturbed.

In May, 1834, the Sisters of Mercy took possession of the female school-house. In June a supply of books was given by the Commissioners to the school. In the quarterly return for June the Commissioners were apprised that the Sisters of Mercy were in charge of the school.

In August the school was inspected by the local inspector of the district. In September the Commissioners were, in the quarterly return, made aware of the transfer of the school to the Sisters of Mercy. From this detail it will appear that several opportunities were afforded to the Commissioners of signifying their disapproval of the transfer of the school, but the first intimation given by them was on the 15th October, that as the school was conducted by lay teachers before, and as the school was vested in trustees, the transfer of it to nuns could not be sanctioned, and that no salary would be paid to the nuns, who, as the Commissioners were duly informed, were in charge of the school for nearly five months.

After repeated remonstrances the Commissioners were pleased to pay the salary to September, 1834, but required that the nuns should be removed from the school.

The parishioners yielded to this demand, and provided another school-room, to which, after the end of the quarter, March, 1835, the school was removed, where it is still carried on.

Repeated applications having been made to the Commissioners to sanction the payment of a salary for the six months from September, 1834, to March, 1835, whilst the school was conducted by the nuns in a vested school-room, as well as to take into connexion the school conducted since March, 1835, in another school-room, and a favourable answer not having been, to the 25th of September, received, the Commissioners' attention is respectfully directed to the remembrance of acceding to the request made.

The room vacated by the removal of the nuns in March, 1835, is not occupied, as several teachers who were applied to by the manager to take charge of it refused to do so, as they apprehended that from the decided preference given to the nuns' schools so few in addition to the salary received from the Commissioners may be had. It was even feared by one of them that the number of children who should be in the school, to cattle her to receive the salary from the Commissioners, would not attend. There was a very well managed female National school in Ennis, which the teacher resigned in October, 1834, as the greater number of her pupils left her to go to the nuns' school.

Handed to resident Commissioners by Rev. J. KIMPT, Ennis.

December 14, Board's Order on foregoing:—

Inform manager that Commissioners, after fullest consideration, decline to accept the repayment of the grant of £200 made towards the erection of the Newtown-Stockpoole National school; that they will require the male school to be held in the house, and both rooms appropriated to the use of the children, if the attendance be at any time such as to require the increased accommodation; and they further reserve to themselves the right of requiring the trustees to re-open the female school under a competent lay teacher in the event of circumstances occurring which, in their judgment, would render such an arrangement expedient.

State, also, that the Commissioners have made the usual grant to the Ennis applicant school, to date from 1st May last.

Education Office, October 17, 1855.

Sir,—The Commissioners of National Education, having had before them your letter of the 18th ult., and the other papers connected with the Newtown-Stackpoole National school, county Clare, direct that you will ascertain and report, for their information, with as little delay as possible—

Firstly—Whether the price of land has risen in the neighbourhood of the school-house.

Secondly—If the friends of the National system find considerable difficulty in obtaining a suitable site for another school.

Thirdly—Was the money raised in 1833 by voluntary subscriptions contributed in the whole, or in part, by persons who would probably be adverse to the arrangements suggested by Mr. Kenney, to repay the Commissioners the amount of their grant on their making a reconveyance of the property?

Fourthly—Is the proposed abandonment of the school objectionable from any reason peculiar to the present case?

We are further to direct that you visit on the Rev. Thomas Warren, of Ennis, Presbyterian minister, who has been in communication with your predecessor, Mr. Fitzgerald, regarding the Newtown-Stackpoole National schools, and inquire and report as to the number of children whose parents or guardians would probably disapprove of the proposed change, namely, that the Commissioners, on the payment of £200 by Dean Kenney, shall give up all interest in the schools.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

M. CROSS, }
J. KELLY, } Secretaries.

Patrick Quinlan, esq., Ennis.

Ennis 18th October, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—Pursuant to the instructions contained in your letter of the 17th inst. I have made the inquiry, in reference to the Newtown-Stackpoole National school, ordered by the Board; and you may assure the Commissioners that I have brought to the discharge of this duty a diligence and an attention proportional to the importance of the subject. Without further prefatory remarks, then I proceed to give categorical answers to the queries numbered in your letter—

Firstly—The price of land has not risen in the neighbourhood of the Newtown-Stackpoole National school, and this statement I make on the authority of two gentlemen whose opinion on the point might, I think, be deemed conclusive. The one is Mr. Thomas Greene, agent to C. O'Brien, esq., M.P., and the other is Mr. John O'Leary, agent to several estates in this neighbourhood. I should observe that Mr. Greene is the correspondent of the *Tough* National schools, and is a very strenuous advocate of National Education. Mr. John O'Leary, too, is most friendly to the system, and has several schools on the estates of which he has the management. Both gentlemen desire me to say that they are decidedly favourable to the contemplated change.

Secondly—The gentlemen above-named have assured me that, in the present circumstances of Ennis, there will be no difficulty on the part of the friends of the National system in procuring a more central and therefore a more eligible site than Newtown-Stackpoole for another National school, whilst the Rev. Mr. Warren gives, in his note herein transmitted, a directly opposite opinion, founded, as he states, on the fact of his having had a difficulty in procuring a suitable site in the town for the Presbyterian church he is now erecting.

Thirdly—I forward herewith a list of the contributors on whom I have called; and, with one exception, they are unanimously of opinion that the arrangements

suggested by Dean Kenney should be carried out. The exception in the case is the eminent Catholic solicitor of this town, Michael Callanan, esq., who expressed himself as being decidedly hostile to any transfer that would take out of the hands of the Commissioners the direction and management of the Newtown-Stackpoole National school. I give this gentleman's name by chance, from his high social position and great professional experience, the Commissioners may attach more weight to his opinion.

Fourthly—In the proposed abandonment of the school I can see nothing peculiarly objectionable.

I have further to state that the Rev. Mr. Warren has not given in his note the number of children whose parents or guardians would probably disapprove of the proposed change; but no children of the rev. gentleman's communion have ever attended a National school in this town, nor do they now. At most they are but two or three at present.

I have then, at the limited time at my disposal, inquired into and reported on the facts of this case; and may further information called for by the Commissioners shall be promptly given by, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

PATRICK QUINLAN, District Inspector, 36

ENCLOSURE in foregoing letter.

Ennis, October 18, 1855.

Sir,—Having been requested by you to express my opinion in reference to the transfer of the Newtown-Stackpoole National school from "the Commissioners" to other trustees, I beg to state that not being cognizant of the original object for which the school was built by public subscription, nor the nature of the deeds of conveyance to the Commissioners, I cannot form an opinion on the law propriety of the case.

I think, however, that the trusteeship of the Commissioners would be more likely to serve the cause of a united education of all parties than any new trusteeship likely to be adopted.

It is my own opinion, and that of many others, that there should be a model school established in Ennis, and it might be well for the Commissioners to inquire before making such transfer whether any more suitable site could be obtained for such a school than the premises in question, as from personal experience I know the extreme difficulty of obtaining a site for a public building.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

THOMAS WARREN,

Presbyterian Minister, Ennis.

P. Quinlan, esq., Inspector of National schools, Ennis.

Ennis, 18th October, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—Subjoined is a list of the names of the contributors to the erecting of the Newtown-Stackpoole National School, on whom I have this day waited.

I have the honour to be &c., &c.,

PATRICK QUINLAN.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Michael Callanan, esq., solicitor; John Kerin, esq.; Michael McNamara, esq.; Michael Moloney, esq., solicitor; Michael Lynght, esq.; Patrick Lynght, esq.; Walter Lynght, esq.; Mrs. O'Donnell, Mrs. Bannan, Mr. Matthew Kennedy, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Mr. John Lewis, Mr. George Crowe, postmaster; Mrs. Moloney, Mr. Michael Loftus, Mr. John Coghlan, Richard Pearson, esq.; Andrew Moloney, esq.; William Moloney, esq.; John M'Gee, esq.; John Meehan, esq.; Thomas Greene, esq.; John O'Leary, esq.; Patrick Hickey, esq.; Mr. Martin O'Flanagan.

LIST of the NAMES of the COMMITTEE of the PARENTS who were not at home, but who are in favour of the proposed change:—

John Banton, esq., solicitor; John Frost, esq., solicitor; John Shaw, esq.; Michael Karin, esq.; Patrick Barry, esq.; Richard McLeary, esq.; Thaddeus Byrne, esq.; John McGuire, esq.; John O'Halloran, esq.; William Robinson, esq.

ENCLOSURE in foregoing letter.

COPY of RESOLUTION passed at a MEETING of the PARENTS COMMITTEE, held at the Parish Chapel on Sunday, October 14, 1855:—

Proposed by John Banton, esq., solicitor, and seconded by Richard Power, esq.:—That it is the unanimous wish of this committee that the Newtown-Stockpools National school should, on the repayment of £500 to the National Board of Education be handed over to the parishioners of Ennis, and this committee are prepared to contribute the said sum for that object.

J. KEENE, Chairman.

JOHN McGRATH, Secretary.

Ennis, 1st September, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to state for the information of the Commissioners that the Newtown-Stockpools female National school is now converted into a barn, and, as I write, it contains the corn of the Christian Brothers, who hold possession of the school-room, and keep its keys.

I have the honour to be, &c., &c.,

PATRICK QUINLAN, District Inspector, &c.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

October 20, *Board's Order on above*:—

Write to Messrs and Trustees, informing them that the use of the school-room for the purpose stated is a violation of the Rules of the Board, and that the Commissioners require that the corn be immediately removed.

1858, January 5, *Board's Order on report 36, 11, '57, of Inspector Quinlan*.

Ordered, that the school roll No. 443 be placed on the suspended list, and that the grant of salary be withdrawn from the 1st February, as the teacher, Joseph Browne, does not appear to have any influence over his pupils.

NEWTOWN-STOCKPOOLS Male National School.

1858, January 25, *Inspector reports*:—Business has not been resumed since its close at the commencement of the Christmas vacation, and a rumour having reached me that it was the determination of the Christian Brothers—who, as several times reported, have since I took charge of the district, had possession of the female school-room, and used it for various purposes—to take possession of this room also, and to commence teaching in it when the premises had undergone the necessary repairs, I felt it my duty to place myself in communication with the parties likely to afford such information as may be necessary for me to lay before the Commissioners.

The only surviving trustee is the Rev. Daniel Lynch, P.P., Kilsnaley, Ennis, and though I this day (13, 9) failed in obtaining a second interview with that rev. gentleman, he assured me so late as Saturday, the 6th inst., that he neither was nor would be a party to any violent or unjust transfer of the school-house from the Commissioners, and that with his knowledge or consent it should never take place. Nevertheless, I have since learned that at the commencement of the last vacation the key of the male school-room was given to

the Christian Brothers, or to a workman of theirs, by the late teacher, Joseph Browne, who, on being questioned as to what he had done with the key of the school-room, first stated that he had so given it: "by orders of Dean Kenny," but who, when he subsequently learned that the Dean had given to his assertion a prompt and an emphatic denial, and declared that neither to Browne nor to anyone else had he given any such orders, admitted that it was a misconception on his part, and added, "I now recollect, the Dean gave me no such orders."

About a quarter after seven o'clock on the night of Thursday, the 11th inst., a person named Thomas Curry, a man in the employment of the Christian Brothers here, called at my residence with the maps, free stock books, &c., of the Newtown-Stockpools male National school, and when I, on refusing to receive them, asked him by whose directions he had brought them, he replied, hesitatingly, "I have been sent with them by a certain gentleman up street, and I don't know his name." Having thrown the maps and the books off the wheelbarrow in which he had brought them, and left them on the road outside my door, he returned to the residence of the Christian Brothers, to whose superior, Brother Mulligan, he gave, in the hearing of my servant, a detailed account of the success of his mission. On hearing this I immediately called on Edward Blake, esq., M.P., who, I was informed, was in Limerick attending the election, and I then waited on Thomas Kenny, esq., J.P., Manager of the Tollymore National school, who thought it undesirable, under the circumstances, that any legal proceedings should be taken in the matter. I then saw Dean Kenny, to whom I mentioned what had occurred, and particularly the statement relative to the key of the school-room made by Joseph Browne, and to which, as already stated, he (the Dean) gave the most unqualified contradiction.

I have to state that Brother Mulligan has conveyed to me that if accompanied by a clergyman, he would accord me his permission to enter the school, which offer I, of course, declined; but I have seen that the school-room has been converted into a carpenter's workshop, for which purpose it is now temporarily used.

It only remains for me to add, that during our interview Dean Kenny stated, with marked emphasis, that he was no party to the transfer of the school to the Christian Brothers, or to the sending of the free stock to my house, and that he had nothing whatever to do with either one or the other proceeding. This is the Dean's statement, and it is, of course, right I should give it.

(Signed), P. QUINLAN, District Inspector.

Ennis, 19th March, 1858.

GENTLEMEN,—It becomes my duty then promptly to state for the information of the Commissioners, that the Christian Brothers have removed their maps, books, and other school apparatus to the Newtown-Stockpools National school, and that they are now teaching in the female department of it—the male school-room being still undergoing repairs. They opened school on yesterday.

I have the honour to be, &c., &c.,

P. QUINLAN.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Ennis, 20th March, 1858.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to my letter of yesterday in relation to the possession and occupation by the Christian Brothers, of the Newtown-Stockpools National school, in which the written examinations of the male teachers of this district has hitherto been annually conducted, I beg to ask where I am to hold that for this year? And gentlemen, the necessity for promptitude on your part in replying to this communication will appear evident when I state that I cannot

summon the teachers until I shall have received instructions on the point.

I have the honour to be, &c., &c.,

PATRICK QUINLAN.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

March 31, Board's Order as above:—

Informa arrange of the statement contained in these communications, request he will explain under what circumstances the Christian Brothers entered on the occupation of the premises referred to which are vested in trustees for the purposes of National education, and whether the proceeding took place with his knowledge or sanction, or that of any other parties having a legal interest in the school.

Request he will also state if the Rev. Daniel Lynch and John McGrath, two of the lives specified in the lease, be still living, and if so, that he will favour the Commissioners with their present address.

Ennis, 7th April, 1838.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, relative to the resumption by the Christian Brothers of the management of the Newtown-Stockpoole School, I have to say that though I had no knowledge of their act, until the school was in operation, I cannot, as being much interested in the cause of education, feel otherwise than pleased.

As you say that this communication is to be submitted to the Commissioners on next Friday, may I request that my former correspondence may be placed before them.

From this the Commissioners will see that these schools were built for the special use of the Christian Brothers at an expense, as on reference to the deed of trust will appear, of £776 8s. 6d., of which the Commissioners advanced only £260. Since that deed was executed in 1833 very large sums were expended on the completion and repairs of the houses, and an annual rent of £15 paid until lately.

The parishioners, by whom all these charges were met, derived very little benefit from their enormous expenditure, since the Christian Brothers, some years past, suspended their connexion with the schools. Their anxiety for the education imparted by religious communities evinced by the resolutions herewith enclosed, and as the causes that induced the Christian Brothers to suspend the schools now happily no longer exist, the parishioners are delighted at the prospect of the benefit likely to arise from the superior education their children will receive from the Christian Brothers.

On reference to my former letters to the Commissioners it will appear that I used every possible effort for five years after my appointment to Ennis (from 1833 to 1838) to make the Ennis National schools effective; my failure led to the adoption of the resolutions herewith enclosed.

It will not surprise the Commissioners to find that Ennis joins in the universally admitted superiority of the Christian Brothers as teachers, and that as such large sums were contributed by the inhabitants to the erection and maintenance of the schools, due regard to their wishes will influence the Commissioners in the course they may adopt.

The Commissioners are aware that the school has been closed since the Sisters of Mercy were obliged to open elsewhere a school, as the Commissioners in September or October, 1834, refused to sanction their school in Newtown-Stockpoole as it was vested in trustees; they also know that the male school is closed since December last. The state of dilapidation of the house is awful, except the one room lately repaired by the Christian Brothers in which the examination of National teachers is on this day carried on, and a large amount of rent is due which must without delay be settled.

In reply to your query, regarding the address of the parties to the deed of trust, I have to say that every one of them is, I believe, dead, except the Rev. Daniel Lynch, of Kilsnaley, Ennis; he was curate in Ennis in

1838, when he was deputed to treat for a plot of ground on which a school-house for the Christian Brothers might be built; a lease, at a rent of £15 yearly, is supposed to have been executed to him and to two of the Christian Brothers in 1830 for the benefit of the parish. The deed of trust to the Commissioners in 1833 was executed by him and Mr. J. O'Connor; the second Christian Brother, Mr. T. Barry, did not execute it.

Almost immediately after 1833 the Rev. Mr. Lynch was removed to his present parish, since which time his connexion with the school of the Christian Brothers has ceased.

The Commissioners cannot fail to see that if they had in 1834 yielded to my urgent entreaties to relax, in favour of the Sisters of Mercy in Ennis, the regulation adopted by them not to sanction religious communities as teachers in schools vested in trustees, the present difficulty would not arise. I cannot presume to question the motives that induced such a rule, but it would appear rather reasonable not to extend it to a school-house built, as the Commissioners will know, by a religious community.

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN KERRY.

April 16, Board's Order as above:—

Transmit statement of the facts of the case to the Rev. Daniel Lynch, and call upon him, as one of the parties to the trust deed, to take the necessary steps for regaining possession of the premises.

Above Board's order not acted on.

May 7, Board's Order as above:—

Send leave to law adviser, call on him to report in the table book, and call the Board take any proceedings to recover possession of the house and re-open the school.

November 5.—LAW ADVISER'S OPINION, NEWTOWN-STOCKPOOLE National School, Co. Glao.

As all the trustees are dead, it will be necessary to appoint new trustees, and it will be also necessary to ascertain whether any of the lives named in the lease of 19th August, 1834, are living. In case any of the lives are still in existence, the new trustees, when duly appointed, and when the interest under the lease of 19th August, 1834, shall have been duly vested in them, may sustain proceedings to recover possession of the premises.

August 20, MINUTE OF THE BOARD.

The Secretary again lays before the Commissioners the correspondence and reports connected with the illegal occupation of the Newtown-Stockpoole National school-house (vested in trustees) by the Christian Brothers, and reads the opinion of Mr. Gilson as to the steps necessary to be taken by the Board to recover possession of the premises. Ordered.—That Mr. Gilson's letter be transmitted to Dr. Longfield for his perusal, and on its being returned with such observations as he may deem necessary, that the entire of the documents in the case be submitted to Master Murphy and to Mr. O'Hagan for their opinion, previous to final consideration at a special meeting of the Board.

1850, 23 February, Dr. LONGFIELD'S OPINION.

On reading over the papers in this matter, together with Mr. Gilson's observations, I remain of the opinion that the Board ought not to institute any legal proceedings to enforce the provisions contained in the lease of the Newtown-Stockpoole National school premises. I fully admit, that as a general rule, the Board ought not to permit the trustees or patrons of vested National schools to divert the premises from their proper trusts. But the circumstances connected with the Newtown-Stockpoole school are very peculiar, and are such as, I think, ought to prevent the Board

from selecting it as an example, if it be necessary to go to law to enforce their supposed rights. In the first place the litigation would be annually complicated and expensive, and would be probably unsuccessful or inefficient; an unsuccessful suit instituted by the Board would be likely to encourage an encroachment on its rights on future occasions. Few would know anything more of this case than that it was selected as an example by the Board, and that it failed.

Another reason why I should not wish to take any legal steps in this case is, that we have not much reason to complain of any immoral or violent infringement of our rights.

The case has been very clearly stated by Mr. Gibson. It appears that the school was originally intended for a monks' school, there having been at that time no rule of the Board to prevent such a school from being taken into connexion with it. In the expectation that such a school would be kept up, the inhabitants subscribed a large sum of money towards the building, and have regularly paid the rent—£15; at least, it appears that although the premises are liable to that rent, the Board has never been called upon to pay it. The lease to the trustees is at a peppercorn rent, but the lessee holds the premises at the rent of £15. It is also certain that the parents and guardians of the majority of the children desire the school to be kept by the monks, and would feel some reasonable annoyance if the school were taken from them, to be kept almost empty in connexion with the National Board.

I am also informed somewhat by the circumstance that the Roman Catholic clergyman, Mr. Kenny, has behaved with such moderation and discretion as very much induces me to take any hostile steps.

If vested schools are hereafter wrongfully wrested from us, we can select some case in which the legal proceedings will be simple, and their success certain, and in which the defendants will have no matter of justification or cause of complaint. If no such case can be found, so much the better. It will prove that on the whole the Board will not have much cause of complaint.

M. LONGFIELD.

[No further action taken.]

525.—YOUNGAL Male School, County Cork.

School conducted by monks from April, 1852, to January, 1853—conducted by a lay teacher from that date till January, 1857.

1837, January 12, Inspector reports:—That school is in possession of Christian Brothers, and manager stated that he had withdrawn it from connexion with Commissioners on 1st January, 1857. Free stock delivered up to Inspector when demanded.

February 3, Board's Order on above:—

Strike off roll No. 515, and cancel grants from 31st December, school having ceased connexion with Board.

6.460.—MAGDALENE Industrial School, County Limerick.

1854, October 5.—District Inspector, Mr. Barry, reports:—The girls in this school are all Magdalenes, and are principally engaged in industrial employment; there is but little literary instruction given. The school-room is fitted up only for industrial instruction; there are no desks or forms; and, as the room adjoins the convent chapel, in which there are forms, the girls are frequently brought into the chapel to receive literary instruction. On the day of my visit I found them in the chapel. They are all Roman Catholics.

1855, March 2, Board's Order on above:—

Inform manager that as the Commissioners understand from this report that the school is substantially a reformatory school, carried on for industrial instruc-

tion exclusively, which is incompatible with their rules, and as they also understand that it is intended for members of one religious denomination alone, they feel compelled to direct that it be removed from their roll from 31st March next, up to which date salary will be paid.

April 18.—Letter from Right Reverend Dr. Ryan, Limerick.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to state, for the information of the Commissioners, that the report of the District Inspector is not correct regarding the Magdalene School here, as far as literary instruction is concerned. Neither was it correct to state that the school was intended for one religious denomination alone, as all are admissible, and, *de facto*, there have been eight or nine Protestants received from time to time into the institution. Under the circumstances I hope it will not be deemed unreasonable to ask for a reconsideration of the case by an inquiry on the spot, where the truth can be best ascertained.

I remain, gentlemen, your faithful servant,

J. JOHN RYAN.

Messrs. Crawford Kelly.

June 5, on above:—

Head Inspector, Dr. Newell, directed to inquire into the management of the school, and to report specially upon it, informed of the reasons which induced the Board to strike off the school, and directed to have reference particularly to—

1st. Whether the rules of the school as regards religious instruction, &c., are compatible with mixed attendance.

2nd. Whether, in point of fact, persons of different denominations ever so attend.

3rd. The nature of the literary instruction given, and the time and arrangement for it.

1855, June 6.—Letter from Head Inspector, Dr. NEWELL.

GENTLEMEN,—I have, in compliance with your letter of yesterday's date, in which you direct me to inquire fully into the management of the Magdalene Literary and Industrial School, to report that I this day visited the institution which is provided over by the "Sisters of the Convent of the Good Shepherd." I found these ladies most ready to afford me every information connected with the principles and working of the establishment.

The school is essentially and substantially a reformatory school, and intended for one religious denomination only.—Protestants have been admitted and are admissible, but they must conform to the rules of the house in everything, and attend to the religious instruction, which is specially Roman Catholic. Seven or eight Protestants entered the house, of whom some became converts, and others left the establishment altogether. *None were required to embrace the Roman Catholic religion, but all had to conform to its prayers and practices, while in the house.* The words underlined are those of the superioress, who is a Bavarian by birth, and a most intelligent lady.

None but women who having fallen from the path of virtue become penitents are admitted to this establishment. They live wholly within its walls. The following is a copy of the time table, which will show how these women, at present numbering sixty-three are employed daily.

From 8 till 9 o'clock,	Singing and working.
" 9 " 10 "	Reading.
" 10 " 11 "	Working.
" 11 " 12 "	Dinner.
" 12 " 1 "	Recreation.
" 1 " 2 "	Reading.
" 2 " 3 "	Singing and working.
" 3 " 4 "	Reading.
" 4 " 5 "	Work.

Variations None.

Only reading is taught—no instruction is given in any other branch.

Before my visit to the Magdalene Convent, I had called at the aforementioned convent schools—

Mount St. Vincent Industrial; Pery-square Female; Section-street Female; St. John's Female.

My sole object in visiting these schools was to arrive at some conclusion about the schooling population of the city of Limerick. In each school I examined the school accounts, and reckoned the children present. There are several other schools in Limerick, which I have yet to visit with a similar object. In some of the convent schools above named, did I observe anything calling for the special notice of the Board, save in one, namely, in the St. Vincent Industrial National School. The children in attendance at this school are all boarded and lodged in the convent. They are all orphans and the children of Roman Catholic parents. None others could be admitted—this one of the nuns told me.

I visited on the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, and represented to him that the rules both of the Magdalene and St. Vincent Convent Schools were, I apprehended, incompatible with those of the Commissioners of National Education. He candidly admitted that he feared they were so, but he hoped that some exception would be made by the Board in favour of these institutions, which were so highly approved of by the vast majority of the people of Limerick, and which were calculated to do so much good. I stated that I feared there was a question of principle involved in the matter, but the right rev. gentleman would not see the case from this point of view.

I may be allowed to say that I cannot understand how any officer of the Board could represent that either of these schools was "head side open to children of all religious denominations." The rules in each were the same when the schools were taken into consideration that they are now; and the helms in charge were, I am satisfied, as ready to give the fullest information then as they were when I visited their schools a few hours since.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

W. H. NEWELL, Head Inspector.

June 22, Board's Order on above:—

1. Magdalene National school.—Inform Right Rev. Dr. Ryan that Head Inspector states the school is essentially and substantially a reformatory school, and intended for one religious denomination only. Protestants have been admitted and are admissible, but they must conform to the rules of the house in everything, and attend to the religious instruction, which is specially Roman Catholic.

State that the regulations of the school are quite opposed to the spirit of the Board's rule, and that under the circumstances Commissioners would not be warranted in rescinding their order of March 2, removing it from their roll.

2. State with regard to the St. Vincent's Industrial school, that the Head Inspector reports the children in attendance at this school are all boarded and lodged in the convent. They are all orphans and the children of Catholic parents. None others could be admitted. Inform manager that the regulation is quite opposed to the rule of the Board, and that the Commissioners have no alternative but to strike the school off their roll, which they have accordingly done from July 1, next.

3. Inform Dr. Newell of the above, and state that we have called on the District Inspector for explanation with regard to the concluding portion of his letter.

August 24.—Letter from Mr. D'Arcy, District Inspector, Youghal.

Gentlemen,—With reference to my reports on the Mount St. Vincent and Magdalene Industrial National

schools, in the city of Limerick, I have to state, that the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, is the manager of these schools; and that in my several interviews with him, he always stated that the rules of the Commissioners should be fully carried out in every school of which he was patron.

Whenever I observed any violation of the rules of the Board, I was sure to report it, as my reports on the Limerick schools will fully prove. I would not be justified in stating that if a Protestant child attended either of these schools, the Roman Catholic bishop would make an attempt to proselytise him—even a hint of such a thing was never mentioned in Limerick as far as I know, indeed Dr. Ryan is the greatest friend to the National system of education in that city, and these schools were in connexion with the Board before my arrival there.

I am, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

HENRY L. D'ARCY.

September 2.—Letter from Mr. CLARKE, Inspector.

Wexford.

Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, transmitting extracts from a report of Mr. Newell, Head Inspector, on the Magdalene and Mount St. Vincent National schools, in the city of Limerick, and calling for an explanation of the apparent discrepancy between his statements and my various reports thereon.

In reply, I have to remark, that these statements appear to me to have been made with reference to the Mount St. Vincent Orphanage, and the Magdalene Asylum, the two institutions in which the schools in question have been established, rather than merely to these schools. Now I maintain that these institutions are not under the inspection of the Board, but only the schools; and that the Commissioners' authority in the establishments is limited both in time and place; in time by the school hours, and in place by the school-room. I never felt myself at liberty to extend my views further, at least to make unfavourable remarks, as it appears to me, that would have been to act as Inspector of the convents, and not merely of the schools. Certainly I wrote special reports for two years, published in the Appendix to the Commissioners' Preliminary papers, which embrace the consideration of the whole occupation of the inmates under instruction; but still, I think, in strictness, no part of these can be properly considered as made of authority as Inspector except such as refer to the school-room and the school-hours. These reports were favourable, and what referred to anything outside these limits was written with the view of being published, and thus spreading some useful information, as to management and discipline, amongst persons in other places who might be desirous of establishing similar institutions. The Orphanage and Asylum may, I should say, be considered in the light of small communities of the Roman Catholic persuasion exclusively (as so many villages and townlands are), who wanting and desirous of having a National School established, either on the grounds or in the buildings, for the benefit of the inmates, are sufficiently numerous to allow the attendance required by the Board, and willing to arrange the school-hours according to the Board's rules. This, I am of opinion, may be fairly considered sufficient to entitle them to the assistance usually afforded to non-voted schools. When I state of such a school that it is "head side open to persons of all religious denominations," I mean, that the occupation of the school-time is so arranged, that if Protestants attend, they will not be exposed to any interference from their religious principles. This is all that can be said, not only of convent National schools generally, but of the largest portion of the non-voted schools. I cannot recall to recollection one in which religious instruction is given to more than one denomination.

The National school established in the Magdalene Asylum was originated by the Catholic bishop, the

Right Reverend Dr. Ryan, who was extremely desirous that the penitents, who up to that time had been taught only to work and say prayers repeated to them orally, should receive further some secular instruction; and he was of opinion that this could not be done in any way so effectually or so well as by establishing a National school on the grounds. This he explained to the superiors who assented, on condition that the literary instruction should not extend beyond reading, as she did not think anything more either possible, from the long time given to industrial occupation, or desirable on other grounds. An application was accordingly made by the bishop to the Board for a grant of salary and books; but I am sure he did not contemplate any interference with the internal regulations of the asylum as apart from the school. On this application being referred to me for a report, I mentioned the subject to the Bishop of Limerick, now of Derry, who thought the idea of having a school for the penitents a good one, that it would be well they should learn to read, more especially the excellent books published by the Board. My report on the application explained clearly, I think, the connexion of the school with the asylum; which I believe, however, to be of a non-proselytising character. In reply to an inquiry of mine addressed to the superiors, Madame De Belgeard, "How she would act if a Protestant applied for admission to the asylum?" she stated she would send a message to the Protestant rector to inform him such was the fact. What arrangements would be entered into between them I cannot say, as such a case never occurred to my knowledge; but I think this mode of proceeding a fair one, and sufficient to show that there is no desire to interfere unduly with the religious convictions of applicants. It is certainly to be recollected that these are adults, who have consequently the right to choose whatever religion they please; and, as the asylum is conducted by nuns, it is extremely unlikely that any person, neither professing nor intending to profess the Roman Catholic religion, would apply for admission to it. There is a similar institution, or was, in Limerick, the Female Penitentiary, under the care of the Protestant clergy, to which, I should think, Protestant penitents would unhesitatingly apply; or, if not, that the Protestant rector of the parish, on hearing of an application from such a person, would admit the applicant to it if she were willing. That persons admitted to the Magdalen Asylum must conform to the rules of the house, I should think would be absolutely necessary as far as discipline is concerned, but I do not believe that the religious instruction is compulsory; on the contrary, I should think it is received willingly by all. If it be meant by the report referred to me for explanation, that cases have occurred where Protestants have been admitted and compelled to receive religious instruction in the Roman Catholic faith, I think it would be only an act of injustice to the nuns, and also to myself (if such interference with religion occurred more particularly during school-hours) to give the names of the parties alluded to, and the dates of their admission.

With reference to the statement that the children in attendance at the Mount St. Vincent National School, "are all orphans, the children of Roman Catholic parents. None others could be admitted." I beg to state, that it may be true that no others could be admitted to the orphanage; but I do not think that any desirous of attending the school, the only part of the establishment, as before remarked, over which I conceive the Commissioners have control, would be excluded, on account of their religion. Certainly it may be, and indeed I think it is, in the interests of discipline that none but the orphans should attend; but this was not received on when I had charge of the Limerick District. On the contrary the school-room was considered by the nuns as only of a temporary character; it would not accommodate more children than were actually in it, and if applications were made to any great extent for the admission of others they might be refused, and properly, on the ground of want of accommodation. No such application was ever

either made or refused to my knowledge. But a large additional building was in course of erection, including a school-room that would accommodate I should say 200 children at least, and I understood, that when this was completed, children from outside the institution would be taken into the school. This I regretted to hear, because, the District Model School, building by the Commissioners, is immediately on the other side of the road, and such an arrangement would be apt to interfere to some extent with the attendance at it. If it be the case that none but the inmates of the orphanage are admitted to the day school it must be purely a disciplinary arrangement, analogous to that under which those over a certain age are excluded from an infant school, and it cannot have the effect of depriving any child of the advantages of the instruction afforded by the Board. For the orphanage is only a branch of the one conventual establishment, under the Sisters of Mercy, having the care of the school in it as well as of the St. Mary and Munchie's, St. Mary's Industrial, Ferry-square, St. John's, and I believe, John's-square National Schools. The parents of children outside the orphanage can send them to any of these. The Ferry-square School especially, conducted by the same community of nuns as the orphan school, is quite convenient, being not more than five minutes' walk from it. It is in fact only a department of the same institution intended for day pupils. I have to add that the orphan school was in connexion with the Board for some years before I had charge of the Limerick District. The orphans were accommodated at that time in the House of Mercy, in which St. Mary's Industrial National School is held, and they formed part of the attendance at it. This latter belongs to the same class of convent schools, and is in all points an analogous case. I found it endorsed by the Board and I think properly. When the orphans were removed from it to a new and much superior building, I had no hesitation in recommending that there also, they should enjoy the advantage of having the school connected with the Board. The reports of my predecessor on the St. Mary's Industrial National School, published in the Appendix to the Board's Reports, were equally favourable as my own, so that I should think his views as to the nature of its connexion with the Commissioners were probably similar to those I have expressed.

I would remark in conclusion that the Villier's Institute in Limerick is in some respects like the Mount St. Vincent Orphanage. It is a widow's asylum, intended for one religious denomination only; that is, none but Protestants are admissible. There is a National school in it, open however to pupils outside the house, because the attendance from the inmates is not sufficient to fill the school-rooms. There however, none but the children of Protestant parents can have the advantage of board and lodging free of expense, whilst at Mount St. Vincent, they must be Roman Catholics to be admitted to the same privileges. In neither the one case or the other, does this prevent the school being kept open to children of all religious denominations. When making my special report published by the Board on the Villier's National School and speaking of the institution in which it is held, I did not think I was authorized to criticize the latter unfavourably any more than the orphanage.

The Magdalen Asylum receives no inconsiderable amount of support from Protestants of the highest respectability and rank both in the city and county of Limerick, and this is sufficient to make me believe that it is not of a proselytising character; if it were so, I am of opinion no such patronage would be extended to it. The only name of the Female Penitentiary not having also a National school is, that the managers are unwilling to apply to the Board for a grant of salary and books, disimproving of the conditions upon which such aid is offered.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

HENRY P. CLARKE.

September 21, Board's Order on letter 3, 9, '55 from Mr. CLARKE, Inspector.

Explanation has been laid before the Board. Inform Mr. Clarke of the above.
[No further action taken.]

6,877.—MOUNT SAINT VINCENT Orphan Industrial School, County Limerick.

See Head Inspector Dr. Newell's letter, 6th June, 1855; District Inspector Mr. D'Arcy's letter, 24th August, 1855; District Inspector Mr. Clarke's letter, 3rd Sept., 1855.—Under head Maghline Industrial School.

583.—CURRICK-ON-SHAIR Female School, County Tipperary.

1838, October 11 and 12, Superintendent reports:—This school is conducted by nuns, the priores of whom told me that the fulfilling of the rules and regulations of the Board was so troublesome that she did not wish to be any longer in connection with it, and that she would not take the trouble of filling even the list of children in attendance for the last six months previous to her obtaining the salary due to her from the Board for that time.

JOHN DUN, Superintendent.

1839, March 22, Board's Order on above:—

Ordered, that school be struck off the roll, and that the salary for the half year, ended 31st March, 1839, shall not be paid. Salary for September, 1838, half year also cancelled (E. O. 13, 4, '39).

March 13 (received in office March 26), Superintendent reports:—The priores of this establishment informed me on the present occasion that her reason for having said that she was unwilling to leave her school continues in connection with the Board was caused by her ignorance of the manner in which the report, and register books, and class rolls were kept; and now that she does know the manner of filling and keeping them correctly, she has no objection to continue in connection, and will endeavour to comply with all the rules and regulations of the Board.

JOHN DUN, Superintendent.

May 17, Superintendent Reports:—On visiting this school the priores of the convent and principal conductress of the school showed me a letter from the secretaries stating that the aid hitherto granted had been withheld, and that the school had been struck off the roll of National schools, in consequence of my report on it, in which I stated that the priores informed me that "she considered it too troublesome to keep the books and send up the half-yearly lists of children in attendance." All the foregoing is perfectly true, but the correspondent gave me to understand that the priores did not suppose that everything she told me concerning the school, &c., would be reported to the Board, and that her saying that the keeping of the books, &c., was by no means difficult, but a mere passing conversation. He also stated that he considered he had been treated very discourteously by the Board for not recording any previous intimations or caution; that if such had been given he would adopt such measures as would insure the correct observance of the rules of the Board in that respect, and also, that should the Board not replace this school on their roll, he considered it unjust in them not to give the half year's salary due up to March last. He therefore hoped that the Commissioners would reconsider the matter. The circumstance of the correspondent not having known that the books were kept incorrectly, and also of the subject of my interview with the superiors, arose from the almost impossibility which I experienced in seeing

him. I called at his house three times on one day, remained for two days in Currick-on-Shair, without being able to obtain an interview with him. My last report on this school will show that the priores of the convent did not really desire to have the school taken off the roll of the Board, and will also explain her reasons for stating the contrary in her first conversation with me.

JOHN DUN, Superintendent.

1840, January 31, on above:—

Superintendent informed that he should request the manager to make a proper application to the Board, if he wishes to have the school restored, and it shall be immediately considered.

5,110.—THURLES Industrial Female School, County Tipperary.

1846, January 16.—On report 24, 10, '44, from which it appears that only one hour daily is devoted to literary instruction, Inspector requested to state when this arrangement commenced.

February 25.—Letter from District Inspector, Mr. LAWLER.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 16th ult., I beg to state that the nuns who conduct the above-named school have informed me that the arrangement to which you refer was first acted upon in the year 1839.

Most of the young women who attend this school are adults who had been pupils at the Thurles Female National School, where they had learned to read and write, and who now attend at this industrial school solely for the purpose of earning money. Accordingly, when the supply of work is abundant the attendance is large, and when that supply falls off so does the attendance. A few of the younger ones, when there is no work for them, return on youth to the Thurles Female National School. All, when there is plenty of work for them, are anxious to devote all their time to it, and the nuns have considered it advisable not to require the pupils of this industrial school, who are all very poor, to give more than one hour daily to attendance at literary instruction, in order that their earnings may be as great as possible.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

MICHAEL LAWLER, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, Education Office.

April 4, on above:—

Attention of manager, Rev. William Wall, and of Inspector, called to rule, Part III., Section IV., and informed that unless two hours daily be given to literary instruction grant will be cancelled.

Letter dated 27th June, 1846, from manager in reply to above, missing.

July 4.—Inspector reports only one hour daily given to literary instruction. Manager states that as the young women who attend this school do so solely for the purpose of earning money, they would consider it a hardship to be obliged to devote more than one hour daily to literary instruction away from their work, and would probably discontinue their attendance if more than one hour for literary instruction were insisted on.

August 14, on foregoing:—

Inspector requested to state whether there are any, and if so, how many of the pupils on the rolls who receive literary instruction for two hours daily.

August 19.—Letter from Mr. LAWLER, District Inspector, with ENCLOSURE.

Thurles Industrial National School.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 16th instant, I beg to inform you that none of the pupils

on the rolls of the above-named school receive literary instruction for two hours daily, as appears from the manager's note, which I enclose.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
MICHAEL LAWLER, District Inspector.

Copy of ENCLOSURE referred to above.

PRESENTATION CONVENT, August 16, 1865.

DEAR MR. LAWLER.—Regarding the subject of the letter received from the Board, it appears to me the only reply to be made is simply that none of the girls of the industrial school receive literary instruction for two hours every day; they would not consent to take so much time from their work, which you know is their only object in attending the school, and in truth they could not afford it.

I trust then the Board will consider the circumstances of the poor girls and be reasonable.

I remain, dear Mr. Lawler, truly yours,
M. A. GRIMM.

August 28, on above:—

Manager and Inspector referred to rule as to pupils of industrial schools having to devote two hours daily to literary instruction, and informed that unless this rule is strictly adhered to, the grants must be withdrawn.

November 16, Inspector reports:—Manager stated that whatever may be the consequence not more than one hour daily can be devoted to literary instruction in this school, as if more were insisted on for this purpose the young women engaged at the work whose chief object is to earn money, would cease to attend.

December 12, Board's Order on above:—

Withdraw salary from industrial teacher, and remove school from roll given 31, 12, '46, as the pupils of the industrial class decline to receive literary instruction for two hours daily.

6,405.—CARRICK-ON-SUEIR Female School, County Tipperary.

1863, November 23.—LETTER from District Inspector, Mr. LANE, Clonmel.

GENTLEMEN.—On the occasion of my visit to the above-named school on this day I found an emblem or statue of the "Blessed Virgin Mary" publicly exhibited in the school-room during the hours for united instruction.

I called the attention of the manager (Rev. P. Power), to the same, and his reply was, that as the nuns had conscientious scruples to the omission of the emblem, he would not interfere with them, but leave the matter in the hands of the Board.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. LANE, District Inspector, 53.
The Secretaries, Education Office.

November 26, on above:—

Rev. P. Power, manager, informed that the District Inspector has reported that "a statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary" is publicly exhibited in the school-room during the hours of united instruction.

Referred to Commissioners' Rule, par. 3, sec. 10, part I, and informed that as the exhibition of the statue is a violation of their rule, the Commissioners have to request the statue shall be removed during the time of secular instruction. If not removed the Commissioners will be compelled to withdraw their grants.

December 4.—LETTER from Rev. P. POWER, Carrick-on-Sueir.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your communication of the 26th, I beg leave to state that the mistress of the

VII.

National school feels most reluctant in closing up the statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, during the hours of united instruction, and hopes that as no Protestant child attends the school at any hour during the day, the rule in reference to this subject will not be enforced in regard to her school.

In case this rule be insisted on, she regrets that all communications with the Commissioners of National Education must necessarily cease.

I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,
P. POWER, Manager.
Female National School, Carrick-on-Sueir.

March 31, on above:—

Manager and Inspector informed that no exception can be made in favour of this school, by allowing a statue of the Blessed Virgin to be exhibited in the school-room during the hours of united instruction. Should it appear from the next report of the Inspector that the statue has not been removed, the Commissioners will be reluctantly compelled to cancel their grants.

June 3, Board's Order on report, 14th April, 1864:—

Strike off roll No. 6,855, and cancel grants from 30th April, 1864. Manager declining to remove the statue of the Blessed Virgin from the school-room during hours of secular instruction.

4,512.—THURLES Female School, No. 2.—County Tipperary.

1861, June 25.—District Inspector, Mr. LANE, reports:—This school is closed, and the business suspended since 30th April last.

The house in which the school was held has been let, and it is, I understand, in contemplation to erect a new school-house.

The manager cannot at present say when the school shall be re-established.

Manager said the house, in part of which school had been held, was let, and that it was in contemplation to erect a new school-house.

August 16, Board's Order on above:—

Strike off roll No. 4,512. Withdraw grants from 30th April, 1861, school having ceased operation.

628.—DUNGARVAN Monks' National School, County Waterford.

1839, May 23.—LETTER from Mr. JAMES F. BENDERICK and others.

SIR,—The conductors of the Dungarvan schools beg leave to inform you that they have withdrawn their connection with the Board of Education.

We remain, sir, yours, &c., &c.,

JAMES F. BENDERICK,
MR. J. KEAR,
BARTHOLOMEW J. SULLIVAN.

To the Secretaries of the Board of Education.

June 1, Board's Order on above:—

Strike off school.

June 4.—Receipt of letter, 22 May, 1839 (above), acknowledged, resignation accepted.

639.—ST. PATRICK'S (Male), County Waterford.

1837, July 25, Inspector reports:—This school has dissolved its connection with us for the same reasons as the Mount Zion School in this town. I refer you to my report of this latter school, which I forward by post.

THOMAS FINE, M.D., Inspector.

School struck off by Board's Order, 8, 8, '38.

3 O

445.—MOUNT SION, County Waterford.

1837, August 25, Inspector reports:—This school has withdrawn its connexion with us. The grounds of withdrawal were not distinctly stated to me. I was told that Mr. Rice would give his reasons to the Board. This Mr. Rice is the head of this order of monks. It has been stated to me that the Rev. Mr. Carlick visited this school in May last (or thereabouts), and that the dissolution of its connexion with us was then communicated to him.

I have some reason to think that the inquisitorial power added to the rude democracy of these and about us sprang upon our schools, practised in their visits to these schools connected with Mr. Rice's fraternity, contributed largely to dissolve their connexion with us. Such has been stated to me.

THOMAS FINE, LL.M., Inspector.

School struck off—Board's Order, 5, 3, '38.

4514.—LESMORE Female (3), County Waterford.

1842, August 27, Inspector reports:—I noticed the manager that I proposed inspecting the school. I was informed by the ladies of the convent that it was proposed to disconnect the schools in future with the National Board.

I inclose a letter which I received from the Superiress on my return.

Copy of inclosure referred to.

St. Mary's Presentation Convent,
Lismore, August 23rd.

The Superiress presents her kind compliments to Mr. Fitzgerald and begs to inform him that the convent schools are to be in future disconnected with the National Board. She will feel obliged if Mr. Fitzgerald communicates this intelligence to the Commissioners and offer her best thanks with those of the community for all the kindness they have received, which Mr. Fitzgerald will please likewise accept; the community feel most grateful for his uniform urbanity and kindness during his visitations here.

J. G. Fitzgerald, esq.

1863, July 24, Board's Order on above:—

Strike off 4514. Annual grants from 31, 8, '63, school having ceased to be National at that date.

4562.—INSERTOWN Female National School, County Waterford.

1819, February 7, Inspector reports:—On entering the establishment one of the nuns came to me, and stated that she had, on that day, received directions from the manager (Rev. J. Baldwin) that the school is no longer to be considered in connexion with the National Board. The manager, on whom I called in the evening of the day of my visit, confirmed the nun's statement, and added, that in withdrawing this school from connexion with the Board he was only obeying an order which he had on that day received from his bishop. Neither the nun nor the manager assigned any cause for the order of the bishop, and both stated that they were unable to assign any; but the nun stated that the present bishop has been always averse to the connexion of this school with the National Board and has at length given peremptory orders to sever the connexion.

My own opinion is that the majority of the nuns as well as the bishop wish to have the status of the Blessed Virgin, which is in a niche at the end of each school-room, exposed or uncovered during the whole of the school-hours, and the children "bless themselves" and

say a mental prayer whenever the clock strikes, which the rules of the Board will not permit.

March 14, Board's Order on above:—

Strike off Roll No. 4562, and cancel all grants thereto, manager having withdrawn school from connexion with the Board.

720.—KINGSTOWN Male National School, County Dublin.

1856, October 20, Inspector reports:—The Kingstown Male National School is dissolved, and the inscription taken down. The school-house has been placed by the Rev. B. Sheridan under the care of a religious community called the "Christian Brothers," who commenced teaching here on the 2nd September last, and have so continued.

On inquiring for the National school-books, &c., which had been supplied by the Board to this late Kingstown Male National School, I was informed by two of the monks who were teaching here, that under the direction of the Rev. B. Sheridan they gave up all those books, &c. (saving old maps and a register), to the Rev. Dr. Forrest, one of the Roman Catholic curates of Kingstown, "to take care of them," and that those books, &c., are in the possession of the latter.

These monks could not inform me when Hugh Byrne resigned the teachership of Kingstown Male National School. I failed on two occasions seeing Dr. Forrest, as I was anxious to speak to him on this subject.

W. McDermott, District Inspector.

November 7, Board's Order on above:—

Strike off roll No. 720, and cancel grants from 1 August, 1856, school having ceased operation as National, and hence transferred to the Christian Brothers.

722.—MALAHIDE, Male National School, County Dublin.

1839, July 26, Superintendent reports:—In my last report on this case I stated that the master had removed from "Yellow Walls," and was then in a house in the town of Malahide, where there was not one pupil present, and scarcely the appearance of a school.

To-day I find he has also left the last-mentioned house (being unable to meet the rent), and is now carrying on his school in the Roman Catholic Chapel of Malahide—a circumstance very much at variance with the regulations of the Board that I declined going into any inspection further than stating in the report-book the substance of this communication, or rather objection.

The master says that he is only keeping the school in the chapel for the last month, and that he will return to "Yellow Walls" as soon as that house shall be repaired; but the latter is in such a complete ruin that it can never be made available for the purposes of a National school, or indeed, any habitation.

I have repeatedly misadvised upon the discreditable state of this school.

W. McDermott.

September 13, on foregoing report (26 July '39):—

Manager informed that school must be removed forthwith from the chapel, and school-house rendered habitable, or else they will be withdrawn.

November 16, Superintendent reports:—When I visited this school last (25th July, '39) it was carried on in the Roman Catholic Chapel of Malahide—a circumstance which made me decline going into any examination of the children; it is now held in the vestry of the same chapel, an apartment measuring not quite twelve by eight feet, and in which, when the boys are there, there is scarcely room to turn, much less for the examination of the classes, and other matters incident to a valid inspection; however, after going

through it as well as matters would allow, I found the people extremely deficient, and the register not posted according to the directions I had left with the master.

In my last report on this school I mentioned that the report-book had not been posted for the three months ending 26th July, but I now find that the master has filled up this book with the omitted three months, or if there was an actual *faux* diurnal posting, but he admits there was not, and that those entries are no more than what the attendance was or might have been. From a voucher made up in no better a manner I could not give the average attendance for the last six months.

As to the master, it is probable that had he a proper school-house he would be more vigilant; but as I have so repeatedly complained of the want of any energy or interest towards the creation of a suitable school-house in this town, it is unnecessary for me to say more upon the subject. As to patching up the old school-house of "Yellow Walls" (two miles from this), it will, if ever attempted, be nothing more than an unavailing devotion of time and labour. "Yellow Walls" is a ruin of the most dilapidated nature, and which nothing will retrieve.

W. M'DERMOTT.

December 28, on foregoing:—

Manager referred to letter 13th September, '38.—Informed that school being held in vestry is equally a violation of rule. Requested to state if a temporary house can be got, otherwise the Commissioners will decide whether the present school shall be struck off the roll.

1841, 26th April, Superintendent reports:—This school still continues to be held in the vestry of the Roman Catholic chapel of this town; a room so small (12 by 8 feet) that with two little desks and a few children there is scarcely space to turn in.

On looking over this man's report book, I find that, in I believe every instance, he has posted a greater number of children than what I found and stated to be in attendance; even after allowing, as I always do, for those children whose parents may have sent for them before I should happen to enter a school.

This is not the first time I discovered his accounts to be falsified; on one occasion I found his report book not posted for three entire months, and yet he afterwards posted up that book in a most reckless manner, namely, from what he "supposed" was the average attendance.

This conduct is extremely reprehensible, as no reliance can be placed on his books or statements.

W. M'DERMOTT.

May 27, Board's Order on above:—

Strike off roll, No. 723, and withdraw salary from 31st March, 1841, school being held in vestry-room of Roman Catholic chapel.

743.—RICHMOND-STREET, County Dublin.

1837, July 21, Inspector reports:—Mr. Thornton, the acting principal of this school, informed me that the gentlemen of the order of "Christian Brothers," under whose superintendence it is, held a chapter some time back when it was resolved to withdraw their several schools from the patronage of the Board, and that Mr. Kelly (of "Millstreet," Dublin, another of the schools of this body) must have been under a mistake when he stated that they would continue to accept the salary from the Board, should they be allowed to give religious instruction from twelve to one each day; the resolution of the chapter being unconditional.

I beg leave to refer to my last report on Mill-street school.

WM. M'DERMOTT.

August 10, Board's Order, school struck off.

746.—MILL-STREET, County Dublin.

1837, July 11, Inspector reports:—When I visited here this day (half-past twelve o'clock) I was requested by the servant "to sit in the parlour, the children being then at religious exercise, but that he would go for the superior, Mr. Kelly," upon which that gentleman very shortly came to me, and after informing him of the object of my visit, he said that the brethren of his order had come to a resolution to decline further aid from the Board, the regulations of the latter (as he states) being found to interfere too much upon the discipline which the brotherhood wish to establish in their schools, at the same time saying, that they have made no other alteration than that of giving religious instruction from twelve to one, instead of imparting that information, either before or after the hours set apart for general literary instruction, as required by the Commissioners; but, that if that rule was dispensed with, they would thankfully receive the grant of salary as usual, if not, they must respectfully decline it.

Having heard this statement I visited the schools of this establishment as a stranger, for as such only I would be received, and I find that those monks have erected an additional school-room, measuring 50 by 30 feet, and that in all there were 430 children present; but they objected to my taking notes or going into my usual examination of the scholars.

Let I should convey a wrong impression of this affair, I am bound to state that the monks treated me with the most perfect courtesy, and expressed their thankfulness to the Board. Indeed it is much to be regretted that any similar arrangements of their order should tend to limit the usefulness of a body of men whose labours in the cause of education are so benevolent to themselves and profitable to the country.

W. M'DERMOTT.

August 8.—Letter from Mr. KELLY, Manager.

To same effect as above. (Missing.)

August 10, Board's Order:—

School struck off accordingly.

753.—NORTH WILLIAM-STREET, County Dublin.

1856, November 14.—Letter from Mrs. CURRAN, Manager.

Carmelite Convent, Lakeland, Sandymount.

Mrs. Curran presents respects to the gentlemen of National education, begs to inform them that the community of North William-street Convent, under whom National School 753 has been kept in operation, being now removed to this locality, the Rev. Francis Dornan, chaplain to said convent, shall succeed as manager to said school till further arrangements shall have been made.

November 26, Resident Commissioner's Order on above:—

The Rev. Francis Dornan to be recognized temporarily as manager of this school, and so entered on books.

1857, April 27.—Letter from the Rev. FRANCIS DORNAN.

GENTLEMEN,—On account of the Easter vacation coming so soon after the receipt of your favour, I thought it advisable not to write till business had been resumed, and press of business has delayed me hitherto. It was communicated to the Board some months since that Mrs. Curran, the then manager of the schools, had ceased to retain that position, and I become manager for the time being. Our schools have since then been conducted in the same manner as when the nuns were here, for a number of ladies give them their best as-

distance daily, and I have reason to believe that the schools are almost, if not entirely, as efficiently conducted as when the religious were here. I think any of the Inspectors who visited in the interim can bear the same testimony. I am in expectation that before another month a new community will take up the schools.

We have no funds at our disposal, and the pence contributed by the children do not cover current expenses. For which reasons I trust the Board will act as generously as possible, and not curtail the grant usually given. Not knowing exactly how to act under the circumstances, I return the form of receipt forwarded to me.

Hoping to have an early and favourable reply,

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS DORAN.

The Secretaries, Education Office,
Marlborough-street.

May 15, as above:—

Query sheet returned to manager:—Requested to have the goodness to have the questions in it answered, so far as the circumstances of the school during the period will permit, especially with reference to the names of the lay teachers who have had temporary charge, and the dates of their commencing and ceasing to teach. And then forward the document to us with his signature affixed.

The Commissioners will then be in a position to consider the application contained in this note.

JUNE 30.—LETTER from the Rev. FRANCIS DORAN, North William-street.

GENTLEMEN,—On account of some unintentional informality relative to certain arrangements in the National schools, North William-street, I beg to make the following statements:—

These schools were under the direction of the religious sisters of the Carmelite Convent until the 17th November ult., at which time they removed to a new convent at Sandymount, and I became manager for the time being. I believe this change was made known to the Board at the time. The nuns kept two mistresses, whom they paid out of the grant from the Board and the pence received from the children attending the schools. I was not aware that the departure of the nuns would have caused any change in the position or standing of the schools, particularly as I was in expectation of another community taking charge of them.

From the time the nuns ceased connexion with the schools the mistresses were retained at the same salary, and a number of ladies came every day until within the last fortnight, and gave their best assistance, so that the schools were conducted in precisely the same manner as when the nuns presided over them. Moreover, I feel justified in saying that they were as usefully and efficiently conducted since as they were before, a statement which I think will be substantiated by the Inspectors who have visited them since.

It appears, however, that as the nuns were not here, and as the teachers were not classed, I am not strictly entitled to a grant proportionate to the percentage attendance of the children.

I must say, however, that—1st. I was ignorant of the necessity of entering into any arrangement with the Board, otherwise everything should have been done in proper form. 2. Mrs. CROSS, the late mistress and manager, wrote, I believe, to the Board, announcing her severance from the schools, and that I became the ostensible manager. 3. The Inspectors in making their visits did not, so far as I can recollect, mention the necessity of having the teachers classified. I was assured when making application for the last quarter's grant (two are now due) to hear

that I was not entitled to the usual grant, and there are now two quarters' salary due to the principal teacher, £12 10s. It is in the current hope that the Board will kindly consider this matter that I make this statement, otherwise I will be loath to a very considerable amount, and my position is such as to leave me altogether unable to bear so heavy a pecuniary loss.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS DORAN.

July, 15, Resident Commissioner's Order on quarterly returns, quarters ended 31, 3, and 30, 6, '57, considered in connexion with foregoing letter:—

Mr. DORAN to pay salary as to a convent school according to average attendance.

October 14.—LETTER from Rev. F. DORAN, notifying his intention of withdrawing school from connexion of Board.*

November 8, Board's Order on above:—

Strike off roll No. 733, and cancel grants from 30, 3, '57, local parties having withdrawn school from connexion with Board.

3,108.—CARRA FEMALE SCHOOL, County Dublin.

1858, January 29.—On report 6, 11, '57. Manager informed people must discontinue the practice of making the sign of the cross when the clock strikes.

February 1st.—LETTER from Mrs. M. C. MAHER, Manager.

Sir,—In reply to your notice of yesterday I beg to say the children attending our poor schools continue to make the sign of the cross, not having received contrary orders from the Inspector. If the practice must be suspended Mr. Coll or his substitute will give the prohibition to the children, my feelings will not allow me to do so.

Yours respectfully,

M. C. MAHER.

Advised 23, 2, '58.

February 13, Board's Order.

Aquinal writes that the Commissioners cannot adopt the course she suggests; that they require the rule prohibiting religious exercises, except at the time set apart for religious instruction, to be strictly complied with, and that if the Inspector on the occasion of his next visit be not enabled to report that the practice referred to has been discontinued she must be prepared for a withdrawal of the grant of salary.

1858, February 4.—LETTER from LEON BAKER of Derry.

Falson, Derry.

GENTLEMEN,—As I cannot attend the Board's meeting to-morrow, I beg to observe in reference to the programme No. 9, that I am of opinion that Mrs. Maher, in refusing to direct the children to discontinue the practice of making the sign of the Cross, infringes the rule of the Board, and should she persist in so doing, disqualifies her school from further assistance. It is clear to my mind that she is wilfully contravening the orders of the Board, a line of conduct which cannot be allowed.

I am, gentlemen, faithfully yours,

W. DENRY.

To Maurice Cross and James Kelly, esqrs.

MARCH 2.—LETTER from Mrs. MAHER, Manager, St. Mary's, Cabra.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23rd February, in which you complain that the children attending our poor school make the sign of the Cross at certain hours.

* Letter 14, 10, '57, from Rev. F. Doran, missing.

and in which you threaten to withdraw the small grant we receive for the school, in case the custom of making the sign of the Cross be not abandoned.

In reply you will allow me to observe that all Catholics hold the sign of the Cross in great reverence, and recommend its frequent use. The Archbishop in a pastoral letter, published about a year ago, writes as follows:—

"Saint Paul cried out, 'God forbid that I should glory, save in the Cross of Christ.' Gal. vi., 14."

Tertullian, writing in the second century tells us, that the pious Christians of his time were animated with the same spirit as the apostle. "In all our travels and movements," says he, "in coming in and going out, in putting on our shoes, at the bath, at the table, in lighting our candles, in lying down, in sitting down, whenever employment occupies us, we mark our forehead with the sign of the Cross." (De Corona, c. 3.) St. Cyril of Jerusalem assures us that the same custom prevailed amongst the pious Christians of the fourth century. This pious practice, introduced at so early a period, has been always carefully preserved in the church, and nowhere more religiously than among ourselves.

Even in this city we observe that Protestant dignitaries are employed in covering on the pinnacles of our old Catholic cathedral, the cross barbarously and impudently broken down at the time of the reformation, and Presbyterians and Methodists are ornamenting their kirks and meeting-houses with the same token of salvation. Are Catholic children then to be prevented from manifesting their respect for the maxim of the apostle who gloried in the cross, and from retaining the pious practices of antiquity. Whilst such is the doctrine of Catholics regarding the sign of the Cross, I am sure that the Commissioners can scarcely expect that we should undertake to prohibit a practice which we consider most salutary and holy, and I hope they will not persevere in their demand. Should they however determine upon withdrawing the grant, we shall submit to that infliction, rather than do anything inimical to the children of our religion.

I trust the children of our school will not feel the loss, for we are confident that when we make an appeal to a generous public, they will not allow the poor to suffer for having been attached to a useful and edifying religious practice.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, respectfully yours,

M. C. MARTIN.

To the Secretaries.

March 13.—*Board's Order on above:—*

State that the Commissioners have had before them this letter, in which Mrs. Maher states her conscientious objections to the discontinuance of the practice prevailing amongst the pupils of the Cobes Female National school of making the sign of the Cross when the clock strikes, and declines, in consequence, to carry out the instructions of the Board on the subject, as conveyed to her in the order of the 13th February. Under these circumstances that the Commissioners have directed that the grant of salary be withdrawn, and the school removed from the roll, from 31st March next.

Advised 30, 3, '58.

1,448.—GLASKEVIN (Monks), County Dublin.

1856, October 10.—GRANT of £180 towards finishing house cancelled, not having been acted upon.

2,671.—KINGSSTOWN Female, County Dublin.

1842, May 23, Inspector reports:—This school is given up, and the ladies who presided over it have retired to their establishment in Baggot-street. It closed on 22nd ult.

WILLIAM M'DERMOTT.

* Letter 30th July, 1862, from Mrs. Furlong, missing.

11th August.—*Board's Order on above:—*

Strike off roll No. 2,471, and cancel salary from 30th April, 1842, school having ceased.

8,748.—WILLIAMSTOWN Female, County Dublin.

1862, May 2.—LETTER to WILLIAM M'DERMOTT, esq., District Inspector.

Education Office.

SIR,—The manager of the Williamstown Female National School, county Dublin, in the salary quarter for the quarter ended 31st March last, makes the following observations:—"Since the last report his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, being anxious that religion should be made the basis of our scholastic instruction, has ordered that a prayer should be said every hour in the school, having heard that it is now in connexion with the National Board."

We are to direct that you will inquire specially into the matter referred to, and report the particulars for the information of the Commissioners at your earliest convenience. You are to use the primary form of report sheet.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

M. CROSS, } Secretaries.
J. KELLY, }

May 4.—Inspector, Mr. M'Dermott, reports:—In this school there is a small oratory, in which stands the figure of the Virgin—the oratory is open every day (except Saturday) during the time set apart for religious instruction, namely—from two to three o'clock—but on no other occasion.

The prayer "Ave Maria" or "Hail Mary," is used the language of the correspondent, "is repeated in the school every hour throughout the day, but the oratory is open only from two to three o'clock."

The repetition of this prayer takes thirty seconds, perhaps if it was repeated monthly the objection might be cured.

July 3, on above:—

Manager informed that the practice of repeating the "Hail Mary" every hour in the school is strictly contrary to Board's rules, and must be discontinued, or salary will be withdrawn.

July 5.—Letter from Mrs. Furlong, manager, in reply, states that oratory referred to is in accordance with an order from His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, and, therefore, cannot be discontinued.

August 8.—*Board's Order on above:—*

School removed from roll of National schools from 1, 8, '52; salary to be paid up to that date.

1,552.—CASTLEDOONER Female, County Kilkenny.

1855, June 27, Inspector reports:—At each time the clock struck the children blessed themselves, and said (I presume), the "Hail Mary."

JOHN MOLLOY, District Inspector.

July 14, on above:—

Manager informed that practice reported is contrary to rule of Board.

1856, Nov. 27, Inspector reports:—Each time the clock struck the children became silent, and raised the right hand as if to bless themselves; but recollecting, I suppose, that I was present, they hesitated, yet it would appear that they have a habit of blessing themselves and saying a prayer each time the clock strikes.

JOHN MOLLOY, District Inspector.

December 19.—Manager again informed of rule as to religious exercises hourly; reminded of letter, 14, 7, '55.

1857, April 23.—*Report* :—Inspector in reply to query—Are religious exercises restricted to the hours set apart for that purpose? *Stated*—It would appear not, as the children in many cases appeared to repeat a prayer each time the clock struck.

JOHN MOLLOY, District Inspector.

May 28, on above :—

Head Inspector, Mr. Sheahan, requested to visit and report on this school, with special view to the point noticed by District Inspector.

June 4.—*Head Inspector reports* :—Arrangements for religious instruction not strictly in accordance with rules of the Commissioners, as the practice of saying a short prayer every time the clock strikes is still kept up.

I called the attention of the Superintendence to the practice above mentioned, and also stated that it rested entirely with the bishop to have it given up or not. As she was unwilling to write to him on the subject, and would not be likely to see him before July, I took on myself to call on him. I did so on the 30th ult., but he happened to be engaged.

The same practice I found an inquiry has been kept up in the Kilkenny Commissioners' school.

W. Bradford visited it on the 4th, and found it to be so. He got from the ladies an answer such as I had received in Castlecomer. The bishop was absent, and his administrator could take nothing on himself.

He will call again on the bishop, and will, I have no doubt, find him prepared to give directions for discontinuance of this practice and the strict observance of the rules of the Commissioners.

THOMAS SHEAHAN, Head Inspector.

June 24.—*On foregoing Report of Head Inspector* :—Manager informed that practice reported is frequent, and must be discontinued, otherwise salary will be suspended.

1858, February 5.—*Inspector reports* :—The children bless and repeat a prayer mentally each time the clock strikes, as reported frequently before.

February 26.—*Board's Order on above* :—

Acquaint manager that the Commissioners, perceiving that so far back as July, 1855, his attention was called to the violation of rule involved in the religious exercises in question, and also on several subsequent occasions, they have now directed that the grant of salary be withdrawn, and the school struck off the roll from 1st March, 1858.

March 5.—*Board's Order on same document* :—

The Commissioners, having received information that the practice of the pupils in the Castlecomer Female National School making the sign of the cross when the clock strikes will no longer be persisted in, direct that their minute of the last day of meeting removing the school from the roll be not acted upon for the present, and that the Inspector be instructed to report on the occasion of his next visit if the religious exercise has been discontinued except under the usual restrictions.

May 19.—*Inspector, Mr. Bradford, reports* :—Every time the clock strikes the girls say a prayer mentally and cross themselves.

June 11.—*Board's Order on foregoing* :—

Call attention of manager to the previous correspondence in this case, and request he will now state explicitly whether he is prepared to comply with the rule of the Board by having the practice allowed to be discontinued, except at the time set apart for religious instruction, if not school must be struck off.

September 22.—*Inspector reports* :—Every time the clock strikes the pupils say a prayer mentally and cross themselves.

November 12.—*Board's Order on above* :—

Advised to manager, Rev. R. Aylward, 22, 11, '58. Again remind manager of the correspondence of the Board with him on the subject of the hourly religious exercise which takes place in this school, particularly of the letter of the secretaries, dated 31st July, written in pursuance of minute of 11th June, in which he was informed that unless the Commissioners received from him an assurance in writing that the practice of making the sign of the cross would be discontinued by the children, except at the time specified in the time table as set apart for religious instruction, they would be compelled to withdraw the grant of salary and strike the school off the roll.

Inform him now that unless the Commissioners receive a letter from him before the 10th December next, intimating that the practice referred to has been discontinued, and that he is prepared to carry out bona fide the rules of the Board, the grants will be at once withdrawn and the school removed from the roll.

December 10.—*Board's Order on same document* :—

Call attention to letter of 22, 11, '58, advising order of the Board 12, 11, '58, and state that, not having received any reply, the Commissioners have struck this school off the roll of National schools, and cancelled the grants. This order is to take effect from and after 31st December, 1858.

8,035.—*GOSSENDRIDGE, Female National School, County Kilkenny.*

1858, October 22, *Board's Order* :—

Grant usual salary to convent school according to numbers, from 1st September, 1858. Books for 175.

The above grant made on condition that the hourly mental prayer, accompanied by the sign of the cross, shall be discontinued, and the general rule of the Board as to religious instruction strictly observed.

December 5.—*Inspector reports* :—That every time the clock strikes the pupils make the sign of the cross.

1859, June 8, on above :—

Manager informed of rule as to this practice, and reminded of condition on which grants were made to this school.

January 29.—*Letter from Rev. B. KINNELLA, P.P., Manager, Gossendridge.*

January 20th, 1859.

GOSSENDRIDGE.—My attention has been called to your letter stating that the Commissioners of Education will not continue the usual grant of books and salary to the Gossendridge Female National School unless the practice of hourly mental prayer, accompanied with the sign of the cross, be discontinued. I beg leave respectfully to reiterate against the enforcement of this condition, and the severe penalty attached to its violation.

To bring the matter fully before the Commissioners, I must be allowed to state that this school has been in connexion with the Board from the time of its incorporation, that last May this school was placed under the direction of a community of nuns of the order of St. Bridget, that when this change was notified in the usual return made to the Commissioners previous to the payment of salary at the end of each quarter, the Secretary wrote an official letter, stating that this school was removed from the roll of the Board, but without giving any reason whatever for a step which to the undivided appeared to be very unreasonable, that after a considerable interval the secretaries transmitted a form of application to be filled up and returned if we desired to have the school re-connected with the National Board; the form was accurately filled up, and sent back to the secretaries, who sent a duplicate of said form to the District Inspector at Kilkenny, who visited the school, made his report thereof, and tested the accuracy of the statements made in the form of application.

The Inspector's report was followed by the letter which stated the Commissioners will not grant aid to the school, unless the sign of the cross, accompanied by hearty mental prayer, be discontinued.

I am convinced that the Commissioners have been led into a misconception of the nature of this practice itself, or of some exceptional circumstances, which render it peculiarly offensive to the Goresbridge school.

To remove such a misconception allow me to place before the Commissioners a correct statement of the character of the school, and the nature of the practice forbid by the Commissioners. As to the school itself, there neither is nor has been, nor is there likely to be, any unseemly child in the school.

But should there be unseemly pupils present it is not easy to imagine what special error could be detected, or hereditary prejudice wounded by making the sign of the cross—the use of the sign of the cross is long antecedent to any and every form of dissent actually existing. St. Paul gloried in the cross, and Tertullian assures us that the Christians of his time made the sign of the cross before and after each of the principal seasons of the day.

The National Board includes in the programme of common instruction certain general abstract truths of Christianity. Now it is obviously impossible for any person of generalisation or abstraction to exclude from Christianity the notion of the cross, and the fundamental mysteries of which it is the emblem and brief expression—namely, the unity of the Divine essence, the Trinity of persons, the incarnation and death of the second person of the adorable Trinity. Any one of these mysteries being denied, Christianity disappears, and therefore it would appear that a loyal respect for the principles of the Board, and logical development of their consequences would protect this practice.

Looking to the printed regulations of the Commissioners, it is impossible to place this practice even in apparent opposition to any of them, unless the 15th article, which forbids the secular business of the school to be interrupted by any religious exercise. This apparent opposition vanishes when tested by experience, for this practice in reality causes no interruption whatever to the secular business of the school. When the clerk affixes the children make the sign of the cross, not uttering a word, nor suspending the business of the class for a moment, in so much that a person in the school listening to the lessons, but not looking at the children, would be unable to perceive that it was done at all, so complete is the absence of any interruption to the secular business of the school by this practice.

But it may be asked, why introduce this practice into convent schools when it was unknown while those schools were under the direction of seculars? I answer, the children have not been expressly taught to do so, but they take up the practice from the example of the nuns who direct the school. This practice prevails in all convents. The members sign themselves with the cross every time the clock strikes, thereby referring the fleeting moments of life and the transitory occupations of time to the great interest of eternity. As the nuns carry this practice with them in the discharge of their school duties the children very naturally adopt the example.

It is respectfully hoped that the Commissioners will not require the nuns to abandon this venerable, salutary, and time-honoured practice, or require upon them the duty of hourly remonstrating with the children for following their example. This would be to remove all the convent schools in Ireland from the rolls of the National Board, as this practice prevails in their schools.

Indeed the ladies now conducting the Goresbridge school have been conducting a school in connexion with the Board for years, and this practice prevailed in the school with the cognisance of the Board, yet they have received, and those now conducting the school, the usual aid in books and salary from the National Board.

The principles of the Board are unchanged—the

Commissioners administer the important trust committed to them with consistency and impartiality, and therefore I cannot account for this new policy in regard to the female school at Goresbridge but by supposing that some misapprehension or misrepresentation—perhaps unintentional—exists in the minds of the Commissioners regarding it.

This must be my apology for trespassing at such length on the attention of the honorable Board.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

BERNARD KINSELLA, P.P., Manager.

To the Secretariat.

February 23, Board's Order on above—

Inform writer that if the practice be not discontinued, and rules of Board observed, the Commissioners will be obliged to withdraw the grant from this school.

Remind him of the condition on which grant was made—Board's order, 22, 10, 78.

Advised 4, 3, 79.

1859, March 30.—LETTER from Rev. BERNARD KINSELLA, P.P., Manager, Goresbridge.

GENTLEMEN.—Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 16th inst., stating that you had laid my remonstrance before the Commissioners and that they still adhere to their former resolution of withholding salary from the Goresbridge Female National School unless on the condition that the sign of the cross and hearty mental prayer be discontinued.

I regret that the National Board incorporated to superintend the education of the youth of Ireland, to guide them in the paths of knowledge and virtue, should assume this anti-Christian attitude and provoke the aversion and distrust of the people by undertaking an enterprise at once impious and unskilful.

The Commissioners forbid the exercise of mental prayer. I hope they do not learn now for the first time that mental prayer is a purely internal act, or series of internal acts quite compatible with external occupations of a different nature. God alone is the searcher of hearts and the Judge of secret thoughts. He has never delegated to any human tribunal or legislator the power to control or judge such internal acts; even the Church, whose jurisdiction is more extensive than any or all human tribunals, in her external polity she does not venture to judge of internal acts. *Actus de interiori non facit.*

This assumption on the part of the National Board would be merely ridiculous if it were not directed against an important Christian duty; no one who recognises the authority of Jesus Christ and his Apostles will deny the duty of a Christian to regulate his whole conduct in such a way as to please God and promote his own salvation—and if any one should deny this duty, let him commence a controversy with St. Paul who in the third chapter of his Epistles to the Corinthians says:—"Omnia quod cupitis facite in verbo aut in opere crucis in nomine domini Jesu Christi gratias agentes Deo at patri per ipsum." Whatever you do in word, or work, do all in the name of Jesus Christ, giving glory to God the Father through Him. The same apostle adds in another place:—"Whether you eat or drink, or whatever else you do, do all for the glory of God," from which it is manifest that even our internal actions are susceptible of a supernatural value. Yes, every moment of our waking lives, every moment that we have control over our actions we are meeting or deserting, labouring for our salvation or against it. Well—one essential element of that marvellous process, a main spring of that divine mechanism whereby our actions are utterly raised out of our natural sphere, whereby our temporal occupations are placed in harmony with our eternal destiny. The means proportioned to the end, for not only is our end wholly supernatural but the means are also intrinsically proportioned to that end. Well, one indispensable disposition for this purpose is, that we refer our actions to

God. It is impossible to lay down any uniform rule whereby to measure the intervals at which this reference of our actions to God must be renewed or repeated. St. Ignard who speaks of the explicit reference says:—"It ought to be *sepius*." Another grave authority seems to have expressed in the following sentence the only rule that can be laid down on the subject:—"Moralis Institutio postulat ut cum actiones omnes actus referre in Deum non possimus si quidem humane mentis vires accedat actus semper de Deo cogitare saltem frequentissime ad referendum ut nullis actis quo saltem vivente in ipso non referatur." But whatever may be said about the frequency of these internal acts whereby we refer our conduct to God, no one who recognises a connexion between the material and supernatural life of a Christian, no one who believes that the present life has references to the future and that his eternal rewards and punishments depend on his temporal conduct will deny the vast importance of having the young Christian mind well trained in the knowledge and practice of a principle necessary to give a supernatural value to his actions.

This is the design of the practice prevalent in all convent schools—the children renew the internal obligation of their acts every time they hear the clock strike—an obligation which does not require any external word, act, or sign whatever, this is the practice which the Commissioners prohibit in their memorable decree against hourly mental prayer in the female school at Greshambridge—and you now ask me to say whether I will accept this decree; you will find the answer in a parallel case, where a certain corporate body feeling some alarm for the stability of their position, the loss of honour and emolument, and blinded by their hatred of certain doctrines that were being propagated amongst the people—these gentlemen caused certain humble priests to be brought before them, and having treated them with ignominy they sent them away with the command that they should not teach any more in the name of Jesus: but Peter and John answering them said to them—"If it be just in the sight of God to hear you rather than God, judge ye."—Acts iv., 19.

The elders of the synagogue don't seem to have such extravagant notions of their jurisdiction as the Commissioners of National Education—they don't interfere with the freedom of thought—whereas the Commissioners will go into the hearts of the pupils, control the free actions of their thoughts, saying, you shall not practice hourly mental prayer.

And it appears you have not even one Gamaliel among the Commissioners who might restrain them in this absurd attempt to control the secret thoughts of their pupils—the Commissioners have at least the merit of originality in this enterprise.

But not so in their warfare against the cross; no, they have had many and distinguished predecessors in this work—all the Roman Emperors from Tiberius to Constantine fought against it—Mahomet, Tamerlane, and Attila fought on the same side, indeed the world has never failed for nearly two thousand years to supply enemies to the cross, their myriad ranks stretch in close succession from the Sanhedrin at Jerusalem to the National Board at Marlboroughstreet. History records the results of many campaigns in this warfare. The Roman Empire with all its force attacked the disciples of the cross in all their weakness, by violence and seduction, for three hundred years—they were slaughtered like sheep, and the Roman Government, after having butchered the disciples of the cross for so long a period, confessed itself vanquished, lowered its eyes before the standard of redemption, and adored the crucified.

In three hundred years more the cross triumphed over the barbarous tribes who subverted the Roman Empire—civilising and converting them into zealous and devoted disciples; and now after nineteen hundred years the same sacred standard receives the veneration of Christians and maintains its triumph over paganism, and heresy, and impiety, and barbarism, and false science, and godless instruction; it continues to

teach and to profess throughout the universe a sublimity of doctrine and a perfection of morality unknown to the sect, or to the school in ancient or modern times; often during these two thousand years have the enemies of the cross promised themselves a complete triumph in their impious warfare.

Rajast was at the head of 800,000 armed men, Christianity stood for peace, but the haughty sultan replied that by the next Christmas Day he would stifle and feed his horses on the high altar of St. Peter's at Rome. In a few months after he was defeated on the Plains of Anagnin and made prisoner. When Christmas Day arrived Rajast was shut up in an iron cage, carried about for the amusement and derision of Tamerlane's army, whereas the cross and the altar of St. Peter's never was more brilliantly and gloriously illuminated than on that same Christmas Day, 1401.

It is not yet a hundred years since the most distinguished apostles of mixed or godless instruction were continually repeating that the Cross and its teaching had been established in the world by twelve fishermen, and they offered a wager that they would destroy it. They were endowed with eloquence and genius, they called to their assistance the sciences, fine arts, literature, prose, and poetry. The world applauded their efforts. Sovereigns, statesmen, nobles, and magistrates became their accomplices. One of their leaders said, "If I had 100,000 men I know what I would do." They obtained more than they asked. Universal France, with its immense military power, was placed at their disposal to regenerate Europe. Immensely religion is proscribed, her temples profaned, her crosses derided, her ministers murdered or exiled. Within their jurisdiction God or his Son Jesus Christ was not to be named. Such are the natural fruits, the logical results of godless instruction, because banish the idea of God from the mind of man, shut out heaven and hell from his view, and he immediately falls under the dominion of his forceful passions and animal instincts, and then sanguinary chaos is inevitable.

After the sovereigns and statesmen and nobles and magistrates of France and Spain and Portugal and Naples had paid the terrible contribution justly due to their complicity in the godless confederation against Catholic education, the Cross and its teaching have again resumed their sublime and beneficial influence in each of these countries.

The Commissioners of National Education seem to have improved the godless machinery of the French directory, for they not only prohibit the reverent expression of the sacred name, but they will not even permit while under their jurisdiction, that is, during the hours of combined instruction, they will not permit the pupils of the National schools even to think of God.

"Hourly mental prayer shall be discontinued."

It is not unlikely that some of the Commissioners may feel uncomfortable to find themselves placed in practical and prospective companionship with Nero, Julian, Tamerlane, Voltaire, Rousseau, and Robespierre. A murmur may be heard issuing from the Board-room complaining in accents of hurt innocence that anyone should suspect their loyalty to the faith or their veneration for the Cross. In tearing it away from the mass and their pupils the Commissioners only yield a reluctant assent to the necessities of their official position, but as men and as Christians they respect the Cross. If this distinction has any real force meaning has been unjust towards the memory of the Emperor Trajan by regarding him as a persecutor of the Christians, for we find in his instructions to Pliny the Younger, Governor of Pontus, that the Christians were not to be sought out, that informers were not to be encouraged, but if Christians were officially brought before him they should be punished. As a man and a citizen you must respect people who are innocent of every crime and fulfil the duties of loyal subjects, but as an officer of the empire you must punish them.

Again, the Chinese Mandarins, in their private capacity, in some cases at least, are kind and indulgent to their Christian neighbours, and they have no personal hostility to the Cross; but when these same Christian neighbours are denounced before their tribunals, yielding a reluctant assent to the accusation of their official position, the Mandarins give the Christians the alternative to trumpet on the Cross or forfeit their lives. In the same way a section of the Commissioners, individually no Christians and Catholics they worship the Cross, but as Commissioners of Education they will not permit this sacred sign to offend their official presence in the schools during the hours of combined instruction. Now if this distinction holds for the Commissioners and Inspectors of National Education, why not extend the benefit of it to the Roman Emperor and the Chinese mandarin, the principle is identically the same, the application is different in form and extent.

I hope this official scepticism will be unravelled ere its dupes or victims shall appear before the tribunal of Him who has said, "Whoever shall deny me before men I will deny him before my Father who is in heaven."

Deep and premeditated hostility to the convent schools seem to have directed the policy of the National Board in this movement against the sign of the Cross and "heavenly mounted prayer."

Some of these schools are in connexion with the National Board for more than twenty years, and the practice now proscribed prevailed in these schools all this time, if not with the express approval, at least with the unvoiced acquiescence of the Board and its officials. Now, when the religious and their pupils are committed to the practice, when long use, prescription, has given it the authority of law, the Commissioners come forward and say this custom must cease. If the same refuse we shall have the satisfaction of withholding from those that portion of the public funds to which they are entitled as the most zealous, competent, and successful instructors of the poor; but if they submit and give up the practice then we shall have the satisfaction of humbling them before their pupils and before the public by bowing them into an unworthy and scandalous compromise of their religious freedom and fidelity to the Cross, all the better as it shall seem to be done for necessary considerations.

It appears the Commissioners have had satisfaction in both senses, and that from some unworthy and unbecoming conclusions they already calculate on such a complete triumph in their crusade against the Cross as will bring shame and humiliation upon the religious communities of the country by placing them in the position of apostates from the Cross of Jesus Christ.

Renounce the Cross or you shall forfeit your life, says the Mandarin to the Chinese Christian. Renounce the Cross or you shall forfeit the aid of the National Board, say the Commissioners to the Irish man.

But unless the present religious communities be very unworthy representatives of the old religious orders who formerly made Ireland an island of saints, the Commissioners are doomed to disappointment, not unlike that of the old Pagan officers of Julius the apostate.

One day shortly after the last persecuting edict of Julian appeared, two pagan officers were cowering out of the old Bysantian converting about the severity and probable success of the edict. They met a respectable Christian, and addressing him in a tone of insolent blasphemy, they said to him—"What is the carpenter doing now?"

The emperor was sick at the time, and the Christian seriously replied—"He is making a coffin for the emperor," and the emperor died that same day.

Now, in place of a triumph, it is not unlikely that this crusade against the Cross may make a grave for the National Board, and if so, the people of Ireland will not be either surprised or grieved.

Gentlemen, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

RICHARD KIRKELLA, F.R., Manager.

P.S.—Should you observe any misstatement or misrepresentation in this letter, I shall be happy to be corrected at your earliest convenience, as I intend to publish it.

B. K.

1850, 8th April, Board's Order on above:—

That writer be referred to the rules (Part I., Sec. iv., par. 12 and 13). And that he be informed the decision of the Board (25, 2, '50) cannot be altered, and again refer him to condition on which grant was made, 23, 10, '50.

Advised 14, 4, 50.

May 20, Board's Order on Letter dated 11th May, 1850, from Rev. BERNARD KIRKELLA, F.R., Manager.

As the condition upon which school was taken into connexion has not been complied with, namely, the discontinuance of practice of making the sign of the cross every time the clock strikes, and as manager states he is not prepared to comply with rule of Board on this point, Commissioners have directed that school be struck off roll and cancelled grants; the salary will, however, be paid to 31st May, '50.

5,202.—LEERINCH National School, King's County.

1857, March 4, Inspector Reports:—I found the school closed, and upon calling on the manager I was informed that, owing to the illness of the person who conducted the school, as well as from the falling off of the attendance, he had considered it desirable to amalgamate this school with that of the Clara Male Preparatory National School.

He stated that the school was to remain permanently closed.

J. G. FITZGERALD.

March 27, Board's Order on above:—

Strike off roll No. 5,202, and cancel grants from 31st December, 1856. School having been closed by the manager.

6,553.—SIENNA Convent National School, County Louth.

1857, August 6.—Letter from Mrs. RUSSELL, Manager.

Sienna Convent National School, Drogheda, Co. Louth, August 6, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that the community of Sienna Convent withdraw the Sienna female National school from further connexion with the National Board of Education.

Part of the requisites on reduced prices and school apparatus still remain. How are we to act concerning these?

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

CATHERINE RUSSELL, Manager,
Process of Sienna Convent.

August 14, Board's Order on above:—

Strike off roll No. 6,553, and cancel grants from the 10th August instant, school having been withdrawn from connexion with Board.

The requisites obtained at reduced rates by community may be retained.

4,985.—KELLS Female, County Meath.

1852, May 12, Inspector Reports:—When every hour is struck, pupils make the sign of the cross, and repeat some words. I asked Mrs. Delaney if she did not consider such a practice a religious exercise?

3 P

She replied—"It is a religious net." All the children are Roman Catholics. Mrs. Delamere said that the promise referred to would be discontinued if there were any but Roman Catholics in schoolrooms.

All Board's books are used, also books published by Christian Brothers. Only the paying pupils use books published by Christian Brothers. I mentioned to Mrs. Delamere that as these books were sectarian in character, I apprehended Commissioners would not sanction their use. She at once said she would remove them from the school.

September 1, Inspector Reports.—When the clock struck one (and again at two) the pupils instantly became silent, made the sign of the cross, apparently repeated some words, and then crossed themselves again. This exercise occupied about two minutes.

September 2.—LETTER from Mrs. DELAMERE, Manager, Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Kells.

To the Secretaries:

I feel it necessary to request that Mr. Newell (Inspector) will be directed, when visiting these schools (as on yesterday), not to be giving expression to what he may consider will be the result of his wishes not being complied with when here, namely, "That the salary for teachers will be delayed;" "that we will hear from the Commissioners;" I at all times found that the respected Commissioners treated us with respect and courtesy, notwithstanding the reports of Inspectors, who may make what kind they please.

I imagine by this time an unfavorable report has been made of one of these schools. It should be remarked that the advanced girls are away coming at the harvest; that those in the second school had got a holiday, the teacher of it being particularly engaged. This will account for the backwardness of those examined, and the small number present; besides, the one school was just opened after vacation, when pupils never return at once, which left but 128 present for Mr. Newell's inspection. The average attendance in report book for the last half year is precisely the same as hitherto, 238.

I remain, sincerely,

M. C. DELAMERE.

September 14, on above:—

Inspector, Mr. Newell, called on for explanation.

September 15.—LETTER from Inspector, Mr. NEWELL, Trim.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, calling upon me to reply to the charges made by Mrs. Delamere in her note of the 2nd of September, I beg to state that, if in a matter purely personal one can offer an opinion free from prejudice or from misconstruction through want of judgment, I feel convinced that so far from having exhibited a want of courtesy towards the ladies of the Kells Convent on the occasion of my last inspection, I owed through too much courtesy. Had I been silent Mrs. Delamere could scarcely have said that I made any remark, but as I found the school accounts in a most confused and incoherent state of disorder, I remarked to one of the ladies present, "how much I regretted it, as I feared such a state of things might delay payment of salary in a school where salary was paid according to numbers." These were very nearly the words I used, and the lady to whom I made this remark said that they had always found me most kind and courteous, and Mrs. Delamere on former occasions acknowledged the same. She has misinterpreted my language. There are few statements that will net in a garbled form admit of a different meaning. To satisfy the Commissioners, I distinctly and emphatically deny that I had any idea of treating Mrs. Delamere with discourtesy, and without attributing motives, which, however, are too apparent, I must add that she has

grossly wronged me. Those who know me know that I would not treat any lady with discourtesy, and I have made it a rule not to lose my temper in discharge of my public duty. I am only surprised that Mrs. Delamere has not disgraced me with loss of temper, which under the circumstances might have appeared to be natural.

I am, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
W. H. NEWELL.

September 17, Board's Order on LETTER from Mrs. DELAMERE, dated 2, 9, 93.

Inform writer that having called on Mr. Newell for explanation as to the want of courtesy complained of, he assures the Commissioners that nothing was further from his intention, and that on the contrary he always treated the ladies of the convent with the greatest courtesy and respect, and that they must have misinterpreted his language on the occasion referred to. Commissioners consider his explanation satisfactory.

Advised 30, 9, 93.

1893, July 28.—CIRCULAR to INSPECTORS (Board's Order, 15, 4, 93).

Education Office.

8th.—The Commissioners of National Education having had before them reports on various convent and other National schools under Roman Catholic managers, from which it appears that the children in attendance at these schools are required to repeat either audibly or mentally the prayer called the "Angelus Domini" each day at twelve o'clock, have ordered that in cases where the above-mentioned prayer is said audibly the manager be required to have it notified on the time table as a portion of the time set apart for religious instruction, the Commissioners being of opinion that it comes within the terms of paragraph 7, section II., of their rules and regulations, which states that the rule as to religious instruction applies to public prayer and all other religious exercises.

We are further to state that the "religious instruction tables," should be hung up during the repetition of the prayer referred to.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
J. KEAY, }

September 14.—CIRCULAR to INSPECTORS.

Board's Order, September 14, 93.

Education Office.

8th.—The Commissioners having reconsidered their order advised to you by our circular of 28th July last regarding the prayer called the "Angelus Domini," have passed the following amended minute in reference thereto:—

"That the 'Angelus Domini' and all other religious exercises requiring a suspension of the ordinary business of the school when they take place come within the rule as to religious instruction, and must be publicly notified on the time table of the school."

The Commissioners direct that you will communicate this order to the managers of these schools in which the above regulation is not strictly adhered to.

When religious instruction is given, or prayer or other religious exercises take place at an intermediate period during the usual school hours, and that practical inconvenience arises therefrom to the children of any religious denomination, you are to report the facts of each case for the information of the Board.

You are to observe that it is not necessary (unless the patrons of the schools desire it) to specify on the time table the precise nature of the religious instruction imparted at the time or times set apart for it.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

M. CROSS, } Secretaries.
J. KEAY, }

September 24, Letter from Mr. HUNTER, District Inspector.

Trin.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of the 14th inst., I beg to state that on the 23rd I visited the Kells Female National School, in order to ascertain what were the present arrangements for imparting religious instruction.

I find that the time set apart and specified in the time table is from $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 till $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12, and from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ till 3. These arrangements appear to be the same as were in existence in September, 1853, when Mr. Newell reported on the school. I have always considered that an intermediate portion of time was inconvenient for religious instruction, as such an arrangement is likely to interfere with and interrupt the secular business of the school.

I find, moreover, that in the Kells Female National School there is a religious exercise every hour which is not specified in the time table. This takes place at the stroke of the clock, and consists in each child making the sign of the cross. It appears evident that this is a religious exercise coming within the terms of paragraph 7, section 3, of the Commissioners' rules, and it will be for the Board to decide whether it is not to be regarded as a violation of the rule in the third paragraph of the same section, which states that the time for religious instruction, including all religious exercises must be so fixed that "no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the school affords."

It appears to me that the necessary "effect" of engaging in any religious exercise which is peculiar to one denomination of Christians at the stroke of a clock, and in the midst of the ordinary business, must be to exclude children of other denominations from the school.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. HUNTER, District Inspector.

November 4, Letter to Mr. HUNTER, Inspector.

Board's Order, 21, 10, 33.

Education Office.

SIR,—Your letter of the 24th September last, in reference to the arrangement for religious instruction in the Kells Female National School, having been laid before the Board, we are to direct that you communicate with the correspondent, Mrs. Delaney, and state for her information that the Commissioners object to prayers or other religious exercises taking place at several times during the ordinary school hours, that such practical inconveniences might result from the arrangement to children of other religious denominations if they attend the school, or might possibly prevent them from attending, and that under such circumstances it will be necessary to have the prayer referred to, and the other religious exercises to which you advert, confined to some definite portion of the day, to be set apart for religious instruction, which time should be notified on the time table.

The rule as to religious instruction applies to public prayer, and to all other religious exercises.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

W. CASES, } Secretaries.
J. KILPATRICK, }

To W. A. Hunter, Esq., Inspector.

November 14, Letter from Mr. HUNTER, Inspector.

Trin.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to your letter of the 4th inst., relative to the arrangements for religious instruction in the Kells Female National School, I beg to state that I took the opportunity which was afforded by my inspection of the school (on the 11th inst.) of communicating personally with Mrs. Delaney, the patroness and correspondent.

It appears that religious instruction (considered

VII.

strictly as instruction) is confined to the mid-day hour while there is a short prayer at opening and closing. Mrs. Delaney is willing to arrange so that these prayers shall take place before ten and after three, thus placing them out of the limit of the regular school hours.

As regards the use of the sign of the cross at the expiration of every hour, she cannot consent to relinquish this exercise at present without special consideration.

I left extracts from your letter of the 4th inst. in the "Observation Book" of the school.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. HUNTER, District Inspector.

December 14, Board's Order on above:—

Manager advised, 21, 12, '53.

Inform manager that this letter has been laid before the Board, in which it is stated—"As regards the use of the sign of the cross at the expiration of every hour, she cannot consent to relinquish this exercise at present without special consideration."

"I left extracts from your letter of the 4th inst. in the Observation Book of the school."

The Commissioners are of opinion that the practice referred to is a religious ceremonial, and so far, partakes of the nature of a religious exercise, which, in accordance with their rule, can only take place at the time devoted to separate religious instruction, and under the conditions set forth in the regulations of the Board. The Commissioners, therefore, feel themselves compelled to require that the practice be discontinued during the hours of general business.

1853, November 11, Inspector reports:—Inscription, "National School," not on the house—over a gateway at the side—not conspicuous from the street.

In the large school-room the National books are used. In the small room, besides these, there are geography and grammar compiled by the Christian Brothers, also a Catechism of Scripture History compiled by the Sisters of Mercy.

1854, March 15, on above:—

Inspector to state if the books referred to of Christian Brothers and Catechism of Scripture History, compiled by Sisters of Mercy, are objectionable as books for united instruction, and if the use of them is restricted to time for religious instruction, or if used at time for literary instruction; also to state if inscription is on the same part of the building as it always was, and if gateway over which it is placed is the entrance to the school.

March 25.—Letter from Mr. HUNTER, Inspector.

Trin.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to reply to your letter of the 15th inst., relative to books used in the Kells Female National school, in which you request me to state if the books of the Christian Brothers and the Catechism of Scripture History, compiled by the Sisters of Mercy are objectionable as books for secular instruction, and if the use of them be restricted to the time for religious instruction.

As to the latter inquiry, I have to state that the books referred to are used at the time for literary instruction.

In attempting to answer the former part of your inquiry, I submit that it will be much more convenient to adopt a general principle than to examine and discuss the merits of particular books, with reference to which different Inspectors would, no doubt, entertain different views.

The general principle which I would respectfully suggest would be that, all books brought out under the sanction and authority of one denomination of Christians exclusively should be regarded as *de facto* the books of a party or class; and that consequently they should be excluded during the time of general instruction.

3 P 2

sion; this principle would apply with especial force to any selection of Scripture, or books of a religious character compiled for the especial use of one denomination of Christians and bearing their name.

My opinion consequently is that, having out of view the contents of any book, the circumstance of a denominational designation is sufficient to render it objectionable, the objection being somewhat similar to that which goes to exclude all party colours or emblems from a National school.

With reference to the inscription, I was informed that it was placed in its present position in order to make it more conspicuous than it could be when over a side entrance, where it originally was; this change was made, as I understood, some years ago and no removal has taken place since; the gateway forms the entrance for the poorer class of the children attending the school.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. HUNTER, District Inspector.

April 3, on above —

Manager informed that the use of the books in question during the time for literary instruction, is contrary to rule; requested to state if she is willing to conform to rule, and have their use during that time discontinued in future.

April 4.—LETTER FROM MRS. DELANEY, Manager, Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Kells.

SIR,—In reply to yours of the 3rd inst, I have to state that I do not feel that the rules of the Board have been deviated from.

I was under the impression that the Board did not prohibit the use of books not published by it for literary instruction.

Please let me know have I been misinformed, as we use other books, such as the arithmetic and grammar compiled by the Christian Brothers, from their being considered of superior excellence to convey instruction to these advanced pupils, in the second school who are able to purchase them for their literary improvement.

I remain, yours, &c., &c.,

M. C. DELANEY.

May 3, on above —

Manager informed that the use of the books in question during the time for literary instruction is considered objectionable, and it is requested that they may be discontinued—requested to state if she will cause their use to be discontinued.

May 23.—LETTER FROM MRS. DELANEY, Manager, Convent of the SS. of Mercy, Kells.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 3rd inst, directing me to have the books advertised to by the Inspector discontinued, and at the same time to inform you that I have complied with such orders, I have to state that I have no objection to confine the use of the Scripture Catechism to the time specified for religious instruction, as it is not a book on account of the questions suited to give pupils a finished style of reading.

Regarding the Christian Brothers' books being suited to convey literary instruction, I was not disposed to withdraw them. Should the Commissioners insist on it, I shall be necessarily obliged to conduct the school (in which they are used) solely under my own guidance. It can be very easily accomplished, as it is a distinct building from the school where none but National books are used during the time of literary instruction.

I regret the strictness of the Board, as it goes to support those who are desirous that I should completely cut off from it, and who wish on accomplishing it, to give publicity to the act, with the reasons.

I remain, truly,

M. C. DELANEY.

June 16, *Board's Order on above* —

Both school-rooms being within the precincts of the convent and both schools poor schools, Commissioners consider that they should be conducted on the same principle and use the same books. Manager is now to state whether she will discontinue the use of the Christian Brothers' books and catechisms of Sisters of Mercy in both schools.

Advised 20, 6, 54.

1854, October 13, *Inspector's Report* — The use of the sign of the cross when the clock strikes is still continued and no promise is made that it will be given up. I was accompanied in my visit by Mr. Kavanagh, the Head Inspector, who urged upon the ladies who manage the school the necessity of conforming to the regulation in this point. They seem to regard any change in this respect as quite impracticable, being in opposition to religious views and convictions.

November 10, *Board's Order on above* —

Inform Mrs. Delaney that as it appears from this report that she declines to direct that the sign of the cross be discontinued by the children in accordance with strong recommendations and religious views, and as the Commissioners have already informed her of their rule on this point, they will be under the necessity of removing the school from the roll on 30th inst, unless she in the meantime informs them that she feels at liberty to comply with the regulation as already explained. Written to 15, 11, '54.

November 36.—LETTER FROM MRS. M. C. DELANEY, Manager.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to acknowledge your communication of the 10th inst, sending the Inspector's report of the 13th ultimo, as follows:—"The sign of the cross when the clock strikes is still continued, and no promise made that it will be given up. I was accompanied in my visit by Mr. Kavanagh, the Head Inspector, who urged upon the ladies who manage this school the necessity of conforming to the regulation on this point. They seemed to regard any change in this respect as quite impracticable, being in opposition to religious views and convictions."

And, moreover, stating "that the grant of salary, &c., shall be withdrawn unless the practice in question be discontinued."

In reply, I have to state that these Inspectors had no conversation with me on the 13th ultimo, as I was then ill; and on Mr. Kavanagh sending a message to me on the matter in question, I replied I was unable to transact business of any kind. Still a decided report was sent by Mr. Hunter from the managers of the school? My answer in 1853 was that "I would consider the practice as I would give a reply." But the Commissioners did not think well of giving me time to do so, as they forwarded different letters "compelling" me to yield. However, I thought well of taking time to consider, and on having done so I now say that I see nothing which makes it obligatory on me to require the children to make the sign of the cross when the clock strikes, nor do I mean to enforce it. I think it proper to observe that from inquiries which I have made of other communities that the rule, whatever may be its import, is sought to be enforced with special strictness here; and in conclusion I have to complain that Mr. Kavanagh, in his zeal for the enforcement of rule, exceeded both in manner and the tenor of his observations the moderation due to his office and to persons in our position.

I remain, &c., &c.,

M. C. DELANEY.

December 13, *Board's Order on above* —

Final decision on the case postponed for the present. Meantime a copy of the last paragraph in allusion to Mr. Kavanagh is to be sent to him (Mr. K.) for any observations he has to offer in explanation of this statement. Advised 6, 1, '55, to Mr. K.

1856, February 3.—Letter from Head Inspector Mr. KAVANAGH.

GENTLEMEN.—I beg leave to submit the following reply to your letter of the 4th ult. in explanation of the complaint made against me by Mrs. Delamere in connection with my visit to the Kells female (convent) National school in October last.

I deeply regret that, acting on incorrect information, arising doubtless from haste and over sensitiveness on the part of one of the ladies who accompanied me during my visit, and who alone can have made the report, Mrs. Delamere should credit such a statement. It is only not true, but the very reverse is the truth. I have had the pleasure of Mrs. Delamere's acquaintance for the last fifteen years, and it pains me to think that her health should be so delicate as to make her forget my unworried questions, official and extra-official, both for the Tullamore school and for the Kells school during that period, and also forget the pains and trouble I have taken to reconcile the community over which she presides, and the clergy connected therewith to the requirements of the Board's rules in the case of the Kells school.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
J. W. KAVANAGH.

The Secretaries, Education Office.

February 23rd.—Board's Order on letter 36, 11, '54, from Mrs. Delamere, with letter 3, '55 from Head Inspector, Mr. Kavanagh.

Inform Mrs. Delamere that the Commissioners are of opinion Mr. Kavanagh did not act indiscreetly on the occasion referred to, nor had he any intention of treating the ladies with disrespect; that with reference to the rental of the prayer, &c., whenever the clock strikes, the rule of the Board prohibiting the practice except at the time set apart for religious instruction is of universal application, and that the Commissioners trust she will take steps to insure its faithful observance in the school under her charge, as otherwise they will be under the painful necessity of withdrawing the grant of salary.

Advised, 29, 3, '55.

April 13. LETTER from Mrs. DELAMERE, Manager:—
Convent of Sisters of Mercy, Kells.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to yours of the 30th March, I have merely to state that there is no public prayer recited in this school, but at the times stated in the "time table," namely, before and after school, and from a quarter to twelve to a quarter to one. As long as we shall leave the school connected with the Board, I do not mean to object to a rule of "universal application," consequently universal in practice. But, whilst connected with the Board I feel it my duty to save the members of this community from being offended by an Inspector, as I may expect a repetition of his expressions, from the Commissioners deciding that he did not act "indiscreetly."

Whilst I say so, I by no means wish to entreat an apology, or to hear any more about the matter.

I remain, sincerely,
M. O. DELAMERE.

1856, December 12, Inspector reports:—No copy of "general lesson" in school—not used—no substitutes. Pupils make the sign of the cross, and have mental prayer every time the clock strikes.

1857, January 9, Board's Order on above:—

Ordered, that after a careful review of the case, and under the circumstances now reported the school be removed from the roll of National schools, and all grants thereto cancelled from 1st February, 1857.

901.—COOTE-STREET, Male—Queen's County.

1854, September 18.—Board's Order on quarterly return for quarter ended 31st March, 1854, notifying appointment of Mr. De-laury, a monk, from 1st of March, 1854, in room of lay teacher.

Ordered, that the Commissioners decline to sanction the appointment of a monk as teacher of an ordinary National school, as contra-distinguished from a school conducted by a religious community.

Pay salary to 30th September, 1854.

Written to 2, 10, '54.

October 16.—Letter from manager, in reply to above order, sent to Inspector, with directions to wait on the writer, without delay, and acquaint that gentlemen that the Secretaries are unable to decipher his writing; to request that manager will communicate to him (Inspector) the different points of the letter which he is to return to the office with the necessary information. Copy of Board's Order, 15th September, 1854, enclosed to Inspector.

October 28.—Letter from Mr. MOWAT, District Inspector, Athy.

GENTLEMEN.—I beg to return the accompanying letter from Rev. P. Fitzpatrick of Mountbath, and to refer you to the following copy I have made of it, which will, I trust, enable you to deal with the matter without requiring a special visit on my part to that gentleman.

Mountbath, Queen's County,
October 4, 1854.

GENTLEMEN.—I regret very much to receive from you an *ex parte* statement of our National male school, in Coote-street; when built through my exertions and that of the monks of this town, not Jesuits, not Christian Brothers, but the society of St. Patrick, here and in Tullow, county Carlow, under the immediate charge of Dr. Haly, our Bishop, myself, &c. &c. here, his lordship in Tullow, in administration.

After the failure of your first class teachers in our school here I went over to Mr. Dawson, the principal of our schools, saying, I give it up to your establishment, you have Mr. Marshall, engineer, from Paris Irish College, Professor, Mr. Kennedy, classical teacher, and many others who attend that school; I merely mentioned St. Delany, one of the teachers who has been trained in your establishment, who is a constant fixture to call your attention; I am a correspondent or manager for the concern.

The Local Inspector, different from my friends, Messrs. Eshelman and Graham and many others since I came to the locality, made a report, without seeing me, or waiting even on me in common courtesy, or writing to me on the subject, made his report; now, I think, gentlemen, this is *ex parte*. There is not a better conducted school (than) that and the male female school in all your different districts. I request an investigation on the whole matter; send a competent Inspector who will spend some day or time in our district; he can be the best judge.

As far as we can we clothe the children of both schools, they pay not a penny for the schooling; we attend there—myself, create Rev. Mr. Dunn, monks, &c. all I may say daily to our National schools. Dean Kennedy acts with us as manager to some of our schools; the rector at our parish and we pull well together, except the Kilbricken, Mowsey's school—all Roman Catholic children, teachers same, no Catholic or religious instruction given—this I reported by direction of Dr. Haly; and regarding some time back, also, John Crea, paid teacher of Coote-street National School, has not his pension for nearly the last twelve months—this, also, I cannot understand.

This report I now send in a rough way, being out all day on a severe duty. Delany's name was mentioned casually from what I expressed before; and I expect the pension will, on this explanation—will, in the same terms—be still continued. If not, with every

deference to you, gentlemen—after receiving many kindnesses from your hands—I will refer the correspondence and the whole matter to my bishop. Pardon all the liberty I take with you in this hurried manner.

With much respect, I remain, gentlemen,
Your very obliged and humble servant,
P. FITZPATRICK, R.P.

Mountath, 11 o'clock.

I will tire out your patience in this long letter.

The above on comparison will be found to be a fair copy of Mr. Fitzpatrick's letter; and now I beg to say in explanation of his charge, that I was "wanting in courtesy" to him, that I understood from both Mr. Dalton and Mr. Delany that Mr. F. was not at home, and therefore did not call. On the following day the superiors of the convent told me that he was at home, and I then signified to her my intention of calling in the evening on my return from Kildricken. From those schools I did not get back until 5 o'clock or after, and then found I would not have time to wait on this gentleman, as I was obliged to catch the train for Mayboro', so as to get home that night for the inspection of the model schools following day; before leaving, however, I wrote in the most courteous terms I could command, a note of apology and explanation referring to the several statements of Messrs. Dalton, Delany, and the Superiors, and giving my reasons why I could not call on that occasion; I also referred to the fact of having found the Oak School, closed on the day before, and this letter I can prove came into Mr. Fitzpatrick's hands; so much then for my want of common courtesy.

My diary for that week, to which I beg to refer, will show how and when I was engaged, and in answer to the demand for an investigation, I beg to say that I am ready at a moment's warning.

Now, as regards Delany—my recollection of the account he gave me is that he was trained at his own expense in '39; after which he left for Chicago in America (still, if I mistake not, in connection with this religious body). Having returned for some cause he was selected to conduct this school on the resignation of the former teacher.

Mr. Dalton, to whom reference has been made, is the head at Mountath of these "Brothers of St. Patrick," and they all reside at the monastery lower down in the same street where they have a boarding-school, and where Mr. Dalton, who was present at my inspection, asked me down to lunch in the absence of Mr. Fitzpatrick, which I respectfully declined.

With regard to the refusal of the Commissioners to sanction Delany's appointment, I beg to remind you that Bernard Helton, one of those termed "Brothers of St. Patrick," has been receiving a salary as teacher of the Tullow National School, county Carlow, for several years; so, of course, Mr. Fitzpatrick judges he is entitled at Mountath, when you give it to Dr. Hely, Roman Catholic Bishop, at Tullow.

I trust I have now met; and explained to your satisfaction everything in this letter, which would seem to incriminate me, and believing that I have not done anything to merit censure, I leave my case in your hands, when replying to Mr. Fitzpatrick.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN MOUNT, District Inspector.
The Secretaries, &c., &c.

1855, March 21.—LETTER from Rev. P. FITZPATRICK, R.P.

GENTLEMEN,—From all this parish of Clonsilla we sent receipts and got stamps, and the money in the usual way, but No. 501 Male Coote-street National School—no reply to that. You have before you the report of Mr. Molloy, Inspector of the locality—and Mr. Wilson, I believe from their reports—all right. This school I built myself, with the assistance of Mr.

Dawson—daily attended by self and curate, and some of the establishment (the monks) jolting that National school, Stephen J. Delany, the present man there during the harvest. From the report of your superiors, you, gentlemen, may learn more.

If you wish I will (do) act in Tullow, in our diocese, transfer it to Mr. Dawson as manager.

If you wish to sever me from the National school establishment, send me a full reply, as I must furnish it to my bishop, Dr. Hely of Down, on that return, as he is general patron of all the schools in Kildare and Leiclinch dioceses. Be kind enough, gentlemen, to send the cause of the detachment of this school from your National Board at Marlborough-street, until I forward your document to him (the bishop)—Tullow, county Carlow, one of his parishes, is similarly circumstanced; so, gentlemen, whoever you appoint as guardian, whether Dr. Hely or Mr. Dawson a most working (man) who had a school under you; make the selection, as I want to reply to Bishop Hely's letter on the subject as soon as possible. I don't like him or myself to make any application just now to the Commissioners, as I am sure from this report and from the return of the Inspector you will give me a favourable reply. Now you know from former statements we do all in our power to clothe the poor children in both schools, so don't drive me to extremity.

P. FITZPATRICK, R.P.

May 9.—LETTER from Rev. P. FITZPATRICK, R.P.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to remind you that the salary of the teacher of the Coote-street Male National school has been very irregularly paid for the last year and half. This school is and has been in constant connection with the National Board for nearly twenty years. During that long period it has been in constant operation and maintained on high average; the rules of the Board have been exactly observed. The reports of Inspectors have been uniformly favourable and premiums been frequently granted for the cleanly and orderly manner in which the house has been kept and the school conducted.

The ordinary returns have been made by me every quarter, but I have not received for the last two quarters a blank receipt for salary of teacher as in the case of the other schools of which I am manager. There are, therefore, two quarters due, to which we are entitled according to the rules of the Board. This salary I look on as a right of the school, which I cannot consent to surrender without making every effort to retain it.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
P. FITZPATRICK, R.P.

To Messrs. Green, } Secretaries.
Kelly, }

September 12.—LETTER from Rev. P. FITZPATRICK, Manager.

GENTLEMEN,—You promised to write to me on the result of the inquiry of the male school in Coote-street, as on my late visit it was stated to me that it was against a recent regulation to allow a monk although trained in your establishment as Mr. Stephen Delany was (even at that time a monk) unless the school-house and premises was on their own holding. To obviate this objection, I have legally transferred this school-house to Mr. Bernard Kennedy, the superior of their community, the least three young livers and thirty-one years, Lord Roskore and the two youngest sons of Sir C. H. Coote, my neighbour and friend at Ballyhenry-house.

Trusting that this regulation will satisfy the Board, and that they will allow the arrears due to the present teacher, S. Delany of the National school.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your very obliged and humble servant,

P. FITZPATRICK, R.P.

October 29.—LETTER from Rev. JAMES DUNN, C.C.,
Mountath.

GENTLEMEN,—Some misunderstanding seems to exist between the National Board and the manager of Cooke-street male National school.

The salary of this school has been withheld for some time. The precise cause of this measure is not known here.

I am aware that as I am not pastor or manager, that I have not a right to ask the Commissioners for an explanation. However, as I feel an interest in the school, and have taken considerable pains to maintain its efficiency, and have the rules of the National Board closely observed, I hope that my request to know the cause of withholding the salary will not be refused.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

JAMES DUNN, C.C.

1856, February 1, Board's Order on the foregoing correspondence:—

Inform manager that it is against the rule of the Board to sanction the appointment of an individual member of a religious community as master of a school which had previously been in charge of a lay teacher. The Commissioners cannot depart from that rule in the present case, but under the peculiar circumstances they will pay Mr. Delany's salary from the 30th September, 1854, to 1st February, 1856, and no further. If the manager desires to have a teacher paid by the Board, such teacher must not be a monk, for, as already explained to him, a lay teacher only can be recognised in this school.

June 2.—LETTER from Rev. P. FITZPATRICK, F.F.,
Manager, Mountath.

GENTLEMEN,—In reference to the Cooke-street male National school (the question for which I refer), I have to state for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, that the school is the property of and is conducted by a religious body. I cannot, therefore, deprive this body of their property; nor can with justice to them or the children exclude them from the school to substitute a lay teacher, as the Commissioners seem to desire.

Neither can I, nor will I consent that the school be deprived of the salary it has long possessed and deserved.

If this school—901—wants any of the conditions constituting it a convent school according to the rules of the National Board, I am ready and willing to have them supplied.

I have the honour to be, &c., &c.,

P. FITZPATRICK, F.F.

June 4.—LETTER from Rev. P. FITZPATRICK, F.F.,
Manager.

The Cooke-street male National school was in constant operation during the quarter ended 31st March, 1856, and the master was in constant attendance, I therefore return the enclosed receipt assigned, because it supposes salary for only one month.

I beg further to refer you to a communication from me under date of 2nd inst.

June 14, on foregoing:—

Manager informed that the Board's order of 1st February, 1856, cannot be altered or restated, and if its terms be not complied with school must be struck off, receipt returned for signature.

October 24, Board's Order on Inspector's report, 25th September, 1856, giving S. J. Delany as teacher:—

Strike off roll No. 901, and cancel grants from 1st July, 1856, school being still retained in charge of Mr. Stephen J. Delany a monk.

November 19.—LETTER from Rev. P. FITZPATRICK, F.F.,
Mountath.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to request that the Commissioners of Education will take into connexion with the National Board a school in Cooke-street, Mountath. The school is intended for the education of male children—has been in operation for very many years, and has at present an average attendance of nearly one hundred. The school-house and grounds are the property of a community of monks, who are and will be the teachers. I wish, therefore, that it be taken into connexion as a convent school. It is the wish of the monks, who are the proprietors of the school, and teachers, that I should be manager and correspondent with the National Board.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

P. FITZPATRICK.

December 19, Board's Order on above:—

Ordered, that the consideration of this application be deferred to next special Board.

1857, January 9.—Board's Order on foregoing letter:—

Ordered, that the Commissioners cannot make a grant to this school, it being contrary to their revised rules to do so. Direct writer's attention to Part I., sect. vii., par. 11, and state that by convent schools the Commissioners understand female schools conducted by nuns.

6,838.—LOUGHDOONER Female—County Galway.

1855, June 26.—Inspector reports:—This school has not been in operation since the summer of 1834, when the house in which the school had been held was sold to Lord Gough. It is not likely that there will ever be a school in the same place again.

JAMES WILSON, District Inspector.

August 24, Board's Order on above:—

Strike off school roll No. 6,838, and cancel grants from time up to which last payment was made, school having ceased. (50, 6, '54).

6,413.—ALBANO Female—County Galway.

1857, June 2, Inspector reports:—School closed, as the nuns have left the place and set it on lease to another party. School has not been in operation since December in 1856. At my previous inspection of this school I waited on manager in reference to re-opening it, but he curtly said he would give me no information, but would give his reply to the Secretaries directly. In consequence of this I did not think it necessary to repeat my visit to him. There is no probability of the school being re-opened, as the nuns have withdrawn from the place, and I see no reason for keeping it longer on the roll of National schools.

D. WILSON, District Inspector.

November 23, Board's Order on above:—

Strike off roll No. 6,413, and cancel grants from 30th June, 1856, school having ceased operation.

5,279.—TAYLORSHILL—County Galway.

1856, June 30, Manager states on quarterly return, for quarter ended 30th June, 1856, school closed from 31st March to 30th June. No longer in connexion with the Board.

July 13, Inspector reports:—This school has been permanently closed since 31st March without any intention of re-opening it, and should therefore be struck off.

This school I found closed and sought an interview with the priestess, who informed me that the manager had intimated to the Secretaries the determination of

withdrawing from connexion with the Board from 31st March last, but of this I knew nothing until I visited it. I believe this step was for some time in contemplation, as all the accommodation was required for other purposes. It is not intended to connect the school again with the Board, and it should therefore be struck off.

September 2, *Board's Order on above*—

Strike off roll No. 5,270, and cancel all grants thereon from 31st March, 1859; school having ceased to be in operation.

1,187.—MOUNTMELLEW Male.—County Galway.

1830, May 28, Superintendent reports:—Inspection "National School" has been taken down by the directions of Dr. MacHale. I understand school is no longer considered as National by the correspondent. It was, however, in operation. The teacher informed me that the free stock of books was locked up and should be taken care of.

I have considered it prudent to defer an examination of them until further orders.

Finding that the inscription was not on the school-house, and upon inquiry of the teacher was informed that it was removed about ten days or a fortnight by orders of Archbishop MacHale and all connexion with the Board dissolved: I called on Sir Michael Baller. He told me that he had directed that the orders of Dr. MacHale were to be obeyed, as it was useless to oppose them. I was led to understand that the mandate of the Archbishop has extended to all the National schools in his diocese.

JAMES MARSH.

School struck off the roll of National schools.

1,017.—TUAM, Male.—County Galway.

1838, July 25, Superintendent reports:—I was not allowed to inspect this school. The opposition was conducted by the head master. He, on learning of what religion I was, ordered his scholars out of the school. This violent proceeding I checked by withdrawing myself, thereby leaving him no excuse for such a line of conduct as he attempted to pursue.

GEORGE NIXE.

August 4, On above.—Superintendent, requested to state all the circumstances under which he was prevented from inspecting school.

August 11.—Letter from Superintendent Mr. Nixe, Castlereaugh.

Sir,—With regard to the Tuam School, I was guarded in my conduct. Anxious, so far as I was personally concerned, to avoid acting in any way that by possibility might furnish an additional argument to the enemies of the National system—finding that the establishment was conducted by members of a religious order in their own house, and wishing to show all possible respect to the patron and conductors, and, in this particular case, to the curate also, I even went so far as to break through my established rule of visiting without previous notice. I accordingly left my card at the school on the evening prior to my intended inspection.

On the next day, 26th July, I entered the school-room and presented my certificate of appointment to the head master. He read it and then bluntly put the question—"Are you, sir, a Roman Catholic or a Protestant?" I informed him that I was a Protestant. "Then," said he, in a loud voice, turning to the children, "you may go home."

I instantly begged of him to suspend this order for a few minutes, and requested a short conversation with him in the garden. I there demanded of him whether the regulation that no Protestant Superintendent should inspect the school were positive. He answered in the affirmative. I inquired from whom the regulation emanated. He declared that to be "a matter of no importance."

Finding that without proceeding to actual violence

I could not make even an attempt at inspection, and perceiving that a collision was expected, I finally informed the teacher that I would withdraw, being very unwilling to excite anything like disturbance or interruption in his school, and that nothing would give me greater pain than to be the cause of depriving such a number of children, as I observed in attendance, of the means of education even for a single day.

His manner, which at first had been haughty, now became quite the reverse. I had entered the school by the side gate along with the children, but he insisted on accompanying me to the front gate, which he unlocked, and in so doing took occasion to make some complimentary observations on my conduct.

I could not see Rev. Mr. McCaffrey, the correspondent, but learning that a gentleman of the name of Brown was a manager, I called on him. He informed me that he was engaged, and referred me to the former gentleman.

To Thomas F. Kelly, esq.,
Secretary.

Education Office, Dublin,
September 3, 1838.

Sir,—The Superintendent has reported to the Commissioners of Education that, having upon the 30th day of July, repaired to the Tuam National School for the purpose of inspecting it, and having, upon his entrance into the school-room, presented to the head master the certificate of his appointment as Superintendent, in order that there might be no doubt as to the nature of his office and rank, he was prevented by this person from proceeding to the performance of his duty, and, notwithstanding that he used every proper representation with him upon the effects of this prevention, was finally obliged to depart without being permitted to examine the school.

The Commissioners, therefore, direct me to inquire if the facts as stated be admitted by this teacher, and in case they be admitted, I am further to say that the Commissioners, considering such conduct to be a very gross violation of their rules, direct that he be forthwith removed, and that the payment of salary to this school be suspended until another and competent teacher be appointed to succeed him. May I hope for your reply at your earliest convenience?

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS F. KELLY, Secretary.
Rev. Thomas McCaffrey, Tuam.

Education Office, Dublin,
October 2nd, 1838.

Sir,—The Commissioners of Education direct me to draw your attention to a communication addressed to you from this office, on the 2nd ultimo, in reference to the Tuam National school, and to request you will have the goodness to reply to it with as little delay as possible.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS F. KELLY, Secretary.
Rev. Mr. McCaffrey, Tuam.

Education Office, Dublin,
10th October, 1838.

Sir,—The Commissioners of Education being certified that you have not replied to their several communications concerning the Tuam National school, addressed to you upon the 3rd September and 2nd of this month, direct me now to say that, except you favour them with your answer on or before 31st instant, they will remove this school off the National roll.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS F. KELLY, Secretary.
Rev. Mr. McCaffrey, Tuam.

Education Office, Dublin,
October 16th, 1838.

Sir,—I beg leave under this cover to forward to you copies of letters addressed to the Rev. Mr. McCaffrey of the 3rd day of September and of the 2nd instant, and also a letter intended for him of this date.

These letters will best explain themselves, they had been addressed to the Rev. Mr. McCaffrey, owing

to the Superintendent having reported him as the manager of the Tuam National school at the time of his visit there, and when he made the report which has given rise to this correspondence. No reply having been received from Mr. McCaffrey, I am to beg that you, who have been the manager of the school, will have the goodness now to take up this matter, and making inquiry into it, reply to the matter contained in my letter of the 3rd of September accordingly.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS F. KELLY, Secretary.

Thomas Brown, esq., Tuam.

1838, October 24.—Mr. Brown replies that he understood the matter to be under the direction of the patron, Most Rev. Dr. MacHale.
(Above letter missing).

Education Office, Dublin,
24th October, 1838.

Sir,—I have submitted your letter of the 24th instant to the consideration of the Commissioners.

They direct me in reply to refer you to that rule in which they require, by themselves or their Inspectors, to be allowed to visit and examine the National schools whenever they see fit, and to state that they do not continue their grants to schools where this or any other of their rules is not submitted to.

I am therefore to acquaint you that they have ordered the Tuam National school to be removed off the roll of National schools from and after the 31st instant.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS F. KELLY, Secretary.

THOMAS BROWN, esq., TUAM.

1012.—ROUNDSKORE—County Galway.

1839, September 6, Superintendent reports:—This is no longer a National school. The inscription "National School" has been altered to "Roman Catholic School."

Given up in consequence of Dr. MacHale's opposition.

GEOFFREY NIXON.

School suspended until new trustees are appointed. Occupied by monks until year 1858, when the following letter was received from Mr. Ambrose Kearns, O.S.B.:

Monastery, Roundstone,
December 8, 1858.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg most respectfully to inform you that I am willing to deliver up to you the suspended National school at Roundstone. It has been a male school for many years, and from the great necessity of a female school in Roundstone, I now give it up to you to be a female National school. Mr. Wilson the Inspector has advised me to do so, and to inform you of it. If you will be pleased to accept it for a female school, I request you will allow me to be the patron or manager thereof. Requesting an answer—

I have the honour to remain,
My lords and gentlemen,
Your humble and obedient servant,
AMBROSE KEARNS, O.S.B.

To the Commissioners of National
Education, Ireland.

1858, December 24, Board's Order on foregoing:—

Ordered, that Mr. Kearns be informed that if he obtains the consent of trustees the Commissioners will recognise him as manager of the school. Requested him that, if this be done, it will devolve on him to put school into proper repair and to appoint a competent teacher.

Advised 4, 1/59.

Monastery, Roundstone,
January 11, 1859.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—Circumstances have prevented me from replying before this to your official letter of the 4th instant.

The trustees mentioned therein are now dead. The

Rev. P. Sheridan, who in the administration of the parish, directed me to apply to you for the female school. Should you recognise me as manager, I shall put school in good repair and shall provide a competent teacher. Waiting an answer—

I have the honour to remain,
My lords and gentlemen,
Your humble and obedient servant,
AMBROSE KEARNS.

Monastery, Roundstone,
January 24, 1859.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—Having received no answer to my letter of the 11th instant, I now take the liberty of writing to you again, stating that the trustees are dead. The Rev. P. Sheridan, who is the administrator of this parish, directed me to apply to you for the female school.

He and the parishioners with I should have the management of the school. Should you recognise me as manager, I shall put the house in good repair, and shall provide a competent teacher. Requesting an answer with instructions how to act—

I have the honour to remain,
My lords and gentlemen,
Your humble and obedient servant,
AMBROSE KEARNS.

February 11, Board's Order on above:—

Ordered, that as it appears the trustees are dead the Commissioners will not object to writer becoming manager of the school on the conditions specified in this letter.

Advised 17, 2/59.

Monastery, Roundstone,
February 17, 1859.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—I take the liberty of informing you that I have appointed a competent teacher for the female school, and that it is now in operation. She is a trained teacher and belongs to the second division of the second class. I hope there will be no disappointment with regard to her salary, and that a free stock of books will be sent. I wrote a letter some weeks since, but received no answer. I received a circular A, No. 62,359, acknowledging the receipt of it. Requesting an answer—

I have the honour to remain,
My lords and gentlemen,
Your humble and obedient servant,
AMBROSE KEARNS.

Commissioners of National
Education, Ireland.

February 18, Inspector advised of Board's Order, 11th February, 1859, directed to report:—

If school-house and furniture are now in satisfactory repair, or about to be put in proper condition.

Is female teacher competent, her name, date of appointment, when she opened school, what National school she formerly taught, and when?

March 30, Inspector reports:—(This school was vested in trustees who are now dead. It was for a long time in possession of the monks, who held a boys' school in it, and is still on the suspended list. In February the monks vacated it and appointed a female teacher, desiring to have it in connection with the National Board. One of their number, Mr. A. Kearns, made an application, and, as instructed, I now make this report.)

I beg to recommend the application to favourable consideration, and to urge the importance of an immediate grant of free stock as the school is without books or maps. I had an interview with the correspondent, who is anxious for its establishment, and evinces every desire to conduct it in conformity with the Board's rules.

DANIEL WILSON, District Inspector.

1859.—Board's Order on the foregoing:—

Ordered, that salary be paid to Bedelia S. Kelly as a second of second class teacher from 1st February, 1859.

Free stock sent.

PARAGRAPH 8.—Number and Classification by Subjects of all Complaints and Correspondences in reference to Religious Instruction, and Religious Practices in CONVENT and MONASTIC SCHOOLS for the last ten years:—

(NOTE.—It is not to be inferred that the Rules of the Board were necessarily violated in all these cases.)

Subjects of Complaints and Correspondences.	No. of Cases.
Singing a denominational song at time for secular business,	1
Exhibition of cross on the school building,	5
Inscription of a denominational character on school,	1
Exhibition of tablets of a denominational character,	2
Exhibition of emblems of a denominational character,	5
Exhibition of statue of the Blessed Virgin,	2
Concurrent secular and religious instruction,	2
Concurrent secular and religious instruction, and exhibition of denominational models,	2
<i>Ditto, ditto, and neglect of time-table,</i>	1
Exhibition of models, and use of head-lines of a denominational character,	1
Extracts, or head-lines, of a denominational character copied by pupils in their copy-books,	2
Denominational head-lines used, and sign of the cross made each time the clock strikes,	1
Sign of the cross made each time the clock strikes,	11
Prayer engaged in each time the clock strikes,	2
Religious instruction twice intermediate,	10
Religious exercises at time for secular instruction,	4
Secular business at time for religious instruction,	2
Use of books not sanctioned by the Board,	15
Neglect of notice to parents, and religious instruction twice intermediate,	1
Religious exercises not notified on the time-table,	1
Movable tablet of time for religious instruction not used,	1
General Lesson not used,	1
Withdrawal of some of the pupils occasionally, during the hours of secular instruction, for religious exercises,	1
General lesson of an unsuitable character used,	1
Total number of cases,	74

PARAGRAPH 9.—Returns of Conventual Applications since 1850, received or rejected, contrary to Inspectors' Recommendations:—

SCHOOLS RECEIVED.			
County.	Name.	Ref. No.	
Cork,	1. Clonsilla Female,	7,481	
Limerick,	2. St. Anne's do,	6,560	
Galway,	3. Oughterard, do,	8,022	
Do.,	4. Oressmore, do,	8,701	
SCHOOLS REJECTED.			
County.	Name.	County.	Name.
Cork,	1. St. Fisher's Male.	Dublin,	5. Kilmarock Female.
Do.,	2. St. Mary's Infant.	Do.,	6. Do.
Do.,	3. Do. Infant.	Wexford,	7. Wexford Infant.
Limerick,	4. St. Monica's Lect.	Sligo,	8. Arinacree Female.

* The Kilmarock Female School was first rejected in 1854, and again in 1855; reasons for rejection each time the same.

† Wexford Infant School afterwards taken into consideration on a subsequent report.

PARAGRAPH 10.—Changes made in the Revised Rules, in 1855, in regard to CONVENT and MONASTIC SCHOOLS:—

RULES IN FORCE PRIOR TO MAY, 1855.

PART V., SECTION I., PARAGRAPH 2.—"Schools in connexion with Religious Bodies."—In schools of this description salary is paid according to a per-centage on the daily average attendance:—

£20 per annum for 100 daily average.	£77 per annum for 400 daily average.
40 " 200 "	84 " 500 "
60 " 300 "	111 " 600 "

And for every 50 over 600 at the rate of £15 per cent.

RULES AS CHANGED IN MAY, 1855.

PART I., SECT. VII., PARAGRAPH 2.—No clergyman of any denomination, or (except in the case of Convent schools) member of any religious order, can be recognised as the teacher of a National school.

PART II., SECT. VIII., PARAGRAPH 2.—None but lay teachers are entitled to a salary from the Commissioners for conducting an industrial department in connexion with a Convent school.

PART II., SECT. IX., PARAGRAPH 1 to 4.—Convent schools receive aid under the conditions applicable to non-convent schools, and they are subject to the same rules and regulations.

The members of the community may themselves discharge the office of teachers, with or without the aid of such other persons as they may see fit to employ; the salaries of the assistants to be defrayed by the community.

The amount of salary awarded to Convent schools is regulated by the average number of children in daily attendance, according to a scale laid down by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners will grant aid to one school only in connexion with the same Convent.

PART IV, SECT. VIII, PARAGRAPHS 1 to 5.—In schools of this description salary is paid according to a percentage on the average daily attendance:—

For 50 average daily attendance, £10.		
" 100	"	20
" 200	"	40
" 300	"	60
" 400	"	77
" 500	"	94
" 600	"	111
Above 600	"	—

Increase per cent. £20 per annum.
 Increase per cent. £17 per annum.
 Increase per cent. £15 per annum.

When the average daily attendance amounts to 50 above the 100, salary for 50 will be allowed; and when it exceeds 50, and does not amount to 75 above the 100, salary for three-fourths of 100 will be allowed; and when it exceeds 75, salary for 100 will be allowed.

In cases where the average attendance does not amount to 100, salary to be paid thus:—

For 30 children and not exceeding 50 £10 per annum.

When the attendance exceeds 50, and does not amount to 75, £15 per annum will be paid.

When it exceeds 75, to be paid at £20.

The Commissioners pay salary according to the average number of children in daily attendance at each Convent school, without reference to the number of rooms into which they may be distributed.

As the amount of salary will, in all cases, depend upon the average daily attendance of pupils, as shown by the quarterly returns, managers are to be prepared for augmentation or diminution accordingly.

PARAGRAPH 11.—NUMBER OF FEMALE TEACHERS, now in office, distinguishing the Teachers of Model Schools, who have been Pupils in Convent Schools:—

The total number of Female Teachers now in the service of the Commissioners of National Education, who have been pupils in Convent schools is 418
Of these teachers, 14 are in the Board's Model Schools.

SECTION XV.

Workhouse, Gaol, and Lunatic Asylum Schools, in Connexion with the Board.

PARAGRAPH 1.—DATE at which Workhouse Schools were first placed in connexion with the National Board, Number of Workhouses in operation each year, and Number whose Schools were under the Board's Inspection, to 1867, inclusive.

PARAGRAPH 2.—STATEMENT as to the precise nature of the Aid given to Workhouse Schools, and changes made therein from time to time.

Year of first connection.	No. of Poor Law Unions.	No. whose Schools in operation in.	Nature of Aid, &c.
1840(a)	126	2	(a) Inspection, Books and Requisites, as to ordinary schools.
1841	120	15	
1842	"	48	
1843	"	80	
1844	"	84	
1845	"	90	(b) Gratuities to Literary Teachers:— The Gratuities are divided into two classes:—
1846	"	99	
1847(b)	"	104	
1848	151	109	
1849	"	111	
1850	163	124	For Male Teachers, (First Class, . . . Twenty at the rate of £20 a-year each. (Second Class, . . . Twenty " 24 " For Female Teachers, (First Class, . . . Twenty " 25 " (Second Class, . . . Twenty " 28 "
1851	"	128	
1852	"	131	(c) Gratuities to Agricultural Teachers whose land attached for instruction of children— Amount, ranging by results, up to £25.
1853	"	141	
1854	"	149	
1855	"	159	
1856	"	157	
1857	"	158	(d) Gratuities for teaching Vocal Music, Drawing, &c., as to ordinary National Schools.
1858	"	159	
1859(d)	"	169	
1860	"	161	
1861	"	144	
1862(e)	"	145	(e) From 1st April, this year, Agricultural Departments of Workhouse Schools become disconnected, in conformity with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government.
1864	"	143	
1865	"	145	
1866	"	145	
1867	"	145	

PARAGRAPH 3.—NUMBER in Provinces and Counties of Workhouses whose Schools were connected on the Rolls; Average Daily Attendance; Age and Classification of Children; Creed of Pupils and Apartments, and Grant from National Board.

PARAGRAPH 4.—CHARACTER of the Inspectors' Reports on these Schools for 1867 as to Furniture and Proficiency of Pupils; Cleanliness, Health,

County.	No. of Schools.	Number of Apartments.				Religious Denominations of Pupils on Rolls during 1867.			Total No. of Pupils on Rolls during 1867.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls during the year 1867.															
		W.C.	P.C.	L.C.	M.C.	R.C.	A.C.	Under 5 Years.			O.T., last year 1867.		O.T., last year 1867.		O.T., last year 1867.		O.T., last year 1867.		O.T., last year 1867.		O.T., last year 1867.					
								M.			F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Armagh,	3	8	8	1	185	355	434	1,342	830	20	20	42	34	31	55	30	40	124	79	121	80	25	37			
Armagh,																										
Cavan,	4			6	44	260	5	304	345	12	36	25	17	24	21	10	21	17	23	24	20	16	1			
Down,	3		1	3	40	300	23	344	137	20	20	30	29	30	32	13	18	23	18	24	15	30	12	12		
Down,	2	1	1	1	130	47	116	293	36		13	0	23	0	12	12	9	24	1	21	12	30	1			
Fermanagh,																										
Londonderry,	3	3	3	1	140	220	71	441	265	34	21	24	59	14	38	24	32	33	34	37	33	30	53			
Monaghan,	6	1	1	3	83	331	15	339	113	30	25	18	22	16	20	13	22	26	18	16	15	31	33			
Tyrone,	3	4	4	1	139	361	34	534	211	14	35	21	43	14	29	41	30	34	15	34	40	21	23			
Ulster, Total,	20	14	13	17	1,253	1,364	723	3,740	1,678	173	219	184	233	140	215	240	253	204	191	242	212	21	147			
Clon,	4	4	4	4	1	416		421	407	49	37	54	27	39	43	40	42	46	26	25	26	21	34			
Cork,	27	8	6	1	21	84	2,519	3,389	3,355	273	374	189	188	112	140	121	147	168	104	103	112	122	123			
Kerry,	6	3	3		8	11	400		471	473	16	66	41	22	11	21	46	40	40	47	18	40	27	40		
Limerick,	6	3	3	1	8	8	1,163		3,173	542	72	87	23	40	74	41	16	34	22	74	102	71	70	43		
Tipperary,	6	7	7	3	34	1,244		3,440	490	260	168	80	88	182	182	60	67	72	65	78	50	40	40			
Wexford,	6	1	1	1	2	1	412		431	187	21	27	34	13	14	23	23	16	22	24	24	13	20			
Munster, Total,	66	24	24	8	29	1,238	3,864	7,713	3,778	640	494	493	420	413	432	405	382	349	410	323	441	487	240			
Galway,																										
Dublin,	4	3	3	1	3	68	836		936	442	41	40	13	14	28	47	30	34	24	47	44	40	31	47		
Kildare,	6	3	3	1	12	477		481	361	43	66	39	20	33	24	21	20	20	19	23	13	13	27			
Kilkenny,	6	3	3	3	8	413		423	311	43	33	29	20	32	23	26	24	23	23	21	21	21	27			
Limerick,	6	3	3	1	3	23	238		433	268	16	27	16	26	13	26	23	20	20	15	22	20	16	27		
Loughlin,	2	3	3	1	7	164		161	322	17	21	16	21	14	13	24	27	20	16	16	17	20	20			
Louth,	2	3	3		3	274		279	179	40	30	22	17	20	16	22	13	27	16	24	20	13	27			
Meath,	6	3	3	3	8	29	426		460	261	16	30	22	16	13	13	21	24	20	26	21	27	20	17		
Queen's,	2	1	2	1	7	136		133	63		1	6	10	2	17	18	17	12	21	17	18	13	14			
Worcester,	2	3	3	1	3	461		465	203	4	24	12	27	13	19	24	19	22	29	14	20	13	19			
Wexford,	3	1	3	2	3	442		464	426	13	24	20	10	22	28	27	12	22	27	24	24	20	20			
Widow,	3	1	3		13	224		243	123	3	15	3	13	6	16	13	6	12	14	21	12	12	13			
Leinster, Total,	10	25	24	8	21	147	4,637	6,213	2,747	301	443	194	216	206	218	232	217	216	221	223	223	223	223			
Galway,	16	3	3	3	3	12	361		374	473	73	18	44	28	41	24	20	47	34	25	27	43	25	47		
Limerick,	6	3	3	1	3	361		363	124	8	8	16	27	5	14	14	12	17	20	20	13	20	20			
Mayo,	6	3	3	3	24	121		120	273	27	27	19	26	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44			
Queen's,	4	4	4		7	161		164	223	22	22	4	29	20	13	20	20	24	22	22	22	22	22			
Sligo,	3	1	1	3	27	361	3	373	323	3	7	10	10	3	26	12	13	22	22	22	22	22	22			
Connaught, Total,	16	23	12		27	89	3,656	5,509	3,440	289	184	206	122	125	137	144	164	137	134	216	216	144	139			
Grand Total,	140	73	73	8	70	2,443	17,336	713	15,006	3,851	1,081	1,275	711	1,098	523	1,075	1,096	641	1,273	1,026	1,234	1,244	1,211	879		

with the Board each Year; Number of Departments, Boys', Girls', and Infants'; Number of Children on the Rolls; Creed of Teachers, their Rank or Class; whether Trained or not; Salaries, Rations,

Fittings; Supply of Books; Sufficiency, Qualification, Salary, and Efficiency of Teaching Staff; and Industrial Training of Children.

Detailed according to Ages.												No. of Pupils on Rolls on the 31st January, 1909, classified according to Lesson Books.												County.
OF 15, under 12.				OF 12, under 10.				OF 10, under 8.				Book I.		Book II.		Book III.		Book IV.		Book V.		Total.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
75	41	54	37	47	28	48	34	19	5	600	498	341	341	118	99	40	81	20	4	1	445	408	Andres.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Armagh.
84	5	2	4	2	4	3	1	-	-	341	127	46	46	30	26	12	5	4	4	-	-	107	102	Cavan.
14	12	8	4	8	10	6	5	6	2	279	181	50	50	38	38	17	7	-	-	-	-	168	158	Down.
13	18	14	9	6	6	6	1	1	1	313	170	84	69	20	12	3	3	-	-	-	-	84	69	Dum.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fermanagh.
95	10	19	14	14	8	11	2	4	1	318	218	47	44	35	31	10	14	2	2	-	-	140	137	Londonderry.
10	7	7	4	4	5	5	4	-	-	166	378	44	40	34	30	27	24	-	-	-	-	55	118	Monaghan.
20	16	11	10	10	8	7	6	4	2	260	318	185	185	60	49	17	12	4	-	-	-	243	184	Tyrone.
114	101	124	98	99	48	71	37	27	6	1,398	1,044	715	715	511	379	113	114	16	11	3	-	1,118	1,119	Ulster, Total.
48	37	36	24	18	10	12	20	7	-	600	480	345	345	65	50	44	36	2	1	-	-	380	349	Clare.
136	43	115	81	55	46	24	20	3	4	1,416	1,054	419	419	327	331	150	62	51	10	4	-	600	502	Co. Wick.
20	40	30	20	15	15	15	14	-	4	423	440	104	104	60	40	50	30	11	10	-	-	303	303	Kerry.
31	45	47	32	27	11	12	15	4	7	580	279	318	313	229	46	46	37	4	4	-	-	494	303	Donegal.
44	60	30	20	20	20	12	12	6	6	613	550	325	319	325	124	14	45	26	5	7	-	491	448	Tipperry.
31	29	31	14	6	6	6	6	1	-	120	216	87	73	26	19	7	11	-	3	-	-	120	120	Wexford.
221	264	284	216	141	166	166	166	89	17	3,882	2,932	2,281	2,281	674	620	140	341	77	61	4	-	2,659	2,361	Wester, Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carlow.
50	41	49	40	47	37	30	30	12	12	458	432	118	118	61	61	11	16	16	3	5	-	279	248	Dublin.
10	16	17	12	4	5	6	6	0	0	310	346	41	100	21	21	11	14	12	4	5	-	123	160	Kildare.
50	36	36	18	18	24	17	17	8	2	107	320	45	135	45	34	11	10	4	13	-	-	168	250	Kilkenny.
10	15	17	12	10	7	6	5	1	-	980	300	40	40	10	10	14	11	10	1	5	-	123	123	Long.
15	8	12	12	11	11	8	7	4	5	185	376	50	46	26	26	11	10	11	14	-	-	110	146	Louth.
7	8	14	10	8	8	4	4	0	0	103	178	76	60	37	44	12	14	7	3	-	-	136	119	Leath.
20	17	11	14	10	6	10	5	4	2	269	590	47	77	43	42	14	10	11	9	-	-	151	148	Meath.
20	14	4	4	3	3	4	2	-	-	61	121	31	56	13	16	4	10	-	-	-	-	44	87	Queen's.
50	31	17	16	9	11	4	17	4	-	306	190	67	68	16	38	30	11	13	10	-	-	134	165	Westmeath.
10	10	10	10	11	11	11	8	2	2	104	197	135	123	49	35	41	10	8	10	-	-	120	101	Wicklow.
4	4	10	7	14	4	8	4	0	4	123	132	35	46	30	24	12	17	4	-	-	-	53	41	Wicklow.
117	141	150	117	104	118	82	82	43	17	2,610	2,007	640	640	648	289	210	103	83	46	-	-	1,694	1,694	Leinster, Total.
10	15	14	12	10	6	10	8	7	5	556	476	176	176	173	56	62	48	36	7	4	-	180	176	Galway.
6	12	10	8	7	6	8	8	0	0	151	121	46	67	14	14	10	6	7	1	-	-	55	41	Limerick.
70	55	56	16	17	13	4	4	0	0	608	389	84	118	68	30	32	24	7	-	-	-	187	220	Mayo.
10	20	10	11	14	11	7	6	6	0	567	263	41	136	14	55	10	14	21	14	2	-	181	202	Roscommon.
21	11	14	6	6	5	6	5	0	-	147	130	41	37	30	5	15	-	4	-	-	-	44	110	Sligo.
368	119	181	105	84	46	85	80	39	18	1,987	1,348	448	421	371	248	115	67	57	37	5	-	610	618	Connacht, Total.
719	420	750	470	430	320	250	240	110	60	6,241	4,827	2,207	2,207	1,856	1,684	541	551	637	334	4	0	6,667	6,664	Grand Total.

with the Board each Year; Number of Departments, Boys', Girls', and Infants'; Number of Children on the Rolls; Creed of Teachers, their Rank or Class; whether Trained or not; Salaries, Rations.

Fittings; Supply of Books; Sufficiency, Qualification, Salary, and Efficiency of Teaching Staff; and Industrial Training of Children—continued.

[illegible]

PARAGRAPH 5.—CHARACTER of the Inspectors' Reports on GAUL and LUNATIC ASYLUM SCHOOLS
Efficiency of Teaching Staff; Proficiency of Pupils;

Counties.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		Religious Denominations of Pupils on 1st day 1887.		Total Number of Pupils on 1st day 1887.	Average daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils in the Schools during the year 1887, classified according to Ages.															
								Under 15 years.		15, last under 20.		20, last under 25.		25, last under 30.		30, last under 35.		35, last under 40.		Over 40.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Ulster.	Nil.																						
Glenties.	1	1	1	1	143	—	144	12-0	2	—	16	1	39	14	12	5	7	9	16	10	12	5	
Clon.	1	1	1	1	43	—	44	11-0	12	2	21	17	18	10	5	1	3	—	—	—	35	39	
Cork.	1	1	1	1	45	—	46	10-17	1	—	10	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	3	
Kerry.	1	1	1	1	177	—	180	12-5	11	1	87	5	55	7	17	9	10	6	14	5	54	24	
Tipperary.	1	1	1	1	59	—	61	15-4	2	—	12	11	8	7	7	5	4	3	1	—	26	35	
Waterford.	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total.	5	5	5	5	569	1	585	70-6	40	4	106	38	108	48	40	18	24	18	38	14	18	13	
Limerick.	2	1	1	2	422	—	425	22-6	20	4	106	61	59	120	2	24	—	6	—	—	175	260	
Delin.	1	1	1	1	25	—	26	19-4	2	—	11	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	
Kilbarr.	1	1	1	1	115	—	121	20-0	2	—	11	21	8	11	37	8	17	8	4	8	75	44	
Queen's.	1	1	1	1	131	—	135	16-0	22	2	25	6	50	6	17	3	17	—	—	—	118	17	
Wexmouth.	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total.	7	4	3	37	613	—	610	16-2	46	6	167	70	77	120	32	73	24	14	24	10	4	307	313
Connaught.	1	1	1	1	6	—	6	5-4	2	—	11	—	18	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	24	—	
Galway.	1	1	1	1	2	—	2	16-3	4	—	12	—	33	—	12	—	5	—	—	—	73	—	
Mayo.	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total.	3	2	2	4	130	—	134	10-6	7	—	33	—	51	—	17	—	7	—	—	4	—	124	—
Grand Total.	117	13	3	54	1,360	1	1,561	175-4	118	12	297	165	230	177	90	30	63	70	64	34	20	33	

LUNATIC ASYLUM

PARAGRAPH 6.—CHARACTER of the Inspectors' Reports

Delin.	2	1	1	41	220	2	812	187-4	-	-	8	-	36	-	41	-	23	-	42	-	11	158	-4	
Sligo.	2	1	1	3	44	-	39	38-0	-	-	1	3	13	5	12	2	5	2	3	1	3	32	13	
Londonderry.	2	1	-	21	33	12	45	30	-	-	1	-	5	-	12	-	4	-	11	-	6	-	44	
Total.	6	3	2	104	296	14	610	175-4	-	-	10	3	46	5	55	2	44	5	55	3	18	3	222	19

PARAGRAPH 5.—CHARACTER of the Inspectors' Reports

County.	Teaching of School Staff.						Qualities of School as to									
	Sabbath.		Business.		Apostolic (Catech.)		Good from Board.		Total.		Families.			Pupils.		
	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Ulster.	Nil.															
Glenties.	105	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	120	0	1	—	—	1	—	—
Clon.	49	0	0	7	0	0	—	—	56	0	2	—	—	2	—	—
Cork.	105	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	108	0	—	1	—	—	1	—
Kerry.	160	0	0	49	0	0	5	0	204	0	2	—	—	2	—	—
Tipperary.	60	0	0	20	0	0	—	—	80	0	2	—	—	1	—	—
Waterford.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	439	0	0	80	0	0	5	0	652	0	7	1	—	7	1	—
Limerick.	196	0	0	31	13	0	—	—	167	13	2	—	—	2	—	—
Delin.	25	0	0	11	0	0	3	0	32	0	1	—	—	—	1	—
Kilbarr.	51	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	52	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's.	158	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	158	0	—	2	—	2	—	—
Wexmouth.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	380	0	0	34	13	0	3	0	387	13	3	2	—	6	1	—
Connaught.	80	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	80	0	—	1	—	—	1	—
Galway.	5	0	0	33	0	0	—	—	38	0	1	—	—	1	—	—
Mayo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	85	0	0	33	0	0	—	—	118	0	1	1	—	1	1	—
Grand Total.	384	0	0	122	13	0	3	0	1,094	13	11	4	—	14	3	—

LUNATIC ASYLUM

PARAGRAPH 6.—CHARACTER of the Inspectors' Reports

Delin.	45	0	0	120	0	0	—	—	264	0	1	1	—	1	1	—
Sligo.	50	0	0	133	0	0	—	—	283	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry.	35	30	0	94	0	0	4	0	129	30	1	—	—	1	—	—
Total.	130	30	0	347	0	0	4	0	576	30	2	1	—	2	2	—

* Some teacher equates male and female departments.

† Not included at all.

‡ Two schools (one at Delin and one at Galway) defective during

for 1867 as to Furniture and Fittings; Supply of Books; Sufficiency, Qualification, Salary, and Cleanliness, Health, and Industrial Training of children.

Number of Pupils on Rolls on the 1st January, 1868, classified according to Sexes and Ages										School Staff, classified according to Rank, Class, and Religious Denominations										County	
Book I.		Book II.		Book III.		Book IV.		Total		Rank.	Number of Teachers.	Classification of Teachers.				Temper.	Unmarried.	Religious Denominations.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			Presb.	St.	O.	P.			R.C.	M.C.		Sec.
2	4	7	1	3	2	-	-	16	7	Principal,	2	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	Uthman.	
1	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	6	2		"	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monahan.	
3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1		"	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Class.	
11	-	8	-	4	-	-	-	25	-		"	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cath.	
1	1	-	3	1	1	-	-	3	3		"	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kerry.	
18	8	17	5	17	3	1	-	48	33	-	10	5	1	-	1	-	9	2	7	Tipperary.	
																				Waterford.	
																				Total.	
4	8	4	1	13	-	-	-	9	21	Principal,	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	Limerick.	
1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	12	-		"	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin.
3	4	6	1	1	1	-	-	10	6		"	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kildare.
10	7	9	3	11	-	-	-	31	5		"	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Queen's.
20	16	29	4	33	1	-	-	9	94	-	6	3	1	2	1	4	3	5	-	Westmeath.	
																				Total.	
1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	Principal,	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	Concomragh.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		"	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Galway.
1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-		"	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	Mayo.
56	34	40	6	51	4	1	3	100	43	-	18	11	3	2	2	5	13	6	11	Grand Total.	

SCHOOLS.

on GAEL AND LUTHERAN ASYLUM SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

14	24	20	17	28	13	13	28	65	81	Principal,	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	Dublin.
7	6	3	4	3	7	4	-	28	10	Teacher,	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	Kerry.
2	-	13	-	7	-	7	-	18	18	"	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Tipperary.
20	32	44	21	33	22	24	35	134	100	Principal,	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	4	Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Teacher,	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	

on GAEL AND LUTHERAN ASYLUM SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

Was the School, in, adequate?		Was there a sufficient number of Teachers?		Were the Teachers duly qualified for their duties?		Were the Teachers efficient?		Qualifications of School as to						Was the School properly licensed by the Government?		Were the School properly attended & well conducted?		Were the School properly attended & well conducted?		County	
Yes		No		Yes		No		Qualifications of Pupils			Health of Pupils			Yes		No		County			
Yes		No		Yes		No		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad	Yes	No	Good	Fair	County			
1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	Dublin.	
2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	Monahan.	
1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	Class.	
3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	Cath.	
1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	Kerry.	
5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	Tipperary.	
1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	Waterford.	
5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	Total.	
2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	Limerick.	
2	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	Dublin.	
2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	Kildare.	
3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	Queen's.	
4	1	7	-	7	-	7	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	7	-	7	-	Westmeath.	
1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	Total.	
1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	Concomragh.	
3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	Galway.	
14	1	17	-	17	4	14	3	13	2	-	17	-	-	17	7	1	10	5	-	Mayo.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.	

SCHOOLS.

on GAEL AND LUTHERAN ASYLUM SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	Dublin.
1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	Kerry.
1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	Tipperary.
4	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	Total.

The year 1867. No return. † Age of females not recorded. ‡ Age only for teachers. § In these cases the above include certain allowances not specified.

SECTION XVI.

Summary Tables.

PARAGRAPH 1. NUMBER of Schools each year since 1831, with Average Daily Attendance (so far as it is recorded), amount of Parliamentary Grant (including Grants to the Board of Works on account of Schools), and Total of same, to 31st March, 1858, with Annual Average Cost per School and per Pupil in Attendance.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Average Daily Attendance.	Parliamentary Grant.	Average Cost per School.	Average Cost per Pupil.	Observations.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1831	—	Not recorded.	30,000 0 0	—	—	The enumeration of schools was not made out for years previous to 1834.
1832	—		27,000 0 0	—	—	
1833	—		25,000 0 0	—	—	
1834	769		23,000 0 0	25 0 11½	—	
1835	1,100		32,000 0 0	34 15 10½	—	
1836	1,181		30,132 0 0	42 11 3½	—	
1837	1,300		30,000 0 0	39 9 2½	—	
1838	1,284		30,000 0 0	35 2 4½	—	
1839	1,681		30,000 0 0	31 12 6	—	
1840	1,975		30,000 0 0	30 5 6½	—	
1841	2,337		30,000 0 0	31 8 10½	—	
1842	2,731		30,000 0 0	18 7 6	—	
1843	2,512		30,000 0 0	17 5 4½	—	
1844	2,133		72,000 0 0	28 16 8½	—	
1845	3,420		72,000 0 0	21 17 0½	—	
1846	3,027		85,000 0 0	25 7 5	—	
1847	3,023		100,000 0 0	30 2 10½	—	
1848	4,159		120,000 0 0	29 4 1	—	
1849	4,826		120,000 0 0	27 15 5	—	
1850	4,547		125,000 0 0	27 19 0½	—	
1851	4,704		131,500 0 0	28 19 1½	—	
1852	4,875	292,075	164,577 0 0	33 15 9½	0 11 7½	From 1852 to 1855, inclusive, the average attendance is given for the half-year ending 31st September, being the last returns available for those years.
1853	5,023	271,304	182,073 0 0	36 4 11½	0 12 5	
1854	5,178	267,039	193,040 0 0	37 5 7½	0 14 5½	
1855	5,124	252,488	215,360 0 0	41 19 11½	0 17 0½	In 1856 the return is for the half year ended 31st December, the only one available. Since 1856 the average is given for the entire year, ending 31st December.
1856	5,245	254,011	227,442 0 0	43 8 0½	0 17 11	
1857	5,337	263,297	225,330 0 0	41 17 7½	0 16 7½	
1858	5,406	264,091	249,442 19 7	46 2 5½	0 16 6½	
1859	5,496	269,503	272,489 0 0	49 11 7	1 0 2½	
1860	5,632	292,623	294,040 19 2	39 4 2	1 2 4½	
1861	5,850	294,726	311,216 10 6	53 7 7½	1 1 10½	
1862	6,000	304,912	317,625 0 0	52 17 0½	1 2 3	
1863	6,165	298,085	322,616 0 0	53 19 5½	1 2 4½	
1864	6,263	315,108	320,944 0 0	54 5 6½	1 1 6½	
1865	6,274	321,509	348,086 0 0	56 2 11½	1 1 8½	
1866	6,403	316,525	357,666 0 0	55 9 0½	1 2 7½	
1867	6,520	321,680	357,666 0 0	54 17 7½	1 2 3	
Total Amount of Grant,			£5,763,987 6 2			

Journal of Statistical Software

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Particulars and Comments		Nov. 1933			Dec. 1933			Jan. 1934			Feb. 1934			Mar. 1934		
		Amount paid by National Bank	Interest Paid	Less: Deposits, Withdrawals, etc.	Amount paid by National Bank	Interest Paid	Less: Deposits, Withdrawals, etc.	Amount paid by National Bank	Interest Paid	Less: Deposits, Withdrawals, etc.	Amount paid by National Bank	Interest Paid	Less: Deposits, Withdrawals, etc.	Amount paid by National Bank	Interest Paid	Less: Deposits, Withdrawals, etc.
BANK OF AMERICA	Jan. 1	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 2	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 3	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 5	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 6	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 7	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 8	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 9	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 10	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
Total		1,000.00	20.00	40	1,000.00	20.00	40	1,000.00	20.00	40	1,000.00	20.00	40	1,000.00	20.00	40
BANK OF AMERICA	Jan. 1	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 2	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 3	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 5	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 6	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 7	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 8	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 9	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 10	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
Total		1,000.00	20.00	40	1,000.00	20.00	40	1,000.00	20.00	40	1,000.00	20.00	40	1,000.00	20.00	40
BANK OF AMERICA	Jan. 1	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 2	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 3	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 5	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 6	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 7	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 8	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 9	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 10	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
Total		1,000.00	20.00	40	1,000.00	20.00	40	1,000.00	20.00	40	1,000.00	20.00	40	1,000.00	20.00	40
BANK OF AMERICA	Jan. 1	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 2	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 3	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 5	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 6	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 7	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 8	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 9	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 10	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
Total		1,000.00	20.00	40	1,000.00	20.00	40	1,000.00	20.00	40	1,000.00	20.00	40	1,000.00	20.00	40
BANK OF AMERICA	Jan. 1	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 2	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 3	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 5	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 6	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 7	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 8	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 9	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
	Jan. 10	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4	100.00	2.00	4
Total		1,000.00	20.00	40	1,000.00	20.00	40	1,000.00	20.00	40	1,000.00	20.00	40	1,000.00	20.00	40
Grand Total		10,000.00	200.00	400	10,000.00	200.00	400	10,000.00	200.00	400	10,000.00	200.00	400	10,000.00	200.00	400

FORMER 1.—TOTAL, by PROVINCE AND COUNTY, of the Amount paid for the Support of National Schools, &c.—continued

Provinces and Counties.	1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	Amount paid by National Board.	Amount Paid.	Total Appropriation, £ sterling, &c.	Amount paid by National Board.	Amount Paid.	Total Appropriation, £ sterling, &c.	Amount paid by National Board.	Amount Paid.	Total Appropriation, £ sterling, &c.	Amount paid by National Board.	Amount Paid.	Total Appropriation, £ sterling, &c.
Province of Ulster.												
County of Antrim	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Londonderry	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Fermanagh	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Tyrone	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Down	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
Total, Ulster.	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
Province of Leinster.												
County of Wick	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Dublin	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Wicklow	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Wexford	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Carlow	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Kildare	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Longford	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Louth	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Meath	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Roseth	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Wick	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
Total, Leinster.	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0
Province of Munster.												
County of Cork	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Kerry	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Limerick	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Clare	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Tipperary	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Waterford	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Down	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
Total, Munster.	70,000 0 0	70,000 0 0	70,000 0 0	70,000 0 0	70,000 0 0	70,000 0 0	70,000 0 0	70,000 0 0	70,000 0 0	70,000 0 0	70,000 0 0	70,000 0 0
Province of Connaught.												
County of Sligo	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Mayo	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Galway	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Roseth	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
County of Wick	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
Total, Connaught.	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0
Grand Total.	160,000 0 0	160,000 0 0	160,000 0 0	160,000 0 0	160,000 0 0	160,000 0 0	160,000 0 0	160,000 0 0	160,000 0 0	160,000 0 0	160,000 0 0	160,000 0 0

TABLE 2.—TABLE, by PROVINCES AND COUNTIES, of the Amount paid for the Support of National Schools, &c.—continued

[illegible]

TABLEAU 3.—Population, by Provinces and Counties, of Ireland in 1850, 1841, 1831, and 1821, with percentages able to read and write, to read only, and unable to read or write, number of Schools in operation, number of Pupils in the Schools in each County and Province at each decennial period, estimated Population for 1850, and number of Schools in operation, and number of Pupils in the Schools.

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^a The population in Belgium in 1998 is indicative of all regional and ethnic characteristics. Detailed information on a population may be provided locally in 2000. Detailed information on the population may be provided locally in 2000.

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† Values are means \pm SD. † Significant difference between groups ($p < 0.05$).

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

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FIGURE 4.—Trends showing the Decrease (in percentages) in Population in 1931 as compared with 1881, the Decrease (in percentages) in Illiteracy in 1931 as compared with 1881, similar returns of the Decrease in Population and in Illiteracy in 1905 as compared with 1881, similar returns of the percentage Decrease in Population and Illiteracy in 1905 as compared with 1881.

Last appropriate interview for participants in Population 1				Last appropriate interview for participants in Population 2			
Interview no. 1	Interview no. 2	Interview no. 3	Interview no. 4	Interview no. 1	Interview no. 2	Interview no. 3	Interview no. 4
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4

January 1.—*Number of the total Population, and also of Children aged 5 to 15 years, by Religious Denominations, for each of the four Provinces in 1891, with the number of Pupils, according to the Report of the National Board, of each Creed on each Province on the Rolls of the National Schools that year, and the ratio in percentage, which the Pupils of each Creed on the Rolls bear to the whole of the Children between the ages of 5 to 15 years, of that Creed. And ascertaining that the relative proportion of Children of from 5 to 15 years of age to the whole population have not materially altered since 1861—an assumption open to little dispute and substantiated by the number of Children of each Creed, aged 15 or 16 years, in every county, in the estimated population of 1861, and placed beside it the number of Children of that Creed on the Rolls in the National Schools for that year, giving the percentage which the latter is of the former.*

Creeds	Total Population in 1891				Specifying children aged five to fifteen years in 1891				Total number of Pupils on the Rolls of National Schools in that year in each				Percentage of Pupils to				Estimated total of 1861 in each Creed on the Rolls of the National Schools for that year				Total number of Pupils on the Rolls of National Schools in that year in each				Percentage of Pupils to			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	1891	1881	1891	1881	1891	1881	1891	1881	1891	1881	1891	1881	1891	1881	1891	1881	1891	1881	1891	1881	1891	1881	1891	1881	1891	1881	1891	1881
Protestant	1,000,000	900,000	1,000,000	900,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000
Catholic	1,000,000	900,000	1,000,000	900,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000
Anglican	1,000,000	900,000	1,000,000	900,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000
Other	1,000,000	900,000	1,000,000	900,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000	100,000	90,000
Total	4,000,000	3,600,000	4,000,000	3,600,000	400,000	360,000	400,000	360,000	400,000	360,000	400,000	360,000	400,000	360,000	400,000	360,000	400,000	360,000	400,000	360,000	400,000	360,000	400,000	360,000	400,000	360,000	400,000	360,000

The percentages of each Creed on the total population are given in the margin of each page. The percentages of each Creed on the total population are given in the margin of each page. The percentages of each Creed on the total population are given in the margin of each page.

SECTION XVII.

Model Schools—Agricultural Department.

PARAGRAPH I.—DATE OF INTRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION AS A SPECIAL FEATURE IN THE NATIONAL SYSTEM. BRIEF ACCOUNT of the different kinds and classes of Schools through which, from time to time, this instruction was conveyed. NUMBER of SCHOOLS of each class for each year since the introduction of AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

Agricultural instruction was first introduced as a special feature in the National system in the year 1837. In that year the Board manifested towards the establishment of two agricultural schools, one in the county Down, and the other in the county Tyrone, both of which were under local management.

In the following year (1838) the Glenservin* Model Farm and Garden, under the exclusive control of the Commissioners, was opened for the purpose of instructing the teachers in training in Dublin, in the principles and practice of improved agriculture; to afford literary and agricultural instruction to the pupils admitted to the institution, and to qualify them for the duties of agricultural teachers, land stewards, farmers, gardeners, &c.

On the first opening of the institution the Commissioners managed the farm on their own account, but in the year 1839 it was let to the agriculturist, which arrangement continued until the year 1847 when he resigned. On the appointment of his successor, the Board reverted to the former arrangement, and managed the farm themselves.

In the year 1848 the Commissioners appointed an Agricultural Inspector, who, in addition to inspecting the agricultural schools throughout the country, presided over the Glenservin Institution, and superintended the management of the farm through the agriculturist, which arrangement has existed up to the present.

Originally the pupils were required to pay a fee of £10 per annum; but in the year 1844 the Commissioners decided that they should be admitted free, and that the places should be given to the most deserving boys in the agricultural schools in connection with the Board, and enjoyed for two years. This practice continued until the year 1850, when on the suggestion of the Right Honorable E. Cardwell, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Commissioners decided that admission to the Institution should, in future, be claimed by competitive examination, and that all well-conducted young men of the humblest ranks of life, whether educated at National schools or not, should be allowed to compete, due weight being attached to the physical capacity of the candidates for farm labour.

Another class of pupils also receive instruction at the farm, and compose what is called the "extern" class. These pupils board and lodge at their own expense, outside of the institution, and are required to take part in the business of the farm and attend punctually the lectures delivered to the intern pupils. Formerly, extern pupils paid a fee of only two guineas for their course of training; but it has recently been decided that they shall in future pay £2 per quarter.

Considerable changes have been made from time to time in the course of training at the institution, with the view to affording more time to the agricultural

instruction of the pupils, and of exemplifying the different systems of cropping suitable for farms varying in extent.

In the year 1851 the Commissioners directed that five acres of the farm should be tilled so as to present an example of correct cultivation, and systematic cropping, suitable for small farms, and worked, as far as practicable, by manual labour.

In the year 1855 an intermediate farm of twenty-five acres was established in order to exemplify the best system of cropping for a farm of that extent. Recently a portion of ground has been set apart to be worked as a "market" garden. The farm and gardens at present comprise an area of 178 acres 3 rods and 34 perches (statute).

The number of agricultural schools throughout the country gradually increased each year. In the year 1844 there were five model and six ordinary agricultural schools in operation, under local management, in which literary and agricultural instruction were afforded to the pupils, together with practical instruction in farming on the land attached to the school. There were also several agricultural schools in progress of erection during that year, towards which the Commissioners had made building grants.

In the year 1846 the Commissioners established a school at Glenservin, with a garden attached, to be cultivated by the advanced boys of the school, under the direction of the teacher, in order to illustrate to the teachers in training how a school ought to be conducted in a country district so as to combine both literary and agricultural instruction. A portion of the "garden" was divided into six allotments in the year 1850, to be cultivated by six of the advanced boys, under the teacher's superintendence, each being allowed to receive a portion of the profits. This experiment proved successful in affording a healthy stimulus to the exertion of the pupils, and the practice is continued up to the present.

In the year 1849, agricultural instruction was given in three classes of schools, exclusive of the Glenservin Model Farm and the Glenservin School Garden, viz.:

Model Agricultural Schools.		Under the exclusive management of the Commissioners.
Date Ordinary.	Date Extra.	
		Under local management.
		Extra.

The model agricultural schools under the exclusive management of the Commissioners, are built and furnished with the necessary stock, implements, &c., at the public expense. A considerable extent of land is attached to each school, and the salary paid to the agriculturist varies according to the circumstances of each case.

In model agricultural schools under local management, the Commissioners, in some cases, contribute a

* The name was changed to the "Albert" Model Farm in the year 1853 with the consent of His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort, who manifested the greatest interest in the welfare of the Institution.

portion of the expense of erecting the buildings, but do not contribute towards the purchase of implements or stock, &c. The teacher rents the land, which varies from four to eighty acres, and a salary of £10 per annum is paid to him, in addition to his salary for conducting the literary department. An exception to this rule is made in the case of one of these schools—Loughale—the teacher being paid a special salary for conducting the literary and agricultural departments.

In ordinary agricultural schools, the local parties undertake all the expense of erecting the farm offices, &c., the Board merely supplementing the teacher's salary by £5 per annum for instructing the pupils in agriculture.

Accommodation for agricultural boarders was supplied from time to time in both classes of model agricultural schools, and a certain number of paying and free pupils admitted. In the farms under the Board's management the free places are thrown open to competition, as at the Glasnevin farms. Paying pupils are admitted on a qualifying examination, and are allowed to remain at the farm for two years' training. Free pupils are allowed only one year's training.

By a recent order of the Commissioners *externa pupis* are now admitted to the Board's model farms on payment of £1 10s. per quarter in the larger farms, and £1 per quarter in the smaller farms. The extern pupils board and lodge at their own expense, outside of the farm.

Industrial classes have been also formed, from time to time, in the model and ordinary agricultural schools, and a limited number of the most deserving boys who work on the farm receive an allowance of 6d. per week from the Commissioners, whose local patrons or managers are willing to contribute the same amount weekly to an equal number of boys.

In the year 1850, the Commissioners, with a view to disseminating agricultural instruction amongst the poorer children in workhouse schools, where there was a sufficient portion of land available for cultivation, decided upon granting gratuities to such of the teachers of these schools as should distinguish themselves by their zeal and skill in the management of the land attached—the gratuities to be awarded on the recommendation of the Agricultural Inspector, and in no case to exceed £15 per annum to each teacher. The number of workhouse agricultural schools increased considerably; but the Commissioners were obliged to withdraw their aid from this class of schools in the year 1863, having been called upon by the Government to reduce the expenses of the agricultural department.

The number of school gardens increased to some extent, and the allotment principle, as carried out at the Glasnevin school garden, was introduced very successfully into other school farms connected with the Board.

The other classes of agricultural schools continued to increase; but in the year 1860 the Commissioners decided upon not adding to the number of model farms under their exclusive control, on unwillingness having been expressed by the Government towards any further extension of the agricultural department.

In the same year the Commissioners, with a view to reducing the expenses of the agricultural department, decided upon letting some of the farms under their exclusive control to the agriculturists in charge, and paying a certain sum to the agriculturist for the instruction of the boarders and agricultural pupils. There are at present five farms conducted on this principle.

The following table shows the number of schools of each class for each year since the introduction of agricultural instruction into National schools.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS of each Class for each year since the introduction of AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION into NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Year	Model Agricultural Schools under exclusive control of Commissioners.	Model Agricultural Schools under Management.	Ordinary Agricultural Schools under Local Management.	School Gardens under exclusive control of Commissioners.	School Gardens under Local Management.	Workhouse Agricultural Schools.	Total.
1837,	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
1838,	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
1839,	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
1840,	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
1841,	1	3	2	—	—	—	6
1842,	1	3	2	—	—	—	6
1843,	1	3	3	—	—	—	7
1844,	1	5	6	—	—	—	12
1845,	1	6	9	—	—	—	16
1846,	1	6	8	1	—	—	16
1847,	1	7	12	1	—	—	21
1848,	1	8	21	1	—	—	31
1849,	4	10	33	1	—	—	48
1850,	11	12	35	1	—	7	67
1851,	11	14	37	1	—	16	79
1852,	15	14	39	1	9	28	99
1853,	15	14	43	1	2	30	125
1854,	17	15	47	1	2	30	152
1855,	18	16	46	1	2	30	163
1856,	20	18	51	1	2	37	167
1857,	20	18	48	1	2	36	165
1858,	20	21	47	1	2	34	155
1859,	20	18	45	1	1	38	143
1860,	19	17	42	1	1	41	131
1861,	19	17	39	1	1	43	120
1862,	19	17	48	1	2	47	134
1863,	19	17	50	1	2	—†	89
1864,	19	17	55	1	2	—	94
1865,	20*	18	62	1	3	—	104
1866,	20	18	65	1	4	—	109
1867,	20	38	69	1	4	—	119

* One of these Model Agricultural Schools (Droghda) was attached to the Limerick Farm, but it has been conducted as a separate establishment since the year 1870.

† In this year the Commissioners were obliged to withdraw their aid from Workhouse Agricultural Schools.

PARAGRAPH 2—continued.

NATURE OF TENURE and ANNUAL RENT.

ASHKENT MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL and FARM, co. DUBLIN.

A.	R.	P.
127	5	0
54	5	2
27	5	0

Annual Rent, £170 0s. 0d.

ATRY MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL and FARM, co. KILDARE.

A.	R.	P.
1	5	0
15	5	15
40	5	10

Annual Rent, £75; and if demanded, £14 1s. 6d. additional.

BALLYBOONEE MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL and FARM, co. CORK.

A.	R.	P.
8	1	0
1	5	0
1	5	0
1	5	0

Annual Rent, £65 15s.

BALLYBOONEE MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL and FARM, co. ARLITH.

A.	R.	P.
11	1	0
9	1	0
10	1	0

Annual Rent, £10 15s.

BATE MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL and FARM, co. MOUNTGOMERY.

15 years from 1st May, 1868. Annual Rent, £10 15s.

BEGGART MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL and FARM, co. ARLITH.

Three lives—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, with reversion for payment reserved from 1st November, 1868. Annual Rent, £104 11s. 4d.

BEGGART MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL and FARM, co. TIPPERARY.

Three lives—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, on 21 years from 1st April, 1868. Annual Rent, £10 15s. 4d.

BEGGART MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL and FARM, co. CORK.

A.	R.	P.
1	5	0
1	5	0
1	5	0

Annual Rent, £45 0s. 0d.

BEGGART MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL and FARM, co. CORK.

A.	R.	P.
15	1	14
20	1	14

For three lives—the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, on 21 years from 1st November, 1868.

For three lives as above, on 21 years from 1st November, 1868.

Annual Rent, £10 15s. 4d.

BEGGART MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL and FARM, co. CORK.

Lease for 99 years from 1st June, 1868. Annual Rent, £11.

BEGGART MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL and FARM, co. TIPPERARY.

A.	R.	P.
20	1	0
27	1	0

For 20 years from 1st November, 1868.

For 27 years from 1st March, 1868.

Annual Rent, £10 4s. 6d.

BEGGART MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL and FARM, co. MOUNTGOMERY.

Lease for 99 years from 1st September, 1868. Annual Rent, £104 11s.

BEGGART MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL and FARM, co. TIPPERARY.

A.	R.	P.
10	1	0
10	1	0

For three lives—the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, on 21 years from 1st November, 1868.

For three lives as above, on 21 years from 1st March, 1868.

Annual Rent, £10 15s.

BEGGART MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL and FARM, co. LONDON.

Lease for 99 years from 1st March, 1868. Annual Rent, £10.

BEGGART MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL and FARM, co. MOUNTGOMERY.

Lease for 99 years from 1st September, 1868. Annual Rent, £10 15s. 4d.

For three lives—the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, on 21 years from 1st February, 1868. Annual Rent, £10.

For three lives as above, on 21 years from 1st February, 1868. Annual Rent, £10.

BEGGART MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL and FARM, co. CORK.

Lease for 99 years from 1st January, 1868. Annual Rent, £10.

For three lives—the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, on 21 years from 1st October, 1868. Annual Rent, £10 15s. 4d.

For three lives as above, on 21 years from 1st October, 1868. Annual Rent, £10 15s. 4d.

BEGGART MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL and FARM, co. TIPPERARY.

Lease for 99 years from 1st January, 1868. Annual Rent, £10.

For three lives—the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, on 21 years from 1st October, 1868. Annual Rent, £10 15s. 4d.

For three lives as above, on 21 years from 1st October, 1868. Annual Rent, £10 15s. 4d.

BEGGART MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL and FARM, co. TIPPERARY.

Lease for 99 years from 1st March, 1868. Annual Rent, £10.

For three lives—the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, on 21 years from 1st October, 1868. Annual Rent, £10 15s. 4d.

For three lives as above, on 21 years from 1st October, 1868. Annual Rent, £10 15s. 4d.

BEGGART MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL and FARM, co. TIPPERARY.

Lease for 99 years from 1st December, 1868. Annual Rent, £10.

For three lives—the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, on 21 years from 1st October, 1868. Annual Rent, £10 15s. 4d.

For three lives as above, on 21 years from 1st October, 1868. Annual Rent, £10 15s. 4d.

PARAGRAPH 3.—Estimated Proportion of the RENT, TAXES, and ANNUAL REPAIRS of BUILDINGS and PREMISES, for the portion of Buildings and Premises used for Literary Instruction and Residence of Pupils; Gross Amount of Salaries of Officers, Cost of Books, School Requisites, and Prizes; Support of Resident Pupils; and Gross Sum expended on the Establishments for Literary and Scientific Instruction, for each of the years from 1858 to 31st March, 1868, inclusive.

YEAR.	Estimated Proportion of Expenditure on Premises for Literary Instruction, &c.	Gross Amount of Salaries of Officers.			Cost of Books and Requisites.	Prizes.	Support of Resident Pupils.	Expenditure on the Literary and Scientific Instruction.
		£	s.	d.				
To 31st March, 1858.	The buildings have been erected by the State on the terms that the entire of the rent and taxes are to be charged to the State.	2,200	0	0	2,200	0	2,200	0
" 1859.	"	2,275	0	0	2,275	0	2,275	0
" 1860.	"	2,350	0	0	2,350	0	2,350	0
" 1861.	"	2,425	0	0	2,425	0	2,425	0
" 1862.	"	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	2,500	0
" 1863.	"	2,575	0	0	2,575	0	2,575	0
" 1864.	"	2,650	0	0	2,650	0	2,650	0
" 1865.	"	2,725	0	0	2,725	0	2,725	0
" 1866.	"	2,800	0	0	2,800	0	2,800	0
" 1867.	"	2,875	0	0	2,875	0	2,875	0
" 1868.	"	2,950	0	0	2,950	0	2,950	0

NOTE A.—The repair of buildings. The Literary and Agricultural Departments are included in the Head of Works cannot separate the expenditure.

PARAGRAPH 4.—Estimated proportion of the RENT, TAXES, and ANNUAL REPAIRS of PREMISES, for the portion of Buildings and Premises used exclusively for Agricultural purposes; amount expended on Permanent Improvements (thorough Drainage and Sub-soiling, Fencing, Marling, erecting Gates, and additions to Farm Buildings); on Implements; on Stock; on Crops; gross amount expended on each Farm for exclusively Agricultural purposes; amount received from sale of Crops, Stock, and other Farm Produce; Gross Profit and Loss; estimated value of Pupils' Labour; estimated proportion of salaries (Officers, § 3, *supra*) to be credited to Agricultural Superintendence solely; interest on capital invested in purchase of Farm, Agricultural Buildings, &c.; net profit and loss on Farming Operations for each of the years from 1858 to 1868, inclusive.

	£	s.	d.
Estimated proportion of expenditure on buildings for agricultural purposes—			
Rent and taxes,	33,970	2	8
Repairs of premises,			
Amount expended on permanent improvements, crops, labour, &c.,	58,207	5	8
" " implements,	5,318	9	1
" " stock,	14,839	4	4
Gross expenditure for exclusively agricultural purposes,	112,024	14	0
Amount received from sale of crops,	25,586	1	6
" " stock,	25,318	8	4
" " other farm produce,	24,609	11	8
" " sundries,	6,388	16	8
Valuation of live and dead stock on 31st March, 1868,	7,892	17	7
Gross profit and loss—Profit,			
Loss,	22,268	13	0

NOTE.—"Repairs of Premises." The expenditure for agricultural uses cannot be given for reason stated in note to Return, Section XVII. Paragraph 2. "Permanent Improvements" and stated separately, as no separate calculations could be made; but the expenditure for this service is included in gross with labour, crops, &c. "Gross Expenditure" does not include any losses on account of buildings or repairs.

	1858-9	1859-60	1860-1	1861-2	1862-3	1863-4	1864-5	1865-6	1866-7	1867-8
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. Estimated value of pupils' labour,	315 0 0	362 11 5	425 10 5	502 15 10	612 4 0	707 9 1	871 18 6	979 12 6	1,069 4 2	1,207 7 2
II. Estimated proportion of interest to be credited to agricultural superintendence solely,	1,062 11 3	1,098 12 11	1,094 11 0	861 0 8	940 0 0	909 10 0	852 12 8	878 10 7	7,904 17 2	1,202 50 8
III. Interest on capital invested in purchase of farms &c. out of all net profit, after deduction of buildings, &c. (at 4 per cent.),	1,102 0 0	1,182 6 0	1,192 8 0	1,262 8 0	1,282 0 0	1,292 0 0	1,192 0 0	1,082 0 0	1,102 0 0	1,102 0 0
IV. Net profit and loss on farming operations for each year—	000 0 0	2,092 14 0	3,120 8 8	1,288 18 8	612 0 7	1,500 0 7	3,088 17 11	1,100 0 0	1,102 18 0	202 1 1
Profit,										
Loss,										

* The interest on the capital invested in the buildings situated at Glenside is not included in the above, inasmuch as the cost of the same buildings solely could not be ascertained by the Board of Works from data for schools and colleges, when Return, Sec. XVII., Part 2.

PARAGRAPH 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT AT LAST VALUATION, giving DATE of all the PROPERTY, BUILDINGS, STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, CROPS, and INTEREST held by the BOARD in the several FARMS held by BOARD on the 31st March, 1868. (This table should be so drawn up as to be readily comparable with sec. 2, *supra*.)

NOTE.—The phrase, "Interest held by the Board, &c.," means the nature of Tenure, Rent, &c. See letter from Royal Commissioners, dated 15th September, 1868.

NAME OF FARM.	DATE OF VALUATION.	VALUE OF FARM BUILDINGS, &c.	VALUE OF FARM STOCK.	VALUE OF IMPLEMENTS.	VALUE OF STOCK.	VALUE OF MACHINERY.	VALUE OF FARM CROPS AND PLANTS.	VALUE OF CROPS AND PLANTS.	TOTAL VALUE OF MACHINERY, FARM STOCK, CROPS AND PLANTS.	TOTAL.	VALUE OF TENURE.	RENT.
Albert Institution (Glenside).	1858, 30th Apr.	187,000 0 0	710 12 1	830 16 12	891 8 0	15 10 8	831 4 4	947 4 2	847 8 7	85,978 16 7		
Alley House Farm, Ballyboreagh.	31st Mar. 7th & 8th April.	1,202 0 0	90 12 0	262 25 8	127 4 0	68 5 0	102 2 8	27 5 12	212 10 6	1,379 4 14		
Bath.	7th April.	880 0 0	18 17 2	34 3 3	27 18 0	18 0 0	50 17 8	21 3 4	82 0 8	1,041 2 4		
Berrymore.	24th Mar.	821 8 0	104 19 1	20 11 8	84 16 0	18 1 8	3 12	28 7 8	146 3 8	1,021 12 11		
Berryville.	31st Mar.	288 0 0	74 7 4	12 12 4	35 16 0	18 16 3	7 12 4	20 7 8	29 10 3	366 2 11		
Perreilly.	31st Mar.	838 0 0	28 10 4	47 2 12	112 8 0	18 4 0	33 12 0	27 8 30	66 4 18	220 8 8		
Glendora.	21st Mar.	697 0 0	8 0 0	28 15 0	107 16 0	37 7 8	52 10 8	58 12 7	116 11 5	809 18 0		
Kilberry.	30th Mar.	8,600 0 0	232 2 10	202 7 2	422 8 8	167 8 0	1,67 12 0	71 16 20	428 18 7	9,002 0 2		
Lisnack.	27th Mar.	2,108 0 0	204 7 0	172 2 2	632 8 8	18 0 0	64 18 0	60 4 8	120 8 18	2,832 14 0		
Lisnack.	31st Mar.	1,150 0 0	17 0 0	27 17 8	48 8 8	11 11 0	8 12 8	8 8 8	95 14 8	1,200 3 8		
Munster (Orke).	31st Mar.	4,931 0 0	356 12 8	183 0 0	628 8 0	70 1 0	123 14 8	73 17 11	372 14 7	5,314 3 6		
Thames.	10th Mar.	1,210 0 0	18 0 0	13 18 0	249 7 8	8 0 0	0 17 0	8 20 2	12 0 8	1,260 8 8		
Templeboughton.	10th April.	1,577 8 0	12 18 0	28 10 11	66 25 0	28 8 0	33 18 0	11 17 8	47 17 8	1,620 12 8		
Upton (Bally).	10th April.	4,816 0 0	270 12 0	110 18 8	719 17 8	129 4 7	128 8 2	82 18 0	925 18 1	5,741 2 8		

* This estimate was furnished by the Board of Works on 1st March, 1868.

† The residences on the farms are included in this account.

PARAGRAPH 6.—NAME, AGE, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, RANK OR DUTIES, DATE OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AND FARM belonging to the BOARD, with statement of the RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION of Resident Agricultural Boarders, Terms of Admission, AGE, and CLASS of PUPILS of the LITERARY SCHOOL to whom Agricultural Instruction

NOTE.—This Return has reference to the

Name of Model Agricultural School.	Name of Officer.	Age.	Religion.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Salary and allowances.
AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.	T. Delvin,†	36	R.C.	Superintendent of Agricultural Department (general) (See also Section III, No. 4)	18. 11. '91	£250 to £300, by £50 per annum, with sub-let apartments, coal and light. School travelling expenses and two per day for personal expenses when out on duty.
	W. Doyle,†	40	R.C.	Agricultural, and, from 18. 11. '91, also Instructor in agriculture to those pupils and to 1916 pupils in training (See also Section III, No. 4)	1. 1. '95	£100 per annum, with unfurnished apartments, fuel, and light.
	J. W. Smyth,†	35	Presb.	Steward.	1. 2. '96	£20 per annum, with board, travelling, and lodging.
	D. P. Downing,†	33	R.C.	Exterior teacher.	1. 1. '96	£80 per annum, with allowance of £20 per annum in lieu of board, &c.; also unfurnished apartments.
	H. Egan,†	31	R.C.	Assistant Interior teacher.	1. 21. '97	£20 per annum, with board and lodging, &c.
	E. Carroll,†	38	R.C.	Gardener and lecturer on horticulture.	18. 11. '91	£20 per annum, with unfurnished apartments and coal.
	J. Keating,†	32	R.C.	Market gardener.	1. 12. '97	£20 per annum, with board and lodging.
	E. McDonald,†	68	Uncl.	Matron and superintendent of dairy and laundry departments.	1. 20. '93	£80 per annum, with board, &c.
	J. D. McCready,†	—	Danist.	Medical attendant.	1. 12. '93	£10 per annum. For this salary Dr. McCready attends the Literary students in training, male and female.
ATHE.	W. Greenhow,†	—	—	Dentist.	1. 2. '97	£10 per annum. For this salary Dr. Greenhow attends the Literary students in training, male and female.
	G. Egan,†	39	R.C.	Agriculturist.	1. 7. '91	£20 to £25, by £5 per annum, with unfurnished apartments and allowance of £20 per annum for board.
	P. Roche,†	36	R.C.	Working Steward.	1. 2. '96	£10 per annum, with board, &c.
BASIC EDUCATION.	T. D. Egan,†	48	R.C.	Medical Attendant.	1. 4. '93	See Section IV, paragraph 2.
	T. McCab,†	31	R.C.	Agriculturist.	1. 11. '96	£20 to £25, by £5 per annum, with unfurnished apartments, coal and allowance of £20 per annum for board.
	T. Kilgus,†	31	R.C.	Working steward.	24. 2. '98	£10 per annum, with board, &c.
BASIC EDUCATION.	J. Clarke,†	36	R.C.	Medical attendant.	1. 2. '95	See Section IV, paragraph 2.

* On Roll of Agricultural Class on 21st March, 1903.

† In addition to the above-mentioned staff, there is a Lecturer on Chemistry and Geology in relation to Agriculture, also a Lecturer on Botany and Vegetable Physiology. The former receives £60 per annum, with an allowance of £10 a year for car hire, the latter receives £20 per annum.

APPOINTMENT, SALARY and ALLOWANCES of every Officer in, or connected with, each terms upon which each Farm is held or worked by the Agriculturist; NUMBER and Period of Training, and Average Annual Cost of Support per Boarder; and NUMBER, is imparted.

Farms belonging to the Board on 31st March, 1888.

Terms in which Farm is worked by Agriculturist.	Names of Boarders	Religion	Training as Free.	Period of Training.	Average annual Cost of support of each Boarder.	Number of Pupils in Library before who received Agricultural Instruction in the Month, 1888.*	Age.	Class.
As Steward, &c. of the Commissioners of National Education.	R. Egan,	R.C.	Free.	2 years.	about 675 lbs. per annum, including weekly allowance of 1s. to each pupil.			
	A. Hanning,	"	"	"	"			
	W. Bradshaw,	"	"	"	"			
	A. Laid,	"	"	"	"			
	J. Bell,	"	"	"	"			
	E. Terrell,	"	"	"	"			
	W. Macdonald,	"	"	"	"			
	W. Campbell,	"	"	"	"			
	C. Blackburn,	"	"	"	"			
	J. Johnson,	"	"	"	"			
	C. Archer,	"	"	"	"			
	W. Stone,	"	"	"	"			
	S. Haggard,	"	"	"	"			
	B. Pinn,	"	"	"	"			
	J. Arnold,	"	"	"	"			
	W. Burley,	"	"	"	"			
	T. Symonds,	"	"	"	"			
	M. Byrne,	R.C.	"	"	"			
	W. Pugh,	"	"	"	"			
	P. Cullen,	"	"	"	"			
	J. McCarty,	"	"	"	"			
	J. Doolan,	"	"	"	"			
	S. McCarty,	"	"	"	"			
	W. Adams,	"	"	"	"			
	J. Tully,	"	"	"	"			
	J. Kelly,	"	"	"	"			
	P. Mander,	"	"	"	"			
	J. Smith,	"	"	"	"			
	R. Doyle,	"	"	"	"			
	P. M. Mander,	"	"	"	"			
	C. Ryan,	"	"	"	"			
	C. Lynch,	"	"	"	"			
	W. Kennedy,	"	"	"	"			
	M. Cox,	"	"	"	"			
	J. Smyth,	"	"	"	"			
	R. Frothingham,	"	"	"	"			
	J. Scott,	"	"	"	"			
	J. Harris,	"	"	"	"			
	A. Wadsworth,	"	"	"	"			
	M. McCarty,	"	"	"	"			
	P. O'Connell,	"	"	"	"			
	F. Wadsworth,	"	"	"	"			
	H. Smith,	"	"	"	"			
	P. Connelley,	"	"	"	"			
	P. Haffman,	"	"	"	"			
	J. McGlynn,	"	"	"	"			
	P. Campbell,	"	"	"	"			
	J. O'Connell,	"	"	"	"			
	P. Curvey,	"	"	"	"			
	J. Murphy,	"	"	"	"			
	P. McCarthy,	"	"	"	"			
	E. McCarty,	"	"	"	"			
	T. O'Connell,	"	"	"	"			
	A. Harter,	"	"	"	"			
	C. Campbell,	"	"	"	"			
	P. Doyle,	"	"	"	"			
	J. Gilman,	"	"	"	"			
	J. M'Quinn,	"	"	"	"			
	J. Work,	"	"	"	"			
	J. Ellis,	"	"	"	"			
	M. O'Neil,	"	"	"	"			
	J. Ryan,	"	"	"	"			
As Steward for the Commissioners of National Education.	J. Harrington,	R.C.	Free.	3 years.	Free agricultural pupils cost the Commissioners £15 per annum each pupil.	B. Anderson,	12½	2nd Class
	J. Fletcher,	R.C.	"	"	"	A. White,	12	
	M. Moore,	R.C.	"	"	"	J. Dwyer,	12	4th Class
						J. Douglas,	12	
As Steward for the Commissioners of National Education.						J. Davis,	12	
						E. Pearson,	12	
						D. Campbell,	12	
						F. Smith,	12½	4th Class
						C. Dwyer,	12	
						C. Campbell,	12	
						P. Argue,	200	
						J. F. Blackburn,	200	
						J. W. Blackie,	240	
						W. Doyle,	20	
						J. Butler,	200	
						G. Brown,	200	
						J. Clark,	200	
						W. Maxwell,	200	
						J. Doyle,	200	
						C. Callaghan,	200	
						W. J. Kelly,	200	
						J. McCarty,	200	
						E. Mulligan,	20	

* In addition to the above-mentioned staff, the head and assistant masters of the Model School give literary instruction to the agricultural boarders.

† Free, £5 per annum each pupil.

PARAGRAPH 6 (continued).—NAME, AGE, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, RANK OR DUTIES, DATE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AND FARM

Name of Model Agricultural School.	Names of the pupils.	Age.	Religion.	Duties.	Date of Appointment.	Salary and Allowances.
BALLYBROCK, — continued.						
BALLYMONEY, .	J. Young, †	20	Pro.	Agriculturist, . . .	1. 1. '01	£10 per annum, . . .
BATE, . . .	J. Byrne, . . .	21	R.C.	Agriculturist, . . .	4. 12. '00	£10 10s. 6d. per annum and lodging.
BURMANWAY, .	P. Burke, ‡	19	R.C.	Agriculturist, . . .	1. 12. '00	£10 per annum, and lodging, with allowance of £10 per annum for board.
	J. Holmes, †	20	R.C.	Medical attendant, . . .	1. 12. '01	See Section IV., Part 2.

* On Rolls of Agricultural Class on 1st March, 1904.

† The head master of the Model School is allowed to, per quarter for the literary instruction of each agricultural boarder.

PARAGRAPH 6 (continued).—NAME, AGE, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, RANK OF DUTIES, DATE
AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AND FARM

Name of Model Agricultural School.	Name of Officer.	Age.	Religion.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Salary and Allowances.
DUNAGHWAY—continued.						
DUNSTONVILLE.	J. O'Donovan.	26	R.C.	Agriculturist.	1. 11. '90	£14 per annum and residence.
DUNLEWET.	B. Hickey.	27	R.C.	Agriculturist and Hairy cumber.	1. 1. '95	Class salary (£26) £10 supplement salary, and £10 agricultural salary, with residence.
DUNMURPHY.	T. Massey.	33	R.C.	Agriculturist.	1. 9. '90	£30 per annum and apartments.
DUNPATRICK.	T. McGee.	32	R.C.	Agriculturist.	1. 8. '91	£6 per month, and residence.
DUNRIVER.	J. O'Shea.	36	R.C.	Agriculturist.	1. 2. '91	£10 10s. per month, and residence.

* On Roll of Agricultural Class on 31st March, 1906.

PARAGRAPH 6 (continued).—NAME, AGE, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, RANK OR DUTIES, DATE
AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AND FARM

Name of Model Agricultural School.	Name of Officers.	Age.	Religion.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Salary and Allowances.
GLASHBROOK—continued.						
KILBERRY.	H. McCool, J.	30	Pro.	Agriculturist.	1. 2. '94	£25 per annum to 1894, by £5 per annum, with furnished residence and allowance of £29 for board.
	W. Cavanagh, J.	32	R.C.	Working steward.	4. 8. '97	£15 per annum, with board, lodging, &c.
	J. Tetter, J.	35	R.C.	Medical attendant.	25. 8. '94	See Section IV, Part 2.
KYLE PARK.	M. Costello.	31	R.C.	Agriculturist.	1. 1. '95	£20 per annum, with residence.
MORRISBY (near Limerick).	J. Kenny.	35	R.C.	Agriculturist.	1. 4. '94	£5 per month, with furnished apartments, board, washing, &c.
	E. Headley.	30	R.C.	Working steward.	1. 5. '95	£12 per annum, with board, lodging, &c.
	M. Kenny.	35	R.C.	Matron.	1. 4. '95	£50 per annum, with board, washing, &c., for self and children.
	T. McGinn.	40	R.C.	Literary teacher of Mangist male school.	1. 1. '95	Class salary (£12), £18 supplementary, and all school fees, with board, washing, and lodging.
	R. Gleason.	34	R.C.	Medical attendant.	1. 10. '95	See Section IV, paragraph 2.

* On Roll of Agricultural Class on 21st March, 1895.

of APPOINTMENT, SALARY and ALLOWANCES of every Officer in, or connected with, each belonging to the Board—continued.

Terms on which Farm is rented by Agriculturists.	Names of Boarders	Religion	Paying or Free	Period of Training.	Average annual cost of support of each boarder.	Names of Pupils in Literary School who received Agricultural Instruction in 21st Month, 1884.*	Age	Class.
						J. Greene,	14½	2nd Class.
						G. Greene,	12½	
						P. Newcomer,	11½	
						J. Haddock,	10½	
						A. Rogers,	10	
						J. Jones,	10½	
						J. Haddock,	10½	
						D. Rogers,	13	
						J. Deland,	10½	
						J. McCarthy,	10	
						T. Hayes,	11½	3rd Class.
						J. Hayes,	12	
						M. Shawhan,	14½	
						D. Hickey,	12½	
						A. Rogers,	12½	
						F. McCarthy,	12	
						P. O'Connor,	16	
						C. McCarthy,	17	
						J. Rogers,	18½	
						B. Swamy,	14½	
						W. Clarke,	14	4th Class.
						T. Adams,	11½	
						J. Rogers,	10	
						C. Collins,	10	
						D. Hayes,	12	
As Steward of the Commission of National Education.	J. Roberts,	R.C.	Paying	3 years.	Paying agricultural pupils cost the Commission 412 per annum each pupil.	The pupils in the Literary School do not receive agricultural instruction.		
	M. Diamond,	R.C.	"	"	"	"		
	L. Diamond,	R.C.	"	"	"	"		
	T. Wall,	R.C.	"	"	"	"		
	H. McElroy,	R.C.	"	"	"	"		
	D. Kelly,	Wm.	"	"	Free agricultural pupils 226 per annum each.	"		
	J. Harris,	R.C.	Free.	1 year.	"	"		
	W. Conway,	R.C.	"	"	"	"		
	D. Looey,	R.C.	"	"	"	"		
	M. Kearney,	R.C.	"	"	"	"		
	J. Kirby,	R.C.	"	"	"	"		
Referred to agriculturists.	No boarders at farm.	—	—	—	—	E. Harris,	13	3rd Class.
						T. Galloway,	12	
						S. Jones,	12	
						J. Galloway,	12	
						T. Jones,	14	
						J. Galloway,	12	
						D. Galloway,	12	
						T. Wain,	12	
						J. Haddock,	12	
						T. Jones,	12	
						P. McCarthy,	12	4th Class.
						M. Jones,	12	
						M. Jones,	12	
						M. Jones,	12	
						M. Jones,	12	
						M. Jones,	12	
						M. Jones,	12	
						M. Jones,	12	
						M. Jones,	12	
						M. Jones,	12	
As Steward of the Commission of National Education.	T. Fennell,	R.C.	Paying	3 years.	Paying agricultural pupils cost the Commission 412 per annum each pupil.	J. Galloway,	12	2nd Class.
	J. Greene,	R.C.	"	"	"	J. Fennell,	12	
	W. McGowan,	R.C.	"	"	"	M. Kelly,	12½	
	M. Jones,	R.C.	"	"	"	M. Fennell,	12½	
	S. Jones,	R.C.	"	"	"	J. McGowan,	12½	
	S. O'Brien,	R.C.	"	"	"	W. Jones,	12	
	T. Jones,	R.C.	"	"	"	P. Jones,	12½	
	S. Jones,	Presb.	"	"	"	M. McGowan,	12½	
	P. Fennell,	R.C.	Free.	1 year.	Free agricultural pupils 226 per annum each.	J. Galloway,	12½	
	J. Fennell,	R.C.	"	"	"	T. Jones,	12½	4th Class.
	J. Kennedy,	R.C.	"	"	"	M. Jones,	12½	
	W. Jones,	R.C.	"	"	"	J. Kelly,	12	
	J. Jones,	R.C.	"	"	"			
	M. Kelly,	R.C.	"	"	"			
						J. Jones,	12½	
						M. McGowan,	12½	
						J. Jones,	12	
						P. Jones,	12	
						M. Jones,	12½	
						M. Jones,	12	4th Class.
						J. Jones,	12	
						J. Jones,	12	
						J. Jones,	12	
						J. Jones,	12	
						J. Jones,	12	
						J. Jones,	12	
						J. Jones,	12	
						J. Jones,	12	
						J. Jones,	12	

* In addition to the above-mentioned staff, the head and assistant masters of the Model School give literary instruction to the agricultural boarders.
† Free, 42 per annum each pupil.

PARAGRAPH 6 (continued).—NAME, AGE, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, RANK OR DUTIES, DATE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AND FARM

Name of Model Agricultural School.	Names of Officers.	Age.	Religion.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Salary and Allowances.
LEPKEST.	P. Hilly.	35	R.C.	Agriculturist.	4. 6. '98	£4 10s. per month, and residence.
MEPONA (Duck).	M. O'Brien.	35	R.C.	Agriculturist.	3. 3. '97	£25 to £35, by £5 per annum, with furnished apartments, and allowances of £10 per annum for board.
	M. Conway.	39	R.C.	Working steward.	1. 3. '98	£12 per annum, with board and lodging, &c.
	M. A. O'Brien.	34	R.C.	Dairy manager.	1. 3. '97	£12 per annum, with furnished apartments, and allowances of £20 per annum for board.
	W. Robb.	32	Presb.	Literary teacher.	1. 12. '98	Class salary (£25), £10 supplement, and board and lodging.
	J. McEwen.	49	R.C.	Medical attendant.	1. 3. '98	See Section IV., paragraph 3.
KEENE TASHCHARD.	P. O'Connor.	48½	R.C.	Agriculturist.	1. 12. '98	£10 per annum, and residence.
TEMPLEDOUGLAS.	T. Dwyer.	40½	R.C.	Agriculturist.	21. 8. '98	£1 10s. 6d. per month, with residence.
TERPOR.	D. Ryan.	34	R.C.	Agriculturist.	30. 5. '98	£12 per annum, with residence.

* On Roll of Agricultural Class on 31st March, 1900.

† The Literary Teacher instructs the Agricultural Foundation.

of APPOINTMENT, SALARY, and ALLOWANCES of every Officer in, or connected with, each belonging to the BOARD—continued.

Section in which Term is worked by Agriculture.	Names of Boarders.	Religion.	Paying or Free.	Period of Training.	Average annual Cost of support of each Boarder.	Means of Pupils in Literary School who received Agricultural Instruction on 31st March, 1896.	Age.	Class.	
As Steward of the Commissioners of National Education.	No boarders at term.		—	—	—	M. O'Brien, . . .	18	1st Class.	
						H. Jacobs, . . .	18		
						H. Rogers, . . .	30		
						T. Barrett, . . .	31½		
						William Taylor, . . .	24		
						W. Williams, . . .	24		
						T. Condon, . . .	21½		
						J. Walsh, . . .	20		
						J. Dorcy, . . .	20		
						J. Rogers, . . .	20		
						G. Young, . . .	21½		
						T. Barrett, . . .	16		
						J. Rogers, . . .	12		
						T. Cryan, . . .	12		
						J. Morris, . . .	12		
						J. Patterson, . . .	12		
						H. Taylor, . . .	12		
						M. Farrell, . . .	22		
						T. Rogers, . . .	18		
	As Steward of the Commissioners of National Education.	J. McArdle, . . .	R.C.	Freeing	1 year	Paying agricultural pupils cost the Commissioners £13 per annum each pupil.	The pupils in the literary school do not receive agricultural instruction.		2nd Class.
J. Docherty, . . .		R.C.	"	"	"				
P. O'Brien, . . .		R.C.	"	"	"				
G. Bannister, . . .		Presb.	"	"	"				
H. Russell, . . .		Presb.	"	"	"				
J. Jeffrey, . . .		Presb.	"	"	"				
T. Murphy, . . .		R.C.	Free.	1 year	Free agricultural pupils cost the Commissioners £20 per annum each.				
Sent to Agricultural.	E. Barrett, . . .	R.C.	Free.	1 year.	Free agricultural pupils cost the Commissioners £13 per annum each pupil.	J. Mulligan, . . .	20	3rd Class.	
	D. Mulligan, . . .	R.C.	Freeing	2 years.	"	M. McMahon, . . .	16		
	J. Brown, . . .	R.C.	"	"	"	H. McMahon, . . .	18		
						J. Rogers, . . .	20		
As Steward of the Commissioners of National Education.	No boarders at term.		—	—	—	J. Rogers, . . .	20	4th Class.	
						J. Sherry, . . .	20		
						D. Mulligan, . . .	10½		
						T. Collins, . . .	12		
As Steward of the Commissioners of National Education.	No boarders at term.		—	—	—	F. McDaid, . . .	18½	5th Class.	
						M. Ryan, . . .	16½		
						P. Martin, . . .	18		
						D. Gallagher, . . .	21		
As Steward of the Commissioners of National Education.	No boarders at term.		—	—	—	G. Shanahan, . . .	18½	6th Class.	
						J. Shanahan, . . .	18½		
						F. Lyons, . . .	12		
						W. Harrison, . . .	14		
						J. Ryan, . . .	14½		
						T. Davis, . . .	18½		
						H. Mulgrew, . . .	21		
						W. Garvey, . . .	11½		
						J. Walsh, . . .	20½		
						G. Power, . . .	21		
						F. McMahon, . . .	27		
						J. Power, . . .	25½		
						E. Shanahan, . . .	23		
						M. Ryan, . . .	22½		
						M. Lyons, . . .	26½		
						P. Mulgrew, . . .	21		
						P. Kennedy, . . .	25½		
						P. Connolly, . . .	25½		
						E. Downey, . . .	23½		
						J. Woods, . . .	20		
					M. Kennedy, . . .	20			
					C. Hannon, . . .	18			
					J. Mulgrew, . . .	19			
As Steward of the Commissioners of National Education.	No boarders at term.		—	—	—	M. Fahlen, . . .	18½	7th Class.	
						W. McMahon, . . .	17		
						E. Walsh, . . .	18½		
						W. McFard, . . .	18½		
						M. McMahon, . . .	18½		
						J. Garvey, . . .	14½		
						M. Ryan, . . .	13½		

1 Pie, 20 per annum each pupil.

PARAGRAPH 6 (continued).—NAME, AGE, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, RANK OR DUTIES, DATE
AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AND FARM

Name of Model Agricultural School.	Name of Officer.	Age.	Religion.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Salary and Allowances.
GLASSBORO (No. 500).	D. Cunningham, J.	43	Pres.	Agriculturist.	1. 3. '90	£100 per annum, with furnished apartments, and allowance of £50 per annum for board.
	J. McKenna, J.	30	R.C.	Working Steward.	1. 3. '90	£75 per annum, with board and lodging.
	M. J. Cunningham, J.	40	Pres.	Dairy Manager.	1. 3. '90	£100 per annum, with residence, and allowance of £10 per annum for board.
	H. M. Johnston, J.	48	Pres.	Milked Assistant.	1. 3. '90	(See Section IV., Part 3.)
WATERLOO.	J. Lynch.	37	R.C.	Literary and Agricultural Teacher.	1. 1. '91	Class Salary (£100) and £50 for agricultural instruction, with residence.

* On Roll of Agricultural Class on 31st March, 1900.

PARAGRAPH 7.—DATE OF INTRODUCTION OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE CENTRAL MODEL FARM OF ALBERT INSTITUTION, GLASSBORO; PROGRAMME OF THE EXAMINATION, PROGRAMME OF THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION AT THE ALBERT INSTITUTION. NUMBER, BY COUNTIES, OF STUDENTS IN TRAINING AS AGRICULTURAL PUPILS, IN THE LAST SESSION OF 1897. TOTAL NUMBER, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, WHO HAVE FROM THE FIRST BEEN TRAINED ON THE CENTRAL MODEL FARM.

ALBERT INSTITUTION.

* DATE OF INTRODUCTION OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE CENTRAL MODEL FARM OF ALBERT INSTITUTION, GLASSBORO.

Year 1899.

PROGRAMME OF ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Reading: To read with correctness any passage selected in the Fourth Book of Lessons.

Writing: To write a legible hand with facility.

Spelling: To write from dictation with correctness any passage selected from the Third Book of Lessons.

Grammar: To know the parts of speech, and to possess such an elementary knowledge of syntax as to be able to parse short and easy sentences in prose.

Geography: To be able to define the technical terms of geography, and to know the general outlines of the

Map of the World; and the boundaries, counties, chief towns, rivers, &c., of Ireland.

Arithmetic: To be able to repeat with accuracy or write out the several arithmetical tables, and to work with facility and accuracy easy questions in the elementary rules, fractions, simple proportion, and practice.

Book-keeping: To be acquainted with the nature and use of a cash account.

Geometry: To know at least the First Book of Euclid.

Agriculture: The Agricultural Class Book.

of APPOINTMENT, SALARY, and ALLOWANCES, of every Officer in, or connected with, each belonging to the Board—continued.

Term on which Farm is worked by Agriculturist.	Name of Boarder.	Religion.	Payable in Fee.	Period of Training.	Average annual Cost of support of each Boarder.	Number of Pupils in Literary School who received Agricultural Instruction in 1884-85.	Age.	Class.
At Stewart of Comberton National Institution.	J. Taylor.	E.C.	Payable	3 years.	The pupils in the Literary School do not receive agricultural instruction.			
—	—	—	—	—	Payable agricultural pupils on the Commission £12 per annum each pupil.			
Reverted to Agriculturist.	No boarders at present.	—	—	—	—	M. Kennedy, . . . 120 T. Benbow, . . . 117 J. Murray, . . . 116 P. Mackay, . . . 115 R. Walker, . . . 114 R. Mearns, . . . 113 P. J. Lynch, . . . 9 M. McDonnell, . . . 8 P. Conway, . . . 187 P. Loughan, . . . 127 A. Wright, . . . 12 G. Wright, . . . 8 J. Macdonnell, . . . 8 J. Burns, . . . 127 M. Flood, . . . 127 J. Kennedy, . . . 12 J. Kennedy, . . . 12		2nd Class.
						J. Hayes, . . . 127 M. Burns, . . . 127 J. Walker, . . . 127 R. Macdonnell, . . . 127 M. Taylor, . . . 127 P. White, . . . 127 P. Brown, . . . 127 P. Mearns, . . . 127 J. Mearns, . . . 127		3rd Class.
						T. Lynch, . . . 127 J. W. Lynch, . . . 127 R. White, . . . 127 M. M. Lynch, . . . 127 P. White, . . . 127 P. Flood, . . . 127 T. Lamb, . . . 127		4th Class.

* In addition to the above-mentioned staff, the head and assistant masters of the Model School give literary instruction to the agricultural boarders.

PROGRAMME of COURSE of INSTRUCTION given at ALBERT INSTITUTION, GLASNEVIN, by Mr. DOWKINS, Literary Teacher.

Reading, grammar, English composition, geography, book-keeping, the elements of political economy, arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, algebra. The elements of natural philosophy; also land surveying, levelling, and mapping.

SYNOPSIS of lectures delivered by THOMAS BALDWIN, esq., Agricultural Superintendent, to the PUPILS of the ALBERT INSTITUTION.

Lectures on soils, manures, implements, crops, live stock, farm buildings, the reclamation of land, farm accounts, and agricultural economy generally.

The leading features of the system pursued at Glasnevin are explained; and the circumstances are pointed out for which they are and are not suited.

SYLLABUS of the COURSE of LECTURES delivered by Mr. BOYLE, Agriculturist, to the PUPILS of the ALBERT INSTITUTION, GLASNEVIN.

INTRODUCTORY.

1. The history, progress, and present state of agriculture and of agricultural education—number and size of holdings in Ireland—English, Scotch, and Irish farming compared—the number and value of live stock in Ireland, and approximately in England and Scotland—the value of labour, and how men and horses are to be judiciously employed, and farm work anticipated, &c.—the qualifications and conditions necessary to farm successfully, &c., &c.

FARM CAPITAL.

2. Amount per acre required under several systems of farming—the commercial value of land and how this varies—the impolicy of trying to farm on a large scale with small capital—"floating" and "fixed" capital, &c.

SELECTING A FARM.

3. Points for consideration—the quality of the land, and how to judge it—the accommodation as to roads, buildings, markets, railways, &c.—the advantage of a good supply of water, fuel, lime, timber, &c., &c.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

4. *Drainage*.—Principles of—beneficial effects of—sources of wetness in the soil—several systems of drainage—how to lay out the work and execute it—cost of drainage under various circumstances, &c.
5. *Subsoiling and Fenching*.—How these operations improve the soil—the conditions under which each should be performed—cost of—under several circumstances, &c., &c.
6. *Form Fences*.—Stone walls, hedges, railings, &c., &c.—kind suitable in several situations; cost of construction, and best time for erection, &c., &c.
7. *Form Roads*.—How to lay out, construct, and keep in repair—cost of—kind and quantity of material required, &c., &c.
8. *Form Buildings*.—Their position on the farm—extent of accommodation required—dimensions of houses, sheds, and stalls, for the several classes of live stock, &c.
9. *Soils*.—Formation and classification of—properties and qualities of each class or kind—the crops for which each is best adapted—technical and local names for soils explained—such as "heavy," "light," "sheep," "thin," "poor," "rich," "warm," "cold," &c., &c.
10. *Reclamation of Waste Land*.—Bog, moor, marsh or mountain side—barren land—when useful and when injurious—the value of lime in reclaiming land—its chemical and mechanical effects, &c., &c.
11. *"Following"*.—Principles of—antiquity of the practice—the losses to be derived therefrom—the substitute for the "bare" or "maked" fallows, &c., &c.
12. *Manures*.—Principles of manuring—their action and use of manures—farm-yard manure, its collection and preservation—"special" or "artificial" manures—their history, sources of supply, quantities per acre—crops for which each kind or class is best suited, &c., &c.—liquid manure—its value, &c. "Green Manuring."—principles of—when it may be had recourse to—plants given for this purpose, &c., &c.
13. *Irrigation*.—Principles and practice of—how to take advantage of favourable situations to carry out irrigation—several systems of, &c., &c.
14. *Farm Implements and Machines*.—Number and kinds required by the farmer—their cost and construction—how they are worked to advantage—their care

and management while at work, and their preservation when not in use, &c., &c.

15. *Autumn Cultivation*.—The value of this practice to the farmer—how best carried out—the preparation of land for crops generally, &c., &c.

16. *Rotations of Cropping*.—Principles on which founded—several systems of rotation—soils for which each is best adapted—the advantages of a regular system of cropping, &c., &c.

17. *Farm Crops*.—Their classification—common and proper names of—dates of sowing, seed persons, change of seed, thick and thin sowing—principles of—cultivation of each crop—cost thereof—harvesting of crops—the sale and consumption of crops—produce per acre of each crop, &c., &c.

18. *Permanent Pasture*.—Best means of improving old pasture, and of laying down new pasture—the advantage of "laying down" land to grass without a grain crop, &c., &c.

19. *Live Stock*.—The principles of breeding—the value of pedigree—judicious crossing of distinct breeds—the distinguishing "points" or marks, of several breeds of the various classes of farm animals—how to judge of quality, condition, age, &c. Housing of calves—the treatment and management of "store stock"—fattening of beasts—laying and selling—live and dead weight of fat cattle, sheep and pigs—the use of the "cattle gauge" The feeding, treatment, and management of farm horses—diseases of farm animals, treatment of common diseases and casualties, &c., &c. The importance to the farmer of a knowledge of animal physiology and pathology, &c., &c.

20. *Dairy Management*.—Position and construction of the dairy—utensils required and their cost—The importance of cleanliness and uniformity of temperature in a dairy—the management of milk and butter, &c., &c.

21. *Farm Accounts*.—The division of accounts under proper heads—the book necessary for a farmer, &c., &c.

22. *Valuations*.—Best time for taking stock—systems of valuation—"live stock," "dead stock," &c., &c. How to measure and estimate ricks of hay, straw, &c., heaps of manure, &c., &c.

23. *Balance Sheet*.—Explanation of the several items of income and expenditure, &c., &c.

SYLLABUS of LECTURES on HORTICULTURE, ARBORICULTURE, and GENERAL RURAL ECONOMY, delivered to the pupils of the ALBERT INSTITUTION, by EDWARD CARROLL, horticulturist.

Brief history of gardening—designs for the execution of works of horticulture, with outlines of landscape gardening.

Erection and cost of structures for horticultural purposes.

Improvement and valuation of land for horticultural and arboricultural purposes.

Culture of the various horticultural productions in the open air and under glass.

Propagation, culture, and management of all kinds of trees and shrubs designed for various purposes.

Culture and management of flowers, flowering shrubs, &c., for pleasure grounds.

Garden drainage, and establishment of walks, avenues, &c.

Valuation of woods, plantations, nurseries, garden structures, and their contents.

LECTURES on CHEMISTRY and GEOLOGY in relation to AGRICULTURE, by W. K. SULLIVAN, esq., F.R.S.

LECTURES on BOTANY and VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY, by D. MOORE, esq., F.R.S.

ALBERT INSTITUTION.

PARAGRAPH 7.—NUMBER, by COUNTIES, of STUDENTS in TRAINING as AGRICULTURAL PUPILS, in the last Session of 1867. TOTAL NUMBER, CLASSIFIED according to RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, who have from the first been trained on the CENTRAL MODEL FARM.

I.—"NUMBER, by COUNTIES, of STUDENTS in TRAINING as AGRICULTURAL PUPILS in the last Session of 1867."

County.	No. of Students.	County.	No. of Students.	County.	No. of Students.	County.	No. of Students.
Astoria,	1	Clara,	5	Kilkenny,	3	Galway,	5
Armagh,	1	Con,	12	King's,	2	Lestrin,	—
Cavan,	1	Kerry,	4	Longford,	—	Maye,	—
Down,	—	Limerick,	4	Louth,	1	Monaghan,	5
Donegal,	—	Tipperary,	3	Meath,	5	Sigs,	2
Down,	—	Waterford,	—	Queen's,	1		
Formanagh,	2			Westmeath,	—	Somersetshire,	1
Londonberry,	5	Carlow,	2	Wexford,	—		
Monaghan,	—	Dublin,	5	Wicklow,	—	Total,	79
Tyrone,	6	Kildare,	6				

II.—"TOTAL NUMBER, CLASSIFIED according to RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, who have from the first been trained on the CENTRAL MODEL FARM."

Established Church,	162	Others,	9
Roman Catholic,	253	Religion Unknown,*	139
Presbyterian,	91	Total,	565

PARAGRAPH 8.—COPIES of all CORRESPONDENCE between the GOVERNMENT and the NATIONAL BOARD on the subject of the REDUCTION of the EXPENSE of the AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

COPY of LETTER from Major-General Sir THOMAS A. LARCOM, K.C.B., to the Secretaries, Board of National Education.

Dublin Castle, 6th April, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, relative to the estimates for public education in Ireland for the year ending 31st March, 1862.

I am, &c., &c.,

(Signed), THOMAS A. LARCOM.

The Secretaries.

ENCLOSURE in Sir THOMAS A. LARCOM's Letter of 6th April, 1861, to the Secretaries.

Treasury Chambers, 1st April, 1861.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that they have had under consideration the estimates for public education in Ireland, furnished, through the Irish Government, by the Commissioners, for the year ending the 31st March, 1862. My Lords request that you will move His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to cause the Commissioners to be informed that my Lords have sanctioned the estimate with the exception of two items—namely, the sum of £100, being the salary of one agricultural Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, and one agricultural clerk, &c.

With regard to the former of these items, the sum voted for the year ending the 31st March, 1861, was £670 for the same numbers and class of officers. The Commissioners state in note 10 the contemplated increase in the salaries and allowances of the Inspectors of literary schools as the reason for the proposed increase in the salaries of the agricultural and sub-agricultural Inspectors. My Lords, however, are not prepared to admit, without further explanation, that the mere circumstance of increasing the salaries of one description of Inspectors (supposing them to be increased) would be, in itself, a sufficient reason for increasing the salaries of another

description of Inspectors; and their lordships have further to observe that an increase from £670 to £860 in the salaries of four officers appear to be so unreasonably large as to render further explanation necessary. My Lords have, therefore, inserted in the estimate for the year 1861-2 the sum of £670 instead of £860.

I am, &c., &c.,
(Signed), G. A. HAMILTON.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland.

MEMORANDUM.

In accordance with the foregoing letter, the sum of £670 only was included in the estimate for 1861-2, under the head referred to, being the same sum as appeared in the estimate for the previous year for the same service.

COPY of LETTER from the Right Hon. Sir ROBERT PEEL, Chief Secretary for Ireland, to the Secretaries, Board of National Education.

Dublin Castle, 4th December, 1862.

Sir Robert Peel begs to request that the Secretaries to the Board of National Education in Ireland, will bring under the notice of the Commissioners, in the preparation of their estimate for the ensuing financial year 1863-4, the discussion which took place in Parliament last Session, upon the Agricultural Training Establishment and Model Farms, Glasnevin, on which occasion a pledge was given by the Government (as the Resident Commissioner expressed himself fully aware in conversation with Sir Robert Peel yesterday) that the vote would be subject to revision; and that as the feelings of the Committee elicited from members on both sides of the House were directly adverse to the vote, steps would be taken in the preparation of the estimates for 1863-4, with a view to the reduction of the vote. Lord Nass and Mr. Henry Herbert, predecessors in the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, thought that the time had arrived when the institution might be put an end to, and Sir Robert Peel hopes that, under the circumstances, the Commissioners are

* On the first opening of the Institution, and for some time afterwards, the religion of the Candidates was not regularly recorded.

prepared to recommend a sensible reduction in the amount to be asked for from Parliament for the Model Farm at Glasnevin, in the estimates for the ensuing financial year.

(Signed), ROBERT PEEL.

The Secretary to the
National Education Commissioners.

COPY of LETTER from the SECRETARIES, BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION, to the Right Hon. Sir R. PEEL, Bart., Chief Secretary for Ireland.

9506-62. Estimates.

Office of National Education,
8 December, 1862.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 4th instanc, we are directed by the Commissioners of National Education to inform you that they have reduced their estimate for 1863-4, for the Agricultural Department, by a sum of £1,510, as compared with the estimate for 1862-3.

This reduction has been made in conformity with the wish expressed in your letter, and the pledge given by the Government when the estimate for 1862-3, came before Parliament. The Commissioners, however, are of opinion that, in order to the full and efficient working of the Agricultural Department, a sum similar in amount to that voted for this service in the estimate for 1862-3, would have been required, subject, perhaps, to some trifling reductions.

The manner in which these reductions have been made, is shown in notes appended to the complete estimate, now forwarded by direction of the Resident Commissioner.

We have the honour to be, sir,
your very obedient servants,

(Signed), MAURICE CAGAN, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY,

Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.,
Chief Secretary, Dublin Castle.

COPY of LETTER from the Right Hon. Sir R. PEEL, Bart., Chief Secretary for Ireland, to the SECRETARIES, BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Dublin Castle, 10th January, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, transmitting in duplicate an estimate of the sum required to be voted for the Department of National Education, for the year ending the 31st March, 1866, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to state that, previously to forwarding it to the Treasury, His Excellency is anxious to obtain some further detailed explanation with reference to the following subjects:—

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Kirkpatrick, the late Inspector, having, it is understood, resigned, it would appear from the estimate that his successor has been appointed at a salary of £250 to £300 per annum, and that the salary of the Sub-Inspectors had been raised from £150 to £200 per annum.

The cost of the agricultural department of the National Board has often engaged the attention of Parliament, and as it will very likely be again discussed upon the passing of the present estimate, I am to request the Commissioners will favour His Excellency with a statement of their reasons for filling up Dr. Kirkpatrick's vacancy, and their not having availed themselves of it to reduce the cost of the inspection staff.

It is further to be observed that, according to the former estimate, the joint salaries of the agricultural Inspector and Sub-Inspector amounted to £450 a year, whereas, according to the present estimate, upon the Superintendent reaching his maximum salary of £300,

there will be an ultimate increase of £50 per annum to the cost of inspection.

(Signed), ROBERT PEEL.

COPY of LETTER from the SECRETARIES, BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION, to the Right Hon. Sir R. PEEL, Bart., Chief Secretary for Ireland.

358-65, B O. 30, 1, 65.

Office of National Education,
Dublin, 23rd January, 1863.

SIR,—The Commissioners of National Education have had before them your letter of the 10th inst., referring to the estimate for National Education in Ireland for the year 1863-4, and requesting some further explanation on points contained therein for the consideration of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Commissioners, accordingly, have directed us to submit the following statement in explanation of the several points to which His Excellency has called their attention:—

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioners, before making an appointment to Glasnevin, consequent on the resignation of Dr. Kirkpatrick, not only instituted a searching inquiry into the entire past working of the department, but fully considered also what arrangements should be adopted for its future management; and it was only as the result of the most mature deliberation they came to the conclusion that such an appointment was absolutely required. It will be seen that there is a decrease on the whole in the estimate to the amount of £154, under the head of the agricultural department; and in regard to the entire charges, at least the principal of them, recently adopted, as consequent on the retirement of Dr. Kirkpatrick, a not inconsiderable economy has been effected, as will be seen from the following table:—

ESTIMATES FOR 1863-4.

	£
Mr. Baldwin,	250
" Brogan	200
" Doyle	200
Farm Steward,	60
	710
Travelling	300
	3010
Head and Farm Servant	100
	£1110

ESTIMATES FOR 1864-5.

	£
Dr. Kirkpatrick	400
Mr. Brogan	150
" Baldwin	200
" Doyle	100
	850
	450
	1350
	80
	£1130

The Commissioners have further to request that it will be borne in mind that, within the last eight years, they have reduced the estimate for agricultural education from a sum little less than £10,000 to a sum of little more than £3,000.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed), JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM MCCREEDY,

Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart., M.P.,
Dublin Castle.

APPENDIX

TO

NATIONAL BOARD RETURNS:

COMPRISING

VARIOUS RETURNS ASKED FOR AND RECEIVED SINCE DATE
OF APPLICATION FOR PRECEDING RETURNS,

ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THE SECTIONS OF THE PRECEDING RETURNS.

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SECTION I.

Constitution and Rules of the Board of Commissioners of National Education.

No. 1.—COPY of MEMORANDUM sent to the Most Rev. Dr. MURRAY, explanatory of what took place at the CONFERENCE (from which he was unavoidably absent) between the COMMISSIONERS and a DEPUTATION from the SYNOD of ULSTER, in presence of the Lord Lieutenant, in February, 1840.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the PROCEEDINGS of the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION, on Thursday, 13th February, 1840.

Present:

Duke of LESTER.
Archbishop of DUBLIN.
Most Rev. Dr. MURRAY.
The PROCTOR.

Right Hon. A. B. BLAKE.
ROBERT HOLMES, esq.
Rt. Hon. Sir P. BELLEVILLE, bart.
Rev. P. S. HENRY.

ALEX. MACDONNELL, esq.
J. R. CORRALEIGH, esq.
Rt. Hon. the LORD CHANCELLOR.

Read,

Copy of a Memorandum sent by the Secretaries to the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, explanatory of what took place at the Conference (from which he was unavoidably absent through illness) between the Commissioners and the Deputation from the Synod of Ulster, in presence of the Lord Lieutenant.

At the conference between the Commissioners and the gentlemen of the Synod of Ulster, in presence of the Lord Lieutenant, it was neither proposed nor hinted at that there should be any change in the Rules of the Board. Had any such proposal been made the Commissioners would not have entertained it in Dr. Murray's absence.

Wishing to avoid all abstract discussions the Commissioners suggested that an application for aid to any given school should be made to them with a distinct statement of the rules by which the school was managed, in order to enable them to see whether the management was consistent with their principles; this was done, and the statement being satisfactory, and it appearing in particular that the school was managed

by a committee appointed by the parents of the children, and the effect, that the parents were consenting to the practice as to religious instruction, the Commissioners authorised a grant of salary.

It may be observed that the practice as to religious instruction in the school is in substance similar to that in many schools under the direction of Roman Catholics. It is to be observed, too, that the grant is only of salary and books. In making such grants the Board acts upon the statements of the parties applying, provided it be satisfactory, without binding them literally to the Rules of the Board, because should anything occur hereafter which might appear contrary to the spirit of the Rules, the Board has it in its power to have the evil corrected or to withdraw the salary; but in making a grant towards building, as the Commissioners make it irrevocably, they require the parties receiving it to bind themselves irrevocably in return to a strict observance of the Rules as in force at the time the grant is made, and to have the school vested in trustees for that purpose.

No. 2.—MEMORANDUM showing how each of the SUGGESTIONS from GOVERNMENT, arising out of the Parliamentary Inquiry of 1854, was disposed of; also COPY of LETTER, for the Lord Lieutenant's information, of 3rd May, 1855, which accompanied it.

Education Office, 3rd May, 1855.

SIR,—We are directed by the Commissioners of National Education to request you will state for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant that, at the conclusion of the inquiry last year before a select Committee of the House of Lords into the practical working of the system of National Education in Ireland, a series of suggestions was forwarded by Earl Grosvenor through the Lord Lieutenant for the consideration of the Commissioners.* The first of those suggestions was to the effect—

"That the Rules of the Board shall be revised, with the view of rendering them perfectly clear, full, and explicit, with regard to the fundamental principles of the system; and that the Commissioners should submit to the Lord Lieutenant, for his consideration and sanction, the alterations, omissions, or additions which may appear to be necessary."

In order that the wishes of the Government might

be carried out, the Commissioners deemed it expedient to appoint a Committee, consisting of six members of the Board, to examine the Rules, with instructions to report if any and what amendments should be made therein; and also to consider and report upon the other suggestions transmitted by the Government.

The Commissioners having received the Report of the Committee, have embodied in a new edition of their Rules, such additions and alterations as seemed to them desirable.

We have the honour to forward, by the direction of the Commissioners, copies of the existing Rules, and of the Rules as revised by the Commissioners and approved by a majority of the Board; and, in accordance with their instructions, we are to call the attention of His Excellency to such of the Rules as have been altered or modified, or are entirely new.

We also transmit, for His Excellency's perusal, documents numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, stating the grounds

* These "Suggestions" and their history will be found in Vol. I., General Report, Part I., Statistical Sketch, page 166 et seq.
VII. 3 X

upon which certain members of the Board disapprove of particular Rules.

In addition, we enclose a copy of the "suggestions" to which we have referred, with a memorandum explaining the manner in which each has been dealt with by the Commissioners.

The following are the observations we are directed to make with respect to the revised Rules:—

PART I.

Object and Fundamental Principle of the System of National Education.

Sec. I.—Par. 1, sets forth for the first time in the Rules the object and fundamental principle of the System of National Education.

Sec. I.—Par. 4.—This was always understood and acted upon, but is now embodied in the Rules for the first time.

Sec. II.—The whole of this section is explanatory of what has been the practice of the Commissioners, but is now for the first time set forth in the Rules.

Sec. III.—This section affords a more accurate and detailed description of the schools to which the Commissioners grant aid than is in the old Rules.

Sec. IV.—Par. 11 explains more fully the Rule as to the Reading of the Scriptures than is expressed in the old Rules.

Par. 12 and 13 explain more fully than in the old Rules the circumstances under which religious instruction may take place at an intermediate time, and prescribe the limitations.

Par. 14 embodies in a distinct rule, for the first time, what has been the practice in the National schools.

Par. 15, 17, and 18 are altogether new Rules.

Sec. V.—Par. 1.—A revival of the old Rule of the Board with regard to non-vested school-houses, but which was departed from, from the time the Commissioners required all school-houses to be used exclusively for educational purposes.

Par. 2, 3, and 4.—Regulations of the Board on the points referred to more clearly stated than in the old Rules.

Par. 5.—The distinction between vested and non-vested school-houses as to the use of the rooms on Sundays, &c., for the first time explained.

Sec. VI.—Par. 6.—The provision as to the use of the tablet containing the Ten Commandments for the first time embodied in the Rules.

Par. 7 contains an explanation of the views of the Board for the first time embodied in the Rules.

Sec. VII.—Par. 2.—Embodied in the Rules for the first time.

Sec. VIII.—Par. 3 & 4 always the Rule, but now for the first time declared in the Rules.

Sec. 9 & 10 contain the Rules more explicitly stated.

Par. II.—The whole of Part II, with the exception of Section IX., is a description of the different classes of schools, and of the conditions upon which they are established or received into connexion.

Sec. IX.—*Coastal Schools*.—Explains for the first time the regulations and conditions upon which this class of schools is aided.

Part III. of the Rules is in preparation, and contains merely the classification and salaries of teachers, monitors, &c., conditions upon which aid is granted, and other matters of detail; but the Commissioners have resolved to annex, to this part of the Rules, a complete list of all the books published, or sanctioned, by them for the use of the National schools, to which the following important declaration is to be appended.

The Commissioners will not withdraw, or essentially alter, any book that has been or shall be hereafter unanimously adopted and published by them, without a previous communication with the Lord Lieutenant.

When the Lord Lieutenant shall have had sufficient time to peruse the documents, now submitted to him, the Right Honorable Alexander Macdonnell will, as requested by the Commissioners, wait upon His Excellency at such time as he may be pleased to appoint,

for the purpose of affording such further explanation regarding the Rules as His Excellency may deem necessary.

We are to add, that, should His Excellency desire to confer with any other members of the Board on the subject, they will be prepared to comply with his wishes.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed), MAURICE CROOK, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

Major Ponsonby,
Viceroyal Lodge.

MEMORANDUM IN REFERENCE TO SUGGESTIONS SUBMITTED BY GOVERNMENT TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

1. Acted upon.
2. Embodied in the revised Rules.
3. do, do, see § IV., p. 12.
4. do, do, " § IV., p. 14.
5. do, do, " § V., p. 2.
6. do, do, " § VIII., p. 5.
7. do, do, " § V., p. 1 & 2.
8. First Part.—See the observations on this point in the accompanying letter to the Lord Lieutenant. Second Part.—See rules, § I., par. 4.
9. A new form of laws adopted to the revised rules in preparation.
10. Embodied in revised Rules, § VI., p. 6.
11. The Commissioners, after full consideration, do not think it expedient to adopt this suggestion.
12. The Commissioners are not prepared to adopt this suggestion at present.
13. To be acted upon to a limited extent. Schools referred to not to be unnecessarily confined to the poorest localities.
14. See Rules as to contract schools, Part II., § IX.
15. Commissioners do not consider it expedient to lay down any fixed Rule on this subject, but that they should be guided in their judgment by the circumstances of each case.
16. The principle of this suggestion approved—details for carrying out will be considered.
17. The question of local contributions will require long and mature consideration; the Commissioners are desirous of regarding (if practicable) a large amount to be contributed, and will be prepared to report on the subject in the course of the year.
18. The number of Inspectors has been increased from 44 to 50. The salaries have been augmented, and they have been divided into classes, according to their services and merits. The latter part of the suggestion, in reference to the removal of incompetent Inspectors, has not yet been acted upon.
19. The Commissioners consider that a scheme for the superintendence of teachers would not receive the sanction of Government unless based on the principle of local contribution. In the present condition of the National teachers of Ireland, the Commissioners deem this impracticable—it is their intention to act upon the suggestion of giving salaries, and have included a sum for the purpose in the Estimate for the year 1855-6.
20. See revised Rules, Section V., "Use of school-houses."
21. Adopted.
22. Arrangements in progress for the re-organisation of the official department, and when completed, an application will be made to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury in accordance with the suggestion.
23. Adopted; a sum of £10,000 included in the Estimate in order to carry out the suggestion.
24. Approved; details of the plan not yet fully prepared.
25. Approved, but cannot be carried into effect until the buildings for the proposed literary training establishment at Glasnevin be erected.
26. One additional Agricultural Sub-Inspector has been appointed.

(Signed), MAURICE CROOK, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

Education Office, 3rd May, 1855.

NO. 3.—APPLICATION to the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION for Aid towards PAYMENT of TEACHER'S SALARY, and for SUPPLY of REQUISITES for KILLS INFANTS' SCHOOL, County of Meath, in the Barony of Upper Kells, Parish and Townland of Kells, dated 4th September, 1847.

KILLS INFANT SCHOOL.

This school is in the post-town of Kells. The school-house stands in an enclosed yard on the Carrickgreen. It consists of one room, forty feet long by eighteen. It is in good repair, except a gutter in the roof from which the lead has been repeatedly stolen, as often as it has been repaired. It is now about to be repaired with cast metal. The school-room is furnished with a gallery, forms, &c.

The teacher's name is Annella Fitzgerald, aged about twenty-four, trained in 1846 at the training school of the Home and Colonial Infant School Society, Gray's Inn-road, London, to which she was sent for the purpose by the applicant.

The average daily attendance at present is thirty-six. Males and females are not distinguished in an infant school.

School-hours from ten to three.

There is not any special religious instruction. The teacher occasionally endeavours in familiar conversation to direct their minds to God—to give them some idea of His power and goodness—and to engage their affections by telling them of the love shown by our Saviour Christ to little children. They are taught to

repeat His words, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not," and such other words of His for like purposes. Beyond this, the religious instruction of infants cannot extend. It never can become controversial; may it never become a subject of controversy.

The books used are those of the Home and Colonial Infant School Society.

Visitors are willingly admitted at all times. The school is under the sole direction of the Archbishop of Meath, who would be the correspondent.

The teacher having been sent to London, and trained there at the sole expense of the Archbishop, is under engagement to teach his school for three years, at a salary of £25 per annum, and her lodgings for which the Archbishop also pays. He would be glad to increase her salary if in his power, as she is a very deserving person.

It is proposed to have in this school as paid monitor a girl selected from the parochial school for aptness in teaching, with a view to her being brought up as an infant school teacher.

(Signed) EDWARD A. STREFFORD,
Sept. 4th, 1847. Archbishop of Meath.

NO. 4.—MINUTE of BOARD, dated 26th February, 1867, explanatory of the new Rule as to attendance of Pupils of National Schools at Religious Instruction—(Part I., Section IV., Rule 15.)^a

The object of the Rule is more fully to carry out the general principle of this Board, that no child is to receive any religious instruction contrary to the wishes of its parent.

Accordingly the Rule first provides for the case where the teacher is a Protestant, and the child a Roman Catholic, or vice versa. In this case the dissent of the parent is implied, and no religious instruction can be given to a child by a teacher of the different creed, unless the parent expressly requests it.

But where the teacher and the child are both Protestants, whether of the same or of a different denomination, the dissent of the parent will not be implied.

In this case religious instruction may be given to the child unless the parent expressly forbids it.

In each case, however, the assent or dissent, whether implied or expressed, may be modified by an entry duly signed by the parent in the certificate book of religious instruction.

Cases may occur in which the conduct of the teacher, although not coming within the strict letter of the new Rule, is obviously contrary to the general spirit of the National system. As for instance, if instruction should be given in the Catechism or Creed of a different persuasion from that of the child.

NO. 5.—MINUTE of BOARD of 9th March, 1869, directing addition of explanatory note to the new Rule as to attendance of Pupils of National Schools at Religious Instruction—(Part I., Section IV., Rule 15.)^a

That a note be added to the words contained in the parenthesis (page 4) after the word "guardian," in the next edition of the Rules of the Board.

The note to be introduced by the words—

"As some doubts have arisen as to the interpretation of the rule, attention is requested to the following minute of the Board dated 26th February, 1867."

The object of the rule is more fully to carry out the general principle of the Board, that no child is to receive any religious instruction contrary to the wishes of its parent. Accordingly, the rule first provides for the case where the teacher is a Protestant and the child a Roman Catholic, or vice versa. In this case the dissent of the parent is implied, and no religious instruction can be given to a child by a teacher of the different creed unless the parent expressly requests it.

But where the teacher and the child are both Protestants, whether of the same or of a different denomination, the dissent of the parent will not be implied. In this case the religious instruction may be given to the child unless the parent expressly forbids it. In each case, however, the assent or dissent, whether implied or expressed, may be modified by an entry duly signed by the parent in the certificate book of religious instruction.

Cases may occur in which the conduct of the teacher, although not coming within the strict letter of the new rule, is obviously contrary to the general spirit of the National system; as, for instance, if instruction should be given in the catechism or creed of a different persuasion from that of the child.

^a See National Board Returns, section I., paragraphs 10, 11; page 17, 18, and 50. For the Rule itself see Vol. I., Appendix.

SECTION III.

No. 6.—LETTER FROM SECRETARIES OF NATIONAL BOARD IN ANSWER TO A REQUEST FOR "COPIES OF THE TABULATED RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS OF TEACHERS held by the Professors of the Training Department during the years 1867, 1868, 1869, officially furnished to the COMMISSIONERS, and according to which the Teachers are classified."

16th December, 1869.
In answer to your letter of the 2nd instant, we are to state that the tabulated results of the examination of teachers by the Professors are submitted to the Board.

The Professors, when classifying teachers, sit together and compare their notes of the answering of the teachers, discussing also the natural aptitude of each for his office, and his past career as a servant of the Board.

It is clear that elements enter into the consideration of each case that could not be tabulated.

The Professors can, if required, furnish from their notes tabulations of the literary results for the years referred to, but this work would occupy them for at least one fortnight, and could not be entered upon before Christmas.

(Signed),

JAMES KELLY, }
W. H. NEWELL, } Secretaries.

No. 7.—RETURN OF TENURE, &c., OF MALE AND FEMALE BOARDING HOUSES IN CONNEXION WITH THE CENTRAL TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT.

L.—Male Training Establishment, North Great George's-street.

Tenure.—The Lives of the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, or thirty-one years from 1st August, 1844, with a clause of surrender every third year. Rent, 280 a year; gale days, 1st August and 1st February.

II.—Female Training Establishment, Talbot-street.

Tenure.—Eight hundred years from 35th March, 1844. Ground rent £50 la. a year; gale days, 26th March and 29th September.

The building was erected by the Commissioners of National Education.

No. 8.—MEMORANDUM ON THE TRAINING DEPARTMENT, BY PROFESSOR BUTLER.

1. *Object of the Training Institution.*—The Central Normal Establishment has been provided for—

- (a.) Training teachers; and
- (b.) Educating persons who are intended to have charge of schools.

The distinction between these two classes should be more clearly defined in the training course than has been done hitherto, both as to business and time in training.

For this purpose the students in training should be divided into—

- (I.) A teachers' class,
- (II.) A candidates' class;

the former to consist of actual teachers of schools, principals or assistants; the latter of pupil-teachers and paid monitors who have completed their course in a satisfactory manner, and of other young persons of suitable age and qualifications who purpose becoming teachers of schools.

2. *Two courses of five months for teachers.*—For the Teachers' class, a five months' course, as at present, should be provided. Considering the difficulties and expenses in obtaining proper substitutes, the family discomforts and pecuniary losses many of them have to submit to during the short period they now remain in the training establishment, and the detriment their schools suffer during their absence, to prolong for this class the course of training would be to exclude many from ever becoming practically acquainted with the improved methods of teaching, with the best plans of school organization and management, and thereby retard for many years the progress of a very large number of schools.

One course of ten months for candidates.—For the candidates' class, on the other hand, the course may properly and most beneficially be extended over a period of ten months. The objections which can be urged against a long course of training in the case of actual teachers of schools, will not apply to the young

persons included in this class, who will be free from the responsibilities of a school or care of a family, and to whom a year's residence under instruction will be unattended with any drawback.

3. *Numbers in training.*—With the accommodation at present available in the training establishment, the numbers of males and females in each class might be as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Teachers' class (five months.)	70	80
Candidates' class (ten months.)—		
Pupil teachers and paid monitors, &c.	40	25
Others.	35	10

There would thus be 340 teachers (140 males and 100 females) trained each year, besides 65 candidates (40 males and 25 females).

4. *Selection of persons for training.*—The teachers, pupil-teachers, and paid monitors should be recommended as heretofore by the Head and District Inspectors. The other places in the candidates' class (15 males and 10 females) should be filled by competitive examination among young persons recommended by the Inspectors or Local Patrons.

5. *Instruction given in the Training Institution.*—In a letter addressed to the Professors on the 23rd January, 1847, the Commissioners direct that the Professors "take into mature consideration what alterations it may be necessary to adopt, in order to abridge and simplify the course of instruction for teachers in training, in order that their attention may be principally devoted to those branches which are most essential to an efficient performance of the duties devolving upon them, as teachers of the poorer classes."

The main guiding principle by which the amount and kind of instruction to be imparted in the Training Department should be determined, is here most distinctly defined; and the subjects most essential to teachers of primary schools are easily singled out.

6. *Mode of instruction.*—The mode in which this instruction is to be communicated must depend upon

the attainments of the persons under training, and their capability of receiving and retaining the instruction which is given to them.

Of these who come to the Central Normal Institution it can be said that they have not acquired those habits of thought, or that amount of mental discipline, which are necessary for the retention and digestion of the instruction delivered to them by lectures. For most of them the food should be broken up, and given out bit by bit; every step and detail should be gone over several times by each; the teaching, in word, must be of an individual, personal, tutorial character, and not professorial. Urlders, and not professors are required for the due performance of this work.

Another point which must be kept in view, is that the attainments of the persons in training are widely different in degree, that it is all but impossible to adapt the lecture to the capacities of the learners. If it is of so elementary a character as to be within the grasp of the less advanced, much valuable time is lost by the more forward pupils; if, on the other hand, it aims at instructing the latter, the former are discouraged, lose all hope of success, and every interest in the business.

These considerations point to a sub-division of the classes in training into small sections, as the great desideratum at present required. If it were introduced, persons of nearly equal attainments would be grouped together, and worked out step by step from the precise stage they have reached; the progress of each group would be steady and continuous; no one would be unnecessarily delayed by the shortcomings of his neighbor, and all would acquire a better grounded and more thorough mastery of the subject.

Not that lectures should be wholly superseded; they will always be found of great use in breaking new ground, or in summing up and grouping the results at the end of the journey; but the interval should be filled up, and the actual imputation and practical acquisition of the matter to be learned should be effected by individual teaching, by guiding as it is called.

As an additional reason for this individual teaching in preference to the professorial, it may be urged that most of the branches of primary importance to teachers of schools for the poorer classes cannot be thoroughly taught by lecture—for instance, spelling; English grammar, and composition; geography, arithmetic, and measurement, &c. Most of these admitted to the training establishment have no doubt acquired a fair knowledge of these branches, but it is rather a school-boy's

knowledge than the accurate, well-grounded, practical knowledge which will render their teaching effective. In one point, however, the deficiency is very great, namely in English composition, and in this respect no permanent improvement can be expected, except by frequent written exercises, carefully corrected and re-written.

7. *Staff required*.—To carry out in the Central Normal Institution the views set forth in this paper, there would be required—Two Heads, or Superintendents, or Professors (one Protestant and one Catholic), and seven first-class teachers (four males and three females).

The Superintendents or Heads would have the general superintendence of the Training establishments and Central Model Schools, and the direction and control of the instruction given to the persons in training. They would give the requisite lectures, appoint the work to be done in the several sections by the Training Teachers under them, watch over and take part in the instruction of the different classes.

The Head Teachers of the Central model schools would continue as heretofore, to give lessons on school organization and management, and to have the care and supervision of the students in training while engaged in the schools in the practice of teaching. Two hours on each Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday are now spent by each teacher in training in this way, and the arrangements introduced in this course are such that every teacher is present in the model schools, and takes part in the business carried on there, eight days in each month, instead of eight hours a month as in previous courses.

The instruction in agriculture, drawing, music, household economy, and needlework would continue as at present.

Should the Board at any future time deem it desirable to have courses, or to increase the accommodation for interns, all that would be required in the literary department would be an additional first-class teacher for every 25 persons added to the number specified in the 3rd paragraph.

No reference is made in this paper to a special class. I would propose that it come to exist on its present footing, and be merged with the candidates' class, from which a larger supply of equally well qualified teachers would be forthcoming.

(Signed) EDWARD BUTLER.

Training Department,
14th December, 1868.

SECTION IV.

District and Minor Model Schools.

NO. 9.—CIRCULAR TO HEAD INSPECTORS asking their opinion upon the Suggestion to erect Ordinary National Schools without LOCAL AID in POOR Localities.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.—MEM.

Circular to Head Inspectors.

Education Office,
4th October, 1864.

SIR.—The following suggestion has been referred to the Commissioners for consideration:—

"That the Commissioners be empowered to build a limited number of *Ordinary National Schools* in the poorest localities in Ireland in which local subscriptions cannot be raised, at the entire expense of the State, not to exceed Four hundred pounds each; these schools to exhibit the best specimens of what good Ordinary National schools should be. They are to be under the exclusive control of the Commissioners, who shall have power to appoint the teachers, &c., and in cases wherever it is practicable, to appoint Committees com-

posed of Protestants and Roman Catholics to visit and superintend them, under the direction of the Board."

You are requested to report, with as little delay as possible, your opinion upon the three points embodied in the suggestion, and whether you think it desirable that in rural Districts, Agricultural or other Industrial Instruction should be engrafted upon the ordinary course of instruction.

You will send your reply "Schools to be built at the sole expense of the State," and divide it into distinct paragraphs or portions corresponding with the number of subjects upon which your opinion is requested.

We are, sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed),

M. CROSS, }
J. KELLY, } Secretaries.

ANSWER OF HEAD-INSPECTOR KAVANAGH (1854).

SCHOOLS TO BE BUILT AT THE SOLE EXPENSE OF THE STATE.

Reply to Circular thereon, 4/10/54.

I approve of the suggestion, and recommend its adoption. I fear, however, great difficulties lie against the practical working of the scheme.

The poorest, most neglected, and most ignorant tract in Ireland is that from ten to twenty miles in breadth lying along the sea-board from Donegal to Kinsale, and with the exception of the few to be found in towns, and those that are grouped round three or four Protestant Missionary Stations, there is no Protestant or mixed population in all that tract. School committees consisting of Protestants and Roman Catholics are therefore impossible in that district of country.

I fear that the charge preferred by Archdeacon Stopford and many other Protestant clergymen, and also in connexion with the district and other Model

schools by many of the Roman Catholic clergy, that the design of the Board is gradually to supersede the non-vested schools, and the *local arrangements generally*, and establish instead schools of this character under their own exclusive direction. I fear this charge will be revived on the publication of the proposed scheme. I apprehend also that in that province which most requires these schools, the Roman Catholic Bishops would never permit the attendance of the youth of their Church at them unless they were met with some voice in the appointment or approval of teachers, or some vote in the removal of those which they might see cause to disapprove.

The addition of needlework and other industrial branches for females, and of a small farm (not over six acres) to each boys' school, would be very decided advantages.

(Signed) J. W. KAVANAGH.

Drogheda, Nov. 30, 1854.

No. 10.—COPIES OF THE ORDER OF DECEMBER, 1863, for the REDUCTION of the STAFF in the MODEL SCHOOLS, and of all Correspondence of Inspectors and others in reference thereto.

Circular.—To Inspectors.

Education Office, 30th Nov., 1863.

SIR,—Before proceeding to recommend the appointment of a pupil-teacher or paid monitor to any vacancy that may occur in any model school under your charge, you are to communicate with this office, in order to ascertain if the Commissioners will be prepared to consider your recommendation.

In the course of a few days you will receive information as to the reduced staff, for which alone the Commissioners contemplate making provision in their estimate for the year 1864-5, in the model schools under your charge.

We are, sir, your very obedient servants,

(Signed), JAMES KELLY, }
WILLIAM MCCREERY, } Secretaries.

The teacher of music is to continue his services as usual.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed), JAMES KELLY, }
WILLIAM MCCREERY, } Secretaries.D. C. Porter, esq.,
District Inspector.

R.O., 27/11/63.

Education Office, 5th Dec., 1863.

SIR,—We are directed to inform you that the Commissioners have estimated, as given below, with reference to the teaching staff in the several model schools in your charge—year 1864-5.

Model School.	Principal	Assistant	Pupil Teachers.	Monitors.	Work-students.
Ballynascree, " m.	1	1	2	2	—
" " f.	1	1	1	2	—
" " inf.	1	—	—	2	—
Coleraine, " m.	1	1	6	1	—
" " f.	1	1	—	2	1
" " inf.	1	—	—	3	—
Derry, " m.	1	4	9	1	—
" " f.	1	2	1	4	—
" " inf.	1	2	—	2	—
Newtownswart, " m.	1	—	—	2	—
" " f.	1	—	—	2	—
" " inf.	1	—	1	—	—
Omagh, " m.	1	2	2	2	—
" " f.	1	2	—	2	—
" " inf.	1	—	—	2	—
Sligo, " m.	1	1	4	—	—
" " f.	1	1	1	3	—
" " inf.	1	—	—	1	—

R.O., 27/11/63.

DERRY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOLS.

Education Office, 8th Dec., 1863.

SIR,—We are directed to inform you that the Commissioners have estimated for a staff as given below, for this model school, for the year 1864-5.

Male Department.—1 principal—4 assistants—9 pupil-teachers—1 monitor.

Female Department.—1 principal—3 assistants—1 pupil-teacher—4 monitors.

Infant Department.—1 principal—2 assistants—2 monitors.

You will observe that this will involve a reduction in the male department of one assistant and three pupil-teachers; in the female department of one assistant, and two monitors; and in the infant department of one monitor.

It is not intended that the reduction should be effected until 1st April next, but that it should be made gradually. You will therefore be careful not to recommend any new appointments until the staff shall have fallen below that estimated for by the Commissioners.

The teacher of music in the Derry Model School is to continue his services as usual.

It is not intended that the reduction rendered necessary by these alterations, should be effected until 1st April next, but that it should be made gradually. You will, therefore, be careful not to recommend any new appointments until the staff shall have fallen below that estimated for by the Commissioners.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,
JAMES KELLY,
WILLIAM MCCABE, } Secretaries.

J. G. Fleming, esq.,
Head Inspector.

Education Office, 9th Dec., 1863.

SIR,—We are to inform you that the Commissioners of National Education having had under consideration the question of the propriety of retrenching to some extent the annual expenditure in connexion with their model schools, have ordered that from the 1st of April, 1864, the following shall constitute the staff of teachers in each of the model schools under your charge:—

BELFAST MODEL SCHOOL.

Male Department.—1 principal—3 assistants—20 pupil-teachers—5 monitors.

Female Department.—1 principal—3 assistants—4 pupil-teachers—16 monitors—1 work-mistress.

Infant Department.—1 principal—4 assistants—8 monitors.

In addition, the Commissioners will recognise a drawing master, and a singing master.

BALMORAL MODEL SCHOOL.

Male Department.—1 principal—1 assistant—4 pupil-teachers—2 monitors.

Female Department.—1 principal—1 assistant—3 monitors.

Infant Department.—1 principal—1 assistant—2 monitors.

NEWRY MODEL SCHOOL.

Male Department.—1 principal—1 assistant—5 pupil-teachers.

Female Department.—1 principal—1 assistant—1 pupil-teacher—2 monitors.

Infant Department.—1 principal—1 assistant—2 monitors.

NEWBOWARDS MODEL SCHOOLS.

Male Department.—1 principal—3 assistants—2 pupil-teachers—2 monitors.

Female Department.—1 principal—2 assistants—2 pupil-teachers—4 monitors—1 work-mistress.

Infant Department.—1 principal—1 assistant—1 pupil-teacher—three monitors.

The Commissioners will also recognise the services of a singing master in this school.

MONAGHAN MODEL SCHOOLS.

Male Department.—1 principal—1 assistant—1 pupil-teacher—4 monitors.

Female Department.—1 principal—1 assistant—1 pupil-teacher—2 monitors.

Infant Department.—1 principal—2 monitors.

CARRICKFERGUS MODEL SCHOOLS.

Male Department.—1 principal—1 assistant—4 monitors.

Female Department.—1 principal—1 assistant—2 monitors.

Infant Department.—1 principal—1 assistant—2 monitors.

The Commissioners will further recognise the services of a drawing master in this school.

LISBURN MODEL SCHOOL.

Male Department.—1 principal—2 assistants—4 monitors.

Female Department.—1 principal—2 assistants—also 3 monitors. (See letter of 15th December).

Infant Department.—1 principal—3 assistants—2 monitors.

The Commissioners will also recognise the services of a drawing master and a singing master in this school.

Meanwhile the Commissioners direct that you be careful not to recommend any new appointments until the staff in each school shall have fallen below the number of teachers as set forth above.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,
JAMES KELLY,
WILLIAM MCCABE, } Secretaries.

J. Patten, esq., M.D.,
Head Inspector.

R.O.—27/11/63.

Education Office,
9th December, 1863.

SIR,—The Commissioners having determined on a reduction in the teaching staff of their model schools, we are to inform you that the following are to constitute the staffs of the undermentioned establishments from the 1st April, 1864:—

	Principal.	Assistant.	Pupil Teachers.	Monitors.
TRIM D.M.S.				
Male School,	1	—	8	1
Female "	1	—	—	5
Infant "	1	1	—	3
GAIRWAY D.M.S.				
Male School,	1	2	6	—
Female "	1	—	1	3
Infant "	1	1	—	3
KILKENNY D.M.S.				
Male School,	1	1	6	1
Female "	1	1	—	4
Infant "	1	1	—	2
WYNNHUGH D.M.S.				
Male School,	1	1	4	1
Female "	1	1	—	3
Infant "	1	—	—	3
ESQUIMOYNE D.M.S.				
Male School,	1	—	2	—
Female "	1	—	—	—
Infant "	1	—	—	1

The teachers of singing and drawing are to be considered as heretofore.

You will be careful not to recommend any new appointments until the number of teachers falls below that now sanctioned by the Board for each school.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,
JAMES KELLY,
WILLIAM MCCABE, } Secretaries.

W. A. Hunter, esq.,
Head Inspector,
Waterford.

ATHY DORMER MODEL SCHOOLS.

Education Office,
11th December, 1863.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 7th inst., regarding the paid monitors, Mary Hudson and Fanny Hayes, we are to inform you that the Commissioners cannot retain them in the model schools beyond the 31st instant, up to which date salary will be paid. Should there be vacancies in the next training class, these young persons will be summoned.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,
(Signed), JAMES KELLY,
WILLIAM MCCABE, } Secretaries.

M. Coyle, esq.,
Inspector,
Athy.

MONAGHAN MINOR MODEL SCHOOL.

Education Office,
Dublin, 16th December, 1863.

SIR,—With reference to a recommendation made by Mr. Mahony on the 14th November ult., and countersigned by the Head Inspector, for the continuance of John W. Kennell as pupil-teacher, and the appointment of Annie Murphy as monitor, we are to inform you that, consistently with the arrangements made by the Board's order of 27th November ult. (recently advised to you), the recommendation cannot be acceded to.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed), JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM MCCREEDY, }

John Dowling, esq.,
District Inspector,
Monaghan.

BALILBOROUGH DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Education Office,
Dublin, 16th December, 1863.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 26th November ult. (countersigned by the Head Inspector), recommending that Robert McGregor, pupil-teacher, be retained for a second year's training, from 16th January, 1864, we are to direct your attention to the arrangements made by the Board's order of 27th November ult., recently advised to you, and to inform you that in consequence of these arrangements your recommendation cannot be acceded to.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed), JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM MCCREEDY, }

W. Bole, esq.,
District Inspector,
Balilborough.

B.O.—3/2/64.

BARATHENA MODEL SCHOOL.

Education Office,
11th February, 1864.

SIR,—With reference to the recommendation that H. Hughes and D. Elliott should be allowed to continue for a second year as pupil-teachers in this model school, we are directed to inform you that owing to the arrangements recently made regarding the teaching staff to be recognised in this model school from the 1st April next, those pupil-teachers can be retained to that date only.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed), JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM MCCREEDY, }

J. Paton, esq., M.D.,
Head Inspector.

BALILBOROUGH MODEL SCHOOL.

Balilborough, 2nd April, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the instructions contained in your circular of yesterday's date, I beg to furnish names, &c., of the assistant monitors, and pupil-teachers in the Balilborough Model School.

* * * * *

Two of the monitors attend each month in rotation in the infant department. There is no workmaster employed in the establishment.

It will be seen from the above table that in the male department the staff has been already reduced to the number set forth in your letter of 26th December last. In the female and infants' departments combined there remain two monitors more than the number there allowed. There has been already, however, a reduction of two in the staff of monitors; and I would respectfully urge that any further reduction at present would in all probability prove very injurious to the interests of the school. The reduction proposed in the male department is most reasonable and judicious, and I would not suggest the slightest department from it; and in the female department the loss of the two monitors already off the list can be borne without serious inconveniences; but any further diminution of the numbers would very much weaken the teaching staff, while at the same time it would lessen the prestige of the school, and have the effect of removing a number of the best girls in the advanced classes, who are preparing for the office of teacher, and have some hopes of a preliminary training as monitors. In this respect the model school has been extremely successful, and the teachers trained in it have uniformly done credit to the institution, and in consequence it has attained a high reputation in the locality. And I am the more induced to urge this matter on the consideration of the Commissioners as the model school is in all respects working most successfully, enjoying the confidence of the parents and clergy of all denominations, and steadily rising in the estimation of all who know it: so that it would be much to be regretted that from any cause which could be avoided its usefulness should be impaired. Were it not that I am convinced that such a result would follow from any further reduction, I would not take it upon me to state my views at such length. I am disposed, however, to hope that from the considerations stated, the Commissioners will allow matters to remain in their present position.

Should this, however, be not granted, I would suggest that the two monitors highest in the list should be removed, as they have already derived the greatest amount of benefit from the institution, and as their removal would leave the balance as to religious denomination in its regular state, viz., half of the entire number Roman Catholics, and the other half equally composed of Presbyterians and members of the Established Church. And in case the removal of these two monitors should be decided on, I would respectfully suggest that they be allowed to remain until the next course of training in the normal establishment, and be permitted, if disposed, then to join the general class.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed), WILLIAM BOLE, District Inspector.
The Secretaries, Education Office, Dublin.

DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOLS.

Ennisceorthy, 2nd April, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your circular, dated the 1st instant, I beg to enclose the required returns relative to the teaching staff in above schools.

Although deeply interested in the welfare of the schools, yet having lately expressed my opinions at some length, in a joint letter with Head Inspector Hunter, on the subject of applying to these the Board's Order, dated 27/11/63. I do not now feel it my duty to make any further remark. In compliance with the instructions for reducing the staff I append the following names of persons for removal:—

Robert Jones, P. Dia, Pupil-teacher.
James Horne, R.C., do.
Sarah Madigan, R.C., Paid Monitor.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed), C. W. DUNN, District Inspector, 50.
The Secretaries, Office of National Education.

OMAGH MINOR MODEL SCHOOL.

Omagh, 2nd April, 1864.

GENTLEMEN.—As directed by your letter of yesterday's date, I forward the following return of assistant teachers, pupil-teachers, and monitors in the Omagh Model School on 31st ultimo:—

Office.	School.	Name.	Religion.	Date of Appointment.
Assistant.	Male.	William Frame.	Pres.	1.2. '63
"	"	Charles Traynor.	R.C.	1.3. '64
"	Female.	Aaron Frame.	Pres.	1.4. '61
"	"	Jane Manning.	R.C.	1.8. '61
Pupil Teachers.	Male.	Henry Armstrong.	Pres.	1.9. '62
"	"	Pat Doyle.	R.C.	1.7. '63
"	"	Robert C. Colborn.	R.C.	1.7. '63
"	Female.	Eliza J. Hamilton.	Wesleyan.	1.1. '63
Monitor.	Male.	Bernard Keating.	R.C.	1.4. '63
"	"	Luke Smyth.	R.C.	1.8. '63
"	"	Charles Moore.	R.C.	1.8. '63
"	"	Michael Dunn.	R.C.	1.7. '63
"	Female.	Elizabeth Delap.	Pres.	1.11. '61
"	"	Jane McIlroy.	R.C.	1.2. '63
"	"	Annie Parson.	Pres.	1.1. '63
"	"	Margaret McElroy.	R.C.	1.3. '63
"	"	Samuel J. Ballantine.	R.C.	1.3. '63

There is no workmistress in the school, nor is there anyone, except the mistress, attached to the infant school solely. The workmistresses assist in that school in turn—two at a time.

Two pupil-teachers (one male and one female) and one monitor have now to retire in order to reduce the staff to the numbers sanctioned by B.O., 27/11/1863.

I recommend that those to retire be Henry Armstrong, Eliza J. Hamilton, and Bernard Keating.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL ADAMS, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, Education Office, Dublin.

District 53.

CLOMEL MODEL SCHOOL.

Clonmel, 6th April, 1864.

GENTLEMEN.—Accompanying this letter you will find a list of the staff of teachers, in the above-named school, in compliance with your instructions of 1st April instant.

With a view to a reduction of the staff of teachers, as directed in your letter of 9/12/63, I beg to recommend that Timothy Hoxey (pupil-teacher), and Kate Dillane, and Anastasia Smyth, n.m., be removed from the service from 1st April, 1864.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed), JOHN G. LANE, District Inspector, 53.

The Secretaries, Education Office.

PARRISTOWN MODEL SCHOOL.—REDUCTION OF STAFF.

Parristown, 2nd April, 1864.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your circular of yesterday's date, I forward herewith a return of the assistants, pupil-teachers, and paid monitors in Parristown Model School.

To carry out the reduction of the staff, as laid down in your letter of 9th December, 1863, the only change necessary will be the removal of the assistant in the infant school, and of the paid monitors in the boys' school.

By the removal of the assistant in the infant school, the only Presbyterian teacher in the establishment will be taken away; and there is no Presbyterian pupil whom I could recommend for appointment either as pupil-teacher or paid monitor.

Instead of attaching a paid mistress permanently to the infant school, I propose that the mistresses in the girls' schools shall attend it by turns.

I beg most strongly to recommend that the paid monitor in the boys' school may not be removed. He is a very promising lad, whom I selected from a country school as likely to become, under superior training, a highly efficient teacher. His father, a struggling small farmer, undertook to provide for his support while attending the model school, the salary of a monitor being quite insufficient for that purpose, and has done so for the last two months; and I feel it would be a great hardship now to send him away, especially as he is going on well. I trust, therefore, that he can be retained, and he will soon be absorbed into the regular staff.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), M. FITZGERALD, District Inspector.

VII.

MONAGHAN MODEL SCHOOL.

Monaghan, 17th Dec., 1863.

GENTLEMEN.—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, declining to accede to a recommendation made by the Head and Acting Inspectors some time since, for the continuance of John W. Kermaghan, as pupil-teacher, and the appointment of Annie Murphy as mistress in this establishment. In reference thereto, I take the liberty of reminding you that John Kermaghan has now been acting for nearly six months as pupil-teacher, without receiving any remuneration for his services, and that he has been led to believe all through this time that he would be paid, as no fear was entertained that the usual recommendation for continuance for a second year would be refused. As it would not be fair to avail ourselves of his services for so long a period without payment, I hope you will be good enough to reconsider the matter, and have him continued for at least six or nine months from the first of July last, when his first year of office terminated. The only pupil-teacher at present recognized in the male school, will leave on the 1st January next, having been summoned to the training class that assembles on the 15th of that month, and one of the monitors now in office, will resign on the same date, for the purpose of emigrating to another country. It will, therefore, follow that on the 1st ultimo, even allowing that Kermaghan be continued, the staff in that department will not exceed the number which you intend to allow from the 1st of April next. It seems to me that, considering these circumstances, you will not find any objection to the continuance of Kermaghan.

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With regard to the appointment of Annie Murphy, as mistress, it is exceedingly important that it should be sanctioned, for her services are very much required, not only for assisting in the literary, but also and still more in the religious instruction. On the present staff of six mistresses, in the female and infant schools, there is but one Roman Catholic, and as the principal teachers of both departments are Protestants, one mistress is not sufficient at religious instruction time. In the reduced staff, from the 1st April, you allow one female pupil-teacher at £30 a year, and four mistresses. At present there is no pupil-teacher recognised, but a recommendation has (I believe) been made for the promotion to that office of one of the present mistresses, B. Collins. I beg leave now to recommend that this appointment be not made, but, that instead of having a pupil-teacher and four mistresses for these two departments, we be permitted to have seven mistresses, a staff that will comprise all those now in office, and Annie Murphy, in addition, whose appointment has been recommended. As the salaries of three mistresses (£18) are in amount less than that of one pupil-teacher, and as a mistress is fully as useful as a pupil-teacher, I trust you will see no objection to this course being followed, and that you will, accordingly, have Annie Murphy's appointment confirmed.

Should you consider a staff of seven, allowing for the substitution of mistresses for a pupil-teacher, as still too great, it can be reduced to six in April next, when the period of service of one of the present mistresses will expire.

I remain, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
(Signed), JOHN DOWLING, District Inspector.

DUBLIN DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOLS.

26th December, 1863

GENTLEMEN,—Bearing in mind the difficulties, both of a local and general nature which the above schools have had to bear up against and still continue to struggle with, we feel bound to recommend that, at least until a further trial be given, it be carried from the question of the Board's order, dated 27/11/63.

These schools, subject as they are to a most energetic and, we must say, unscrupulous opposition, to which they owe their present comparative want of success, are now perhaps at a sort of crisis or turning point, a reaction in their favour being probable, and we feel that any sign of weakness from within, any diminution in the present staff of teachers, whose faithfulness and ability are beginning to be felt and recognised, must be not only prejudicial, but may absolutely destroy their future successful existence.

But upon other grounds we respectfully urge that the teaching body in these schools ought not to be reduced. We apprehend that the reduction contemplated in the Board's order of 27/11/63 is based upon the comparatively small attendance; but the condition as to attendance, although applicable to ordinary National schools, may not be so decisive as regards model schools, which are essentially normal schools, primarily constituted for training young persons to fill the positions of faithful and efficient teachers under the Board.

This can be pretty well attained, even where the attendance of pupils is comparatively small, and we venture to suggest that for the entry upon the entire institution under present circumstances the public can receive no better return than in the annual preparation and sending forth of a number of young persons, trustworthy and well-trained, to take charge of the schools of the country.

At all events, if it is intended to keep these schools open, and if it is considered that they have been unsuccessful in the sense of ordinary National schools, the only way to supplement this want of success will be to make them as much as possible normal schools, and consequently for this end to attach to them as many mistresses and pupil-teachers as can be trained efficiently.

Even under the present adverse circumstances we

believe that the Emancipatory Model Schools are competent to carry out this view in regard to the number of young persons now within its walls for training, and so impressed were we with these convictions that until the issue of the Board's order referred to, it was our intention to recommend the appointment of even an additional number.

We have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed), W. A. HURTER, Head Inspector.
C. W. DUNAN, District Inspector.

KILKENNY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOLS.

Kilkenny, 28th Dec., 1863.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to recommend the following appointments in Kilkenny Model School, viz., Helena Keeler, in the place of Ellen Brien, paid mistress, who resigned at the beginning of the present month; and Anne Keap, to succeed Martha Stephens, also paid mistress, who joins the Central Training Establishment on 14th January next. These appointments to date from 1st January, 1864. We have also to state that we do not intend recommending the continuance of salary to Budget Child, whose period of service as paid mistress, expires on 31st January next. As 1st February next the number of paid mistresses, including those now recommended, would be one less than the present staff; and we are of opinion that a further reduction in the teaching power could not be made without detriment to these schools, especially at a time when their unquestioned efficiency alone could have enabled them to withstand an opposition so sustained and so influential.

We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,
(Signed), W. A. HURTER, Head Inspector.
LEWIS HARRIS, District Inspector.
The Secretaries, Education Office.

GALWAY MODEL SCHOOLS.

Galway, 30th Jan., 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—In reference to your letter of the 9th December last, commencing the decision of the Commissioners to limit the number of pupil-teachers and paid mistresses of the Galway Model School to seven, and six respectively, I beg respectfully to submit for their consideration the following statement:—

The number of pupil-teachers had been, by resignation, reduced to the limited number previous to the notification of the order; but there were at that time, and there are still, one monitor and nine mistresses, some of them appointed so lately as September last, and to dispose with their services, will entail much disappointment and inconvenience. All of these young persons were under the impression that their course was to extend over four years from the date of appointment, provided their conduct was satisfactory, and they consider they have an equitable right to be retained for that period, and I think they have fair grounds for that conclusion.

I would, therefore, propose that all the present staff be retained, but that vacancies be not filled until the reduced limit be reached. I think a similar course was pursued in Britain on the introduction of the Revised Code, the Committee of Council stating that the pupil-teachers, &c., then in training, should be bound by the old regulations, and that the new arrangements should be applicable to future appointments only.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(Signed), D. MARTIN WILLIAMS, District Inspector.
The Secretaries, National Education Office.

District 2.

Lurgan Model School.

Lurgan, 17th Feb., 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg most respectfully to submit that the teaching staff of the above institution is inadequate. I speak especially of the male department. It is not so well off with regard to teachers as the ordinary National schools of the two districts, 3 and 9, with which I am at present connected.

I find that in the schools examined by me during the current term, there are one teacher and above the third of a monitor for every twenty-five pupils of the average yearly attendance. In the ordinary National schools of Lurgan there are one teacher and almost a monitor for every twenty-seven pupils.

Now, what is the case in the model school? Every day this week there were in attendance at the boys' school 140, for whose instruction is a staff of four teachers and one monitor, that is, a teacher, and the fourth of a monitor for thirty-five pupils.

If to what I have just stated will be added the extra labours imposed on the model school teachers in the way of judgment calls, records of pupils' answering, keeping of additional records, and various other items of clerking to which ordinary teachers are not subject, you will easily perceive, gentlemen, that the Lurgan Model School is not even in a fair way of competing with the ordinary National schools of the locality. The fact is, the male teachers are overworked, and I fear that some of them will break down.

It is gratifying to have to state that from the intrinsic merits of the institution, it has grown into popularity. It owes nothing to the patronage of any portion of the local clergy, nor rely any to aid to be friendly while some are unimpeachably hostile. Yet I am not over sanguine when I say that I have no doubt the attendance of boys will be over 300 in the summer, and that the total attendance in the three departments will be fully 400. But I submit that the institution ought to be fairly prepared with a staff of pupil-teachers and monitors to its justice to itself. At present it is beholden to one male and two female monitors. Some months ago three other monitors were recommended for appointment, and though two of these recommended have been partially engaged since January, it is not as yet known whether the appointments will be made.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

(Signed), JOHN SWENBY, Acting Inspector.

The Secretaries, N. Education Office, Dublin.

NEWTONWARDS DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOLS.

5th April, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—In my communication of 2nd instant, replying to your circular of 1st instant, I wrote under the pressure of your instructions, and guided by the consideration that education in the female department must fall on the Presbyterian assistants on the staff, and of those on the one last appointed, the other having the claim of amity. Miss Moore, however, is a very meritorious, useful, and efficient teacher, and we should feel severely the loss of her services. I, therefore, beg leave respectfully to remonstrate against the proposed reduction of assistants in the female department. We shall be sufficiently crippled by the loss of two female pupil-teachers proposed to be removed, and the two monitors. The girls' school, before the vacation at Easter, had been gradually improving in attendance, and the number now on the rolls at the re-assembling of the pupils and recommencement of business is 144 girls. This will produce an average daily attendance of something over 150 girls, and with the loss of the pupil-teachers and monitors proposed, the principal teacher will require the full aid of the present staff of assistants to minister efficiently to the care and instruction of the pupils in attendance, who will doubtless become more numerous as the summer months approach.

VIL

I have therefore respectfully to request that you will be good enough to reconsider the contemplated reduction in this school, and allow the present staff of female assistants to remain as it is. I enclose a return of the religious denominations of the pupils on the rolls, which should appropriately have accompanied my communication of the 2nd instant.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed), A. T. OSBORNE, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, Education Office, Dublin.

Newtonwards, 5th April, 1864.

Return of religious denominations of the pupils on the rolls of the Newtonwards District Model School at this date, in the different departments:—

Boys' School.—Established Church, 12; Roman Catholics, 65; Presbyterian, 146; Unitarian, 21; Methodists, 30; 15.

Girls' School.—Established Church, 10; Roman Catholics, 8; Presbyterians, 67; Unitarians, 23; Methodists, 12; 12.

Infants' School.—Established Church, 4; Roman Catholics, 1; Presbyterians, 39; Unitarians, 12; Methodists, 6.

Total in all departments.—Established Church, 26; Roman Catholics, 75; Presbyterians, 304; Unitarians, 56; Methodists, 48; 35.

BELFAST MODEL SCHOOL.

Belfast, Belfast, Aug. 17th, 1864.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Bishop of Down, &c., to request that you will call the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that the staff of pupil-teachers in the above school of the Episcopalian or Established Church denomination has lately decreased from six to five, and consequently there is the greatest inconvenience and difficulty in classifying the children for religious instruction. This matter I felt it my duty as Catechist, to bring under the notice of our very efficient Inspector more than once, and I beg to endorse his last reply.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed), G. P. PAYNE.

B. C. Catechist to Belfast Model School.

The Secretaries, Education Office.

Education Office, Dublin, Sep. 12th, 1864.

SIR,—In reference to your letter of the 2nd instant, we have to inform you that for the present the Commissioners will not appoint a successor to Mr. McCreeshan, who has resigned his situation as assistant teacher in the Galway Model School.

We remain, sir, your obedient servants,

JAMES KELLY, }
WM. MCCREESHAN, } Secretaries.

Alexander Simpson, esq., Inspector,
Galway.

Education Office, Dublin, Sep. 12th, 1864.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 2nd instant, we have to inform you that for the present the Commissioners will not appoint a successor to Mr. Gresham, who has resigned his situation as assistant teacher in the Galway Model School.

We remain, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed), JAMES KELLY, }
WM. MCCREESHAN, } Secretaries.

William A. Hunter, esq., H. I., Dublin.

LURGAN MODEL SCHOOL.

EXTRACT FROM INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

In my last report upon this school, I urged the propriety of having another assistant appointed to it, I again take the liberty of doing so. So hard and so anxiously did Mr. Greer work for some time, he was obliged to give up and was laid in bed during a great part of my examination. The present staff is inadequate for the amount of duty to be done.

JOHN DOWNEY, Pro.

13/11/64.

3 Y 2

MINUTE of the BOARD, bearing date the 27th November, 1863.

"The Secretary submits for approval the estimate for the year ending the 31st March, 1865, of which the following is a general summary, amounting to the sum of £318,069 3s. 7d., being a net increase of £12,053 9s. 6d. over the estimate for the previous year, viz. :—

		1862-3.	1863-4.	Compared with 1862-3.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Normal Establishment,	8,913 6 8	9,005 6 8	—	90 0 0
2	Metropolitan Model National Schools,	4,727 18 4	4,567 1 8	—	330 3 4
3	District Model National Schools,	17,436 0 0	19,180 0 0	—	1,744 0 0
4	Minor Model National Schools,	5,233 0 0	3,500 0 0	—	367 0 0
5	Salaries of Teachers,	217,810 0 0	203,310 0 0	12,500 0 0	—
6	Navigation Schools,	600 0 0	700 0 0	—	100 0 0
7	Albert Agricultural Establishment,	1,046 0 0	1,781 0 0	—	135 0 0
8	Agricultural Schools,	5,750 0 0	3,750 0 0	—	—
9	Inspection Department,	26,470 0 0	25,420 0 0	4,000 0 0	—
10	Book Department,	12,228 16 0	14,228 16 0	—	2,000 0 0
11	School Apparatus Department,	8,041 12 0	8,241 12 0	—	200 0 0
12	Office Establishment,	15,118 10 7	14,818 17 6	278 18 1	—
13	Miscellaneous,	5,100 0 0	3,100 0 0	—	—
	Total,	318,069 3 7	306,015 13 10	16,828 13 1	4,775 8 4

Ordered :—“That the estimate as above be approved, including the sum of £2,000, inserted at the suggestion of the Honorable Judge Longfield, to be applied in the payment of First Class Monitors in large First Class Schools which are not Model Schools. This money to be distributed according to a scheme to be approved of by the Board.”

MODEL SCHOOLS—ESTIMATE, 1864-5.

Name of School.	Present Staff.						Staff for 1864-5.					Retained Staff.					Total.
	Total as Staff in present.	Principal.	Assistant.	Peep Teachers.	Monitors.	Workmen.	Principal.	Assistant.	Peep Teachers.	Monitors.	Workmen.	Principal.	Assistant.	Peep Teachers.	Monitors.	Workmen.	
1. Omagh,	161 81 80	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	275
2. Kesh,	80 29 51	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	4 1 3	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	4 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	281
3. Farnham,	80 35 45	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	216
4. Carrickfergus,	71 28 43	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	4 1 3	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	4 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	210
5. Newtownswand,	45 44 29	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	204
6. Lurgan,	105 87 18	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	216
7. Rathfriland,	74 73 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	216
Totals,	1,601	21	24	24	24	24	21	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	2,400

Estimate for 1864-5 submitted to and approved by Board on 27th November, 1863.

275

281

216

210

204

216

216

216

216

MODEL SCHOOLS—ESTIMATE, 1864-5.

English Model School	Present Staff						Staff for 1864-5.						Retirement				Total
	Total on 31st at present	Principal	Assistant	English Teachers	Heads	Special Masters	Principal	Assistant	English Teachers	Heads	Special Masters	English Teachers	Assistant	English Teachers	Heads	Special Masters	
1. Ashby (177).	52 18 56	1 1 1	1 1 1	4 3 3	1 1 1	—	Singing Master.	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	Singing Master.	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	274
2. Balaclough (180).	68 58 66	1 1 1	1 1 1	5 4 4	1 1 1	—	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	447
3. Belfast (230).	516 416 512	1 1 1	1 1 1	45 40 40	1 1 1	—	Singing & Drawing Masters.	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	Singing & Drawing Masters.	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	122
4. Ballymore (214).	69 77 66	1 1 1	1 1 1	2 2 2	1 1 1	—	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	267
5. Coleraine (211).	69 71 46	1 1 1	1 1 1	8 8 8	1 1 1	—	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	450
6. Clonsilla (187).	512 41 21	1 1 1	1 1 1	8 8 8	1 1 1	—	Singing Master.	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	Singing Master.	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	447
7. Drumcree (213).	166 166 166	1 1 1	1 1 1	2 2 2	1 1 1	—	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	420
8. Galway (185).	512 41 52	1 1 1	1 1 1	2 2 2	1 1 1	—	Singing Master.	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	Singing Master.	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	444
9. Kesh (144).	116 96 100	1 1 1	1 1 1	8 8 8	1 1 1	—	Singing & Drawing Masters.	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	Singing & Drawing Masters.	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	424
10. Lonsdale (185).	166 96 100	1 1 1	1 1 1	2 2 2	1 1 1	—	Drawing Master (to be reduced to 200)	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	Drawing Master at 400.	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	426
11. Londonderry (184).	186 186 81	1 1 1	1 1 1	20 20 20	1 1 1	—	Music Master.	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	Music Master.	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	4175
12. Henry (184).	108 78 68	1 1 1	1 1 1	8 8 8	1 1 1	—	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	41
13. Tins (171).	146 141 96	1 1 1	1 1 1	8 8 8	1 1 1	—	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	205
14. Woodford (174).	74 66 66	1 1 1	1 1 1	2 2 2	1 1 1	—	Singing & Drawing Masters.	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	Singing & Drawing Masters.	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	456
15. Enniscorthy.	50 47 50	1 1 1	1 1 1	8 8 8	1 1 1	—	Singing Master.	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	Singing Master.	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	471
16. Newmarket (181).	127 123 123	1 1 1	1 1 1	12 12 12	1 1 1	—	Singing & Drawing Masters.	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	Singing Master.	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	4166
17. Sligo.	76 75 81	1 1 1	1 1 1	8 8 8	1 1 1	—	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	—	418
Totals.	5,328	80	74	346	186	4	—	10	66	131	128	8	—	6	54	41	1,515

NO. 12.—EXAMINATION PAPERS set by the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS, on the occasion of a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for the Office of INSPECTOR of NATIONAL SCHOOLS (Ireland), December, 1869.

FOR DEBATE.

Queen Catherine, as we have already seen, had been called upon, at the coronation of Anne, to renounce her title, and she had refused. Mary had been similarly deprived of her rank as princess; but either her dignity was held to be involved in that of her mother, or some other cause, perhaps the absence of immediate necessity, had postponed the demand for her own personal submission. As, however, on the publication of the second marriage, it had been urged on Catherine that there could not be two queens in England, so on the birth of the Princess Elizabeth, an analogous argument required the disavowal of Mary. It was a hard thing; but her mother's conduct obliged the king to be peremptory. She might have been legitimised by act of parliament, if Catherine would have submitted. The consequences of Catherine's refusal might be cruel, but they were unavoidable. Mary was not with her mother. It had been held desirable to remove her from an influence which would encourage her in a useless opposition; and she was residing in Essex, under the care of Lord Hunsay and the Countess of Salisbury. Lord Hunsay was a dangerous guardian; he was subsequently executed for his complicity in the Pilgrimage of Grace, the avowed object of which was the restoration of Mary to her place as heir apparent. We may believe, therefore, that while under his surveillance she experienced no severe restraint, nor received that advice with respect to her conduct which prudence would have dictated. Lord Hunsay, however, for the present enjoyed the confidence of the king, and was directed to inform his charge, that for the future she was to consider herself not as princess, but as the king's natural daughter, the Lady Mary Tudor. The message was a painful one; painful, we will hope, more on her mother's account than on her own; but her answer implied that, as yet, Henry VIII. was no object of special terror to his children.

ORTHOGRAPHY.—Time allowed, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, overwriting mistakes in spelling, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order:—

The last kind of assurance which may properly be placed among those by matter of record, are the orders of the Court of Chancery, and of commissioners acting under the powers given by diverse modern acts of parliament; by virtue of which, property may be taken from one individual and vested in another without any of the ordinary methods of conveyance. Such are the vesting orders made by the Court of Chancery under the recent Trustee Acts. Under the wills statute, having for their object the removal of the disabilities arising from the incapacity of infant or lunatic trustees to deal with the estates vested in them, it was usual for the court to direct some person to convey in their stead; but it is now empowered simply to make orders, the effect of which is, that the estate becomes immediately vested in the substituted trustees, as effectually as if a conveyance or assignment had been duly made by the person previously entitled to the legal estate. The same principle has been applied in the modern legislation with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency; for where formerly a conveyance of the real estate of the bankrupt or insolvent from the commissioners to the assignee was necessary, the estate (with the exception of copyhold lands) now at once vests in the assignee by virtue of

their appointment only. The awards of the Inclosure Commissioners, computations of tithes by the Tythe Commissioners, and the various proceedings by which the rites and claims of parties in respect of lands are transferred, confirmed, or evidenced under the authority and seal of these several commissions (which have now been consolidated into one) may be classed among assurances by matter of record. The arrangements thus made do not depend solely on the act and consent of the parties themselves, but must be sanctioned and ratified by the commissioners; documents sealed with whose common seal are receivable in evidence without further proof, and are also conclusive as to every formality, required for their validity, having been duly observed.

ARITHMETIC.

Add up as many of the columns as you can in the time allowed ($\frac{3}{4}$ an hour), placing the answers in the spaces below the columns.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
298372	2	6	358756	3	7	478539	15	7
50016	18	2	643225	8	1	86631	7	7
541243	0	5	891174	2	10	267873	15	2
97239	2	5	23576	4	9	20768	12	11
55397	12	5	815078	16	11	786178	2	4
69840	3	7	8797	7	7	69293	15	4
384917	10	8	817457	6	9	373041	7	7
631909	8	6	65311	6	8	189603	2	5
465083	17	11	147738	6	2	7034	6	2
840732	0	2	20874	2	1	741	18	2
29200	7	2	361911	6	7	269179	1	9
54344	3	6	252087	9	7	859570	3	8
873	2	1	318019	3	8	31847	1	2
686984	6	4	23826	10	10	54233	1	11
24761	18	4	10109	19	10	631140	15	6
74573	2	4	36197	11	7	495409	12	8
361897	4	11	802475	11	6	314197	6	5
92374	5	7	536097	1	2	381397	7	1
98290	2	10	476385	16	3	744032	8	6

Ans.

£	s.	d.
156917	11	1
6679	14	1
16391	1	1
39142	5	1
388136	2	1
376514	10	1
603750	5	1
76699	13	1
753576	5	1
113635	8	1
673040	18	1
155748	2	1
310397	8	7
393376	0	1
161094	8	1
863421	3	1
673159	0	1
813514	2	1
34728	12	1

Ans.

\pounds	s.	d.	\pounds	s.	d.	\pounds	s.	d.
120421	7	0	730409	1	0	92350	11	1
107319	8	4	610732	17	1	234106	7	8
106408	13	10	107568	3	11	619356	1	2
65416	18	2	191880	19	9	37	9	1
91105	2	1	6781	2	2	154139	8	5
16391	1	4	783130	2	4	633923	4	11
281485	15	5	15491	13	9	810663	4	1
299653	1	8	531397	7	1	649693	2	5
291414	12	4	13844	9	8	131328	3	6
120374	5	7	41752	15	3	181328	3	6
749275	3	8	10384	10	9	373041	2	7
274086	3	3	125178	13	7	63177	2	5
861014	8	8	11835	0	3	371140	16	6
234536	1	1	111387	7	1	614375	8	2
166408	13	19	32752	15	3	809485	2	11
106747	18	3	836	2	7	236526	1	1
17218	9	6	63276	5	9	43109	19	10
326408	13	10	230	3	1	41047	3	2
34917	10	8	4030	11	4	82971	3	2

Ans.

\pounds	s.	d.	\pounds	s.	d.	\pounds	s.	d.
274038	12	1	436197	11	7	417116	15	7
719038	15	1	106849	3	3	38839	7	1
416109	8	9	88973	1	1	214376	15	10
72505	8	2	108105	2	2	288349	16	7
692745	1	2	231903	7	6	38132	1	6
791023	13	8	908003	0	7	234016	3	9
935112	1	8	941013	1	4	40919	1	5
343826	17	2	162576	3	5	21595	3	8
758469	12	8	89318	2	6	92978	11	1
333121	7	6	71478	3	9	759309	10	2
109217	3	7	187932	1	3	125643	9	9
294321	18	9	102376	17	1	463487	1	10
649603	3	5	877467	13	11	58309	1	2
194408	13	10	3481	16	8	856276	3	8
87183	9	11	71834	5	9	83649	2	7
156917	11	9	761039	15	9	81906	10	7
76752	15	3	711015	0	1	10847	7	7
4785	13	11	106073	9	7	93758	2	2
514378	15	10	60010	3	7	257	18	9

Ans.

You are not required to copy out the sums, but to write the answers in the spaces below each column.
N.B.—You had better copy the whole time allowed. No additional marks will be given for rapidity.

ARITHMETIC.—Time allowed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. Reduce 2 quarters 1 bushel 1 peck to gallons.
2. If a rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d in the pound levied in London produces £83,516 10s., what is the rateable value of the property thus assessed?
3. Find (by Practice) the value of 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs. of guano at 25 16s. 8d. per ton.
4. Find the simple interest on £4,745 for 77 days at 4 per cent. per annum.
5. Add together $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, and $\frac{1}{6}$.
6. Subtract $\frac{3}{4}$ from $20\frac{1}{2}$.
7. Multiply together $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{5}$.
8. Divide $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$.
9. Add together 9437 6107. 003, 42, and 57 01049.
10. Subtract 7 2808 from 17 017.
11. Multiply 6 327 by 2735.
12. Divide 497 58873 by 58873 to 5 places of decimals.
13. Reduce 2 qrs. 7 lbs. to the decimal of a ton.
14. In 17,630,754 square inches how many acres, rods, poles, yards, &c.?

15. If 500 sacks of flour will last a garrison of 1,400 men for 190 days, how many men must be sent away that the stock of flour may last 140 days?
16. Find (by Practice) the value of 547 acres 3 rods $17\frac{1}{2}$ perches of land at £140 per acre.
17. Find the amount of £16,500 in 3 years at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum compound interest, neglecting fractions of a penny.
18. Add together $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $2\frac{1}{2}$.
19. Subtract $8\frac{1}{2}$ from $12\frac{1}{2}$.
20. Multiply together $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{5}$.
21. Divide $17\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$.
22. Add together 6384 37, 00705, 5 3, 200 784, and 60 93870.
23. Subtract 6 04063 from 12 7.
24. Multiply 9 307448 by 907035.
25. Divide 632068 by 5097.
26. Reduce 11s. 8d. to the decimal of £10.
27. Reduce 3 years, 13 weeks, 3 days to minutes.
28. If 3 men cut 5 acres of grass in 3 days of 10 hours, how many men will be required to cut 27 acres in 3 days of 9 hours?
29. Find (by Practice) how much I can save per annum out of an income of £360, my daily expenses being 17s. 11½d.
30. At what rate per cent. will £540 amount to £490 8s. in 8 years?
31. Add together $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $2\frac{1}{2}$.
32. Subtract $7\frac{1}{2}$ from $12\frac{1}{2}$.
33. Multiply together $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $1\frac{1}{2}$.
34. Divide 7 by $1\frac{1}{2}$.
35. Add together 26 of 17s. 6d. and 3 4 of £2 5s. 6d. and give the answer in pence.
36. Subtract 5 12 of a pennyweight from 26 of an ounce, and express the answer as the decimal of a pound troy.
37. Multiply 709 2147 by 69796.
38. Divide 16 3704 by 726 to 5 places of decimals.
39. Give the value of 7 0125 of a mile in feet.

HIGHER ARITHMETIC.—Time allowed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. Show that the $\sqrt{2}$ lies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$.
2. Extract the cube root of 649 281 875 cubic feet, and reduce the result to inches.
3. What is the present worth of £1,842 15s., payable a quarter of a year hence, at 5 per cent.?
4. What length of paper $32\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide would be required to paper the walls of a room 18 ft. 9 in. long, 13 ft. 5 in. broad, and 14 ft. 6 in. high?
5. Express 4 acres 2 rods 16 perches as the decimal of a square mile.
6. Multiply by duodecimals 7 ft. 3 in. 5 pts. by 5 ft. 7 in. 4 pts. and the product by 4 ft. 2 in. What does the product become when expressed in cubic feet and inches?
7. A man purchases £700 stock in the 3 per cent. consols at 94½, and also invests £536 in the purchase of Russian 5 per cent. stock at 97½. How much stock has he standing in his name? If he sells out of the 3 per cents. at 95 and out of the 5 per cents. at 96½, does he gain or lose by the transaction, and how much?
8. Divide 91 863 by 87 56.
9. A tradesman's stock in trade is valued on January 1st, 1868, at £3,500, he has also £350 in cash and over £1,870; during the year his personal expenses, £300, are paid out of the proceeds of his business, and on January 1st, 1869, his stock is valued at £7,300, he has £570 in cash and over £1,510. What is the whole profit on the year's transactions after deducting 5 per cent. interest on the capital with which he began the year?
10. A grocer buys coffee at the rate of £8 10s. per

wt. and chisley at 22 10s. per cwt., and mixen them in the proportion of 5 parts chisley to 7 coffee; at what rate must he sell the mixture so as to gain £16½ per cent. on his outlay?

11. Two clocks point to 3 o'clock at the same instant on the afternoon of Christmas-day; one loses 8 seconds, and the other gains 8 seconds in 24 hours; when will one be half an hour before the other, and what time will each clock then show?

12. Three sacks contain equal quantities of wheat, barley, and oats, and a mixture is formed by taking 60 per cent. from the 1st sack, 40 per cent. from the 2nd, and 70 per cent. from the 3rd. Find what per centage of the whole quantity of corn is taken away. A candidate being required to answer this question reasons as follows:—"50 is the mean between 60 and 40, and 60 is the mean between 60 and 70, therefore 60 is the mean per centage required." Is this reasoning erroneous? If so show clearly where the error lies.

13. If the light received by an object at different distances from a candle be inversely as the squares of the distances, and a mirror reflect $\frac{1}{2}$ of the light which falls on it, at what distance from the candle must an object be placed in order to receive the same amount of light directly which it would receive by reflection from the mirror so placed that the whole distance traversed by the light is 5 feet.

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Time allowed, 3 hours.

In this exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

- (1.) Co-operative industry.
 - (2.) Monuments.
 - (3.) The punishment of crime.
- The composition should fill not less than two folio pages. One subject only to be attempted.

GEOGRAPHY.—Time allowed, 2½ hours.

1. On the accompanying map of Europe name the chief headlands, straits, and islands; trace the boundaries of Prussia and Turkey; and the course of the Rhine, Scheldt, and Adige; and mark by asterisks, with the names written near them, the situations of Neuchâtel, Toledo, Seba, Brindisi, Cattaro, Sophia, Ancona, Avignon, Hamburg, Lago Maggiore.

2. Write a geographical description of Norway and Portugal.

3. Describe the position of the following seaport towns, and specify the articles in which they chiefly trade.—Aberystwith, Odessa, Genoa, Alicante, Wexington, Sunderland, Bahia, Valparaiso, Tripoli, and Kermashe.

4. How is Australia divided? Name the chief towns of each division.

5. Describe or draw a map of the coast of North America from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande del Norte, marking the states, headlands, seaport towns, and river-mouths on the coast.

6. Where are the Ural Mountains, the Caucasus, the Altai Mountains; the lakes Baikal and Van; the Andaman and Philippine Islands; and the districts Roumelia, Vasilberg, and the Decau?

7. On what rivers and in what countries are the following towns:—Hofelsherg, Dresden, Grimsby, Seville, Bonn, Bagdad, Turin, Vancour, Coblentz, New Orleans, and Albany?

8. Give an account of the trade, commerce, and manufactures of France, mentioning the principal articles imported and exported, and their approximate annual value.

N.B.—In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.

ENGLISH HISTORY.—Time allowed, 2½ hours.

In all cases dates should be given.

1. How far did the claims of Henry IV. to the throne through his father and his mother justify him?

Mention the causes which raised him to the throne, and the chief events of his reign.

2. How far did the French interests in England, and the English in France, during the reigns of John and Henry III?

3. On what grounds was the claim of ship-money founded, and to what celebrated trial did it give rise?

4. Give some account of the treatment of Mary Queen of Scots by Queen Elizabeth. Do you consider that it can be justified?

5. Give a very brief account of the chief naval actions in the reigns of Edward III., Charles II., and George III.

6. What do you know about Poyning's Law, the Act of Settlement, the proceedings against Dr. Sacheverell, the letters of Junius?

GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY.—Time allowed, 3 hours.

In all cases dates should be given.

1. Give the legend of Oedipus. What is his reported date?

2. What events in ROMAN history are connected with the rivers Croesus, Alps, Metaurus, Rhodanus?

3. Describe the political revolution attempted or accomplished by Cato, Gracchus, or Sulla.

4. Give a brief connected outline of the life of Cæsar from the formation of the First Triumvirate; dwelling chiefly on (1) the state of parties at the beginning of the period, (2) the causes, extent, and results of the Gallic campaigns, (3) the nature of Cæsar's reforms carried out or projected during his monarchy.

5. Give brief accounts of the following events:

- (1.) The battle of Pharsus.
- (2.) The revolt of Mithridates.
- (3.) The revolution of the Four Hundred.

6. By what people were Oenoe (in Campania), Miletus, Syracuse, Regium, Tarentum, Messana, Thurri, Potidea, Amphipolis, respectively founded and colonised?

7. What was the national and political character of Thebes? What part did the Thebans take in the Persian and Peloponnesian wars, and again after the peace of Antalcidas?

8. Give the occasion, purport, and result of each of the following speeches of Demosthenes, (1) *First Philippic*, (2) *Third Philippic*, (3) *Oration on the Peace*, (4) *Oration on the Crown*.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND LANGUAGE.—Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Mark by dots and otherwise illustrate the most important epochs in the history of the English Language.

2. Group the letters of the English alphabet according to their relations to the organs of speech, and so grouped, point out in what respects these letters are (1) redundant, (2) insufficient, (3) incoherent.

3. Give the plurals of the following words:—*key, cargo, brother, valley, knife, virtuous, penny, vapor, dunghill, seraph, Mr. Smith*. Comment on the anomalous forms, of what number are the following words:—*man, riches, physics, alms*.

4. Classify English Pronouns; investigate the forms: *thine, ourselves, methinks*. What is the in each phrase as—so much the more; which is the older form—*any or mine*?

5. Account for the italicised letters in the following words:—*fortiori, could, yelped, lodge, plague, coast, cannon, clamour, scant*.

6. How are the participles in —ing distinguished from infinitives in —ing? What is meant by a gerundial infinitive? And what are the peculiarities of its government?

7. Explain the forms *there, thence, yonder, and even*.

8. What is the meaning of adjectives ending in —er? Explain the forms *warmer, first, better, more, less, further, farther*.

9. Write down the principal rules of syntax in English.
10. Parse the following sentences :—
- (1) If you please.
 - (2) Do tell me if you can.
 - (3) There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will.

ENGLISH LITERATURE. (1).—Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Write a brief sketch of Burke's life, with special reference to the writings and speeches now under review. Give the dates and state the general purpose of each of them.

2. Comment on the following passages, explaining in each case the allusions, and stating from whence they are taken, and the nature of the context :—

- (1) The next article of charge on my public conduct is Lord Beauchamp's Bill.
- (2) I cannot help recollecting what Pyrrhus said on reconquering the Roman camp.
- (3) The grand manoeuvre in that business of regulating the colonies was the 15th Act of the fourth of George III.
- (4) *Maitre le Roy* here *de pays* became a sort of watchword.
- (5) In one of the most fortunate periods of our history, this country was governed by a constitution.
- (6) Parvoynance was wholly taken away by the twelfth of Charles the Second.
- (7) No one thing done for these fifty years past was so likely to prove deeply beneficial to our religion as Sir George Savile's Act.
- (8) Let us turn his French tinsel into English gold.

3. State the arguments by which Burke respectively justifies allegiance to "Party," and deprecates the use of "Force."

4. When was the play of *Othello* first printed? Malone says, "We know it was first acted in 1604." Had he any, and if so, what, grounds for this assertion? Collect, yourself, all the internal evidence (1) of the date when the play was written, (2) of the time when the story is supposed by Shakespeare to have happened.

5. Show the peculiar use and significance of the introduction of the character of Roderigo in the play of *Othello*. Discuss Dr. Johnson's dictum that the play ought to have opened with the arrival of Othello in Cyprus.

6. What sort of character did Shakespeare intend his Brutus to be in the play of *Julius Cæsar*? Point out the grounds on which Coleridge was perplexed in attempting to answer this question. What defects have been found with the plot?

7. Discuss the use which Shakespeare has made of the "Supernatural" in the play of *Macbeth*, and illustrate it from the notions current about witchcraft in his time. With what ancient play or plays has *Macbeth* been compared, and on what grounds?

8. Discuss fully the following passages: state the context; suggest, whenever you think it necessary, a different reading. Explain any allusions which may be thought obscure.

- (1) For if thou path, thy native semblance on,
Not Erebus itself were dim enough
To hide thee from prevention.
- (2) I loath my life and being
From men of royal sines, and my demerits
May speak unheeded to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reached.
- (3) If this poor trash of Venice, whom I trash
For his quick hunting, stand the putting on,
I'll have our Michael Cuckoo on the hip.
- (4) The hearts of old gave hands,
But our new heraldry is hands, not hearts.
- (5) Defeat thy favour with an usurped beard.
- (6) Thy honourable metal may be wrought
From that it is disposed.

- (7) Only look up close,
To alter favour: ever is to fear.
- (8) Be not unknown on't.
- (9) He is addressed: press near and second him.
- (10) Discuss the following words:—*Crassus*, *Foyens*, *Ovis*, *Rempas*, *Callanphases*, *Branded*, *Agones*, *Essephate*, *Graysallia*, *Weird*, *Coign*, *Shardberne*.

ENGLISH LITERATURE. (2).—Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. How many editions of the *Essays* did Bacon himself publish? What are their respective dates? And what were the principal changes which each successive edition presented? What *Essays* have erroneously been assigned to Bacon?

2. Discuss the place which Bacon's *Essays* hold in English Literature, and contrast their merits with those of other productions of a like kind.

3. Mr. Hallam has observed with reference to the *Essays*: "The sentences have sometimes too apophthegmatic a form and want of coherence." Quote passages in illustration of this criticism.

4. Give us neatly as you can in Bacon's own words the substance of his *Essay on Ambition*.

5. Explain the meaning of the following passages:—

- (1) For civility in their bond and not respects.
- (2) For their merchants, they are vasa porta.
- (3) Some there are that know the reason and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it.
- (4) As muskies are to do with those that dance too long galliards.
- (5) Opinion of the touch of a man's reputation doth multiply and sharpen anger.
- (6) They call it the Prince.
- (7) As for the philology of them, that is but a stroke of tales.

6. The subject of *Paradise Lost* is the finest that has ever been chosen for "heroic poetry." Criticise this statement. Give, briefly, the argument of Books I., ii., iv., and quote the opening lines of the most famous passages in each book. Point out any metrical peculiarities which are to be found in them.

7. Coleridge has observed that Milton "is not a picturesque but a musical poet." Illustrate this from the various poems before you.

8. Annotate the following passages, and state where they occur:—

- (1) Now had night measured with her shadowy came
Half way up hill this vast sublimous vault.
- (2) Or that sturd' Ethiop Queen that strove, for, for, for.
- (3) Civil wiled more.
- (4) Dewy-furrowed sleep.
- (5) The cynosure of neighbouring eyes.
- (6) Let Enchid rest and Archimedes pause.
- (7) A hook was writ of late called Teichoschordan.

9. Point out the position occupied by Pope, in the poems before us, with reference to the direction of thought prevalent in his time in religion and philosophy. Illustrate your meaning as far as you can by extracts from the *Essay on Man* and the *Moral Essays*. State briefly the arguments of the *Moral Essays*.

10. When was the *Essay on Criticism* given to the world? Name the authors mentioned in it. Quote what Pope says of Horace and of Aristotle respectively. Quote also the lines in which Pope commends wit with judgment.

11. Point out some blunders in literary history into which Pope has fallen in the *imitation* of Horace's *Epistle to Augustus*. What are, generally, the merits of those *imitations*? Quote the passages on Chaucer and Milton respectively.

LOGIC.—Time allowed, 2½ hours.

1. Explain and distinguish the following terms: Abstract, concrete, universal, particular, contrary, contradictory, necessary, contingent, demonstration, probability.

2. Analyse into subject, predicate, and copula the following statements:

- Veritas itself turns vice being misapplied.
- No plant so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some special good doth give.
- But where unbeknown youth with unstuffed brain
Dost couch his limbs there golden sleep doth reign.

3. Define hypothetical and disjunctive syllogisms, and give their rules.

4. Show that the third figure must have an affirmative minor premise and a particular conclusion; and that the fourth figure may have any premises but O, and any conclusion but A.

5. Reduce Dauri to the third and fourth figures, Fesapo to the second and third figures, Richards to the first and second figures.

6. Point out the fallacies, if any, in the following arguments:

- Some poisons are vegetable:
no poisons are useful drugs;
therefore some useful drugs are not vegetable.
- No trifling business will enrich those engaged in it:
a mining speculation is no trifling business:
therefore a mining speculation will enrich those engaged in it.
- He who is content with what he has is truly rich:
a covetous man is not content with what he has:
no covetous man, therefore, is truly rich.

7. Give the connotation and denotation of the following terms: triangle, criminal, science, stolidity.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Time allowed, 2½ hours.

- How far does the division of labour depend upon the extent of the market?
- What is meant by the natural and the market price of commodities? Under what circumstances do they coincide?
- Account for the different rates of profit in the different employments of capital.
- To what extent can the rent of land be said to be a remuneration for services performed?
- Explain the different effects of the progress of improvement on the different sorts of rude produce.
- Into what portions can the general stock of a country be divided?
- Explain the circumstances which determine the rate of interest.

RETHORIC AND CRITICISM.—Time allowed, 3½ hours.

- What are the two great classes under one or other of which, according to Whately, all arguments can be brought, and by what test can they be distinguished?
- What is the meaning of analogy? Give illustrations of the errors which have prevailed on this point.
- State fully Whately's rules for the arrangement of arguments. Why is it advisable to ascertain first whether the presumption is against or in favour of the proposition at issue?
- What are the principal qualities of a good style?
- Give instances of the use and abuse of antithesis?
- What principles does Whately lay down for a good delivery?
- What are the characteristics of sublimity in writing? Support your answer by illustrations.
- Enumerate the properties which, according to Blair, are most essential to a perfect sentence.
- What does Blair believe to be the chief characteristic of the writings of Addison, Swift, and Pope, respectively?
- Define poetry, and give a brief sketch of the origin and progress of poetical composition.

VII.

EUCLID.—Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another; and if the equal sides be produced, the angles upon the other side of the base shall be equal.

2. To a given straight line apply a parallelogram, which shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.

3. If a straight line be divided into equal parts, and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the unequal parts, together with the square of the line between the points of section, is equal to the square of half the line.

4. In a circle, the angle in a semicircle is a right angle; but the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle.

5. About a given circle describe a triangle equilateral to a given triangle.

6. Parallelograms which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about the equal angles respectively proportional, are equal to one another.

7. Two circles intersect in A, B, the centre of one being in the circumference of the other; if any chord ACD be drawn cutting them both, show that CB is equal to CD.

8. ABC is a triangle inscribed in a circle, DEF a diameter cutting BC at right angles in E, show that the difference of the angles at B and C is double of the angle AFD.

9. If two circles touch externally, the part of their common tangent between the points of contact is a mean proportional between the diameters.

10. If from any point in the circumference of a circle perpendiculars be drawn to the sides, or sides produced, of an inscribed triangle; show that the three points of intersection will be in the same straight line.

ALGEBRA.—Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Find the sum of $(a-b)(b-c)$, $(b-c)(c-a)$, $(c-a)(d-a)$, $(d-a)(a-b)$, and $(a-b+c-d)^2$.

2. Divide—

$$3x^3y^2 + 4xy^3 + 2x^2y - 5 \text{ by } xy^2 + 2x^2 + y^3.$$

3. Reduce to its lowest terms—

$$\frac{36x^4 - 47x^3 - 25x + 6}{55x^4 - 62x^3 - 42x^2 - 11x + 5}$$

4. Find the sum of—

$$\frac{a(b+c)}{(a-b)(c-a)} + \frac{b(a+c)}{(a-b)(b-a)} + \frac{c(a+b)}{(c-a)(b-a)}$$

5. Prove that the greatest common measure of any two numbers is a common measure of their sum, and their difference. Prove also that if two numbers have no common measure, their sum and difference have no common measure greater than 1.

6. Solve the equations—

$$(a) \frac{5}{x-3a} + \frac{2}{x+2a} = \frac{5x}{a^2+a^2}$$

$$(b) \frac{5}{x-3a} = \frac{2}{x-2a} = \frac{x}{5a^2+7a^2}$$

$$(c) \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y-1} = y - x - 3.$$

7. Extract the square root of $\frac{a^4}{6a^2} - \frac{a^3}{2a} + \frac{9a^2}{4} - 3ax + 4a^2$,

and of $83 \pm 12\sqrt{42}$.

8. A walks from P to Q and back, and when he has gone 3 miles he is overtaken by B, who rides the same journey. When A has gone 5 miles further he meets B returning, and by the time A has got back to the place where he met B, B has reached P again. What is the distance from P to Q?

9. If $a : b :: c : d$ prove that—

$$\sqrt{a^2+b^2} : \sqrt{c^2+d^2} :: (\sqrt{a-b} + \sqrt{b}) : (\sqrt{c-d} + \sqrt{d}).$$

10. Find the sum of a geometric progression when the first term, the common ratio, and the number of

terms are given. The n th term of a geometric progression is a , and the m th term is a , show that the p th term is $\left(\frac{a^p}{a^m}\right)^{\frac{1}{p-m}}$.

11. Prove that $2x^2 - 2x + 1$ is positive for all values of x ; and that $x^2 - x - 2$ is negative for all values of x between -2 and -1 , and positive for all other values; also that $\frac{x^2 - x - 2}{2x^2 - 2x + 1}$ cannot be greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ whatever value be assigned to x , and that its greatest negative value is $-\frac{5}{2}$.

12. Given $\log_3 3 = 4771213$, find \log_{10} and $\log_{10} 3$.

TRIGONOMETRY AND THE USE OF LOGARITHMS.— Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define the sine of an angle, and state the convention by which its algebraic sign is determined. Find all the values of θ less than two right angles which make $\sin 3\theta + \cos 3\theta = 0$.

2. In the ordinary tables the sines and cosines of angles are recorded up to 45° only: explain how those of angles up to 180° may thence be found. Show why an angle which is nearly a right angle cannot be found so accurately when its sine is given as when its cosine is given.

3. Prove the following formulae—

$$(a) \tan(A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$$

$$(b) \sin 2A = \frac{1 - \{\tan(45^\circ - A)\}^2}{1 + \{\tan(45^\circ - A)\}^2}$$

$$(c) \sin 3\theta = 3 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta - \sin^3 \theta$$

4. Define the circular measure of an angle. Apply it to find the distance at which a building 50 feet wide will subtend an angle of 3° .

5. Prove that $\sin \theta \pm \cos \theta$ satisfies the equation:

$$\tan(45^\circ - \theta) + \cot(45^\circ - \theta) = 2.$$

6. In a triangle, of which a , A , and c are given, show that $a \cos C = \pm \sqrt{c^2 - a^2 (\sin A)^2}$; and that if

$$\tan \phi = \frac{a \cos C}{c \cos A}$$

$$\cos C = \frac{\pm \sqrt{\sin^2(\phi - A) \sin^2(\phi + A)}}{\sin \phi \cos A};$$

also that ϕ will always be nearer to a right angle than A .

7. A man observes the elevation of a mountain top to be 18° , and after walking 3 miles directly towards it on level ground the elevation is 12° : find his distance from the mountain.

8. Investigate the area of a triangle of which the sides are given. Find the area of a triangle of which the sides are 5, 7, and 8 inches respectively.

9. Show that the three angles of a spherical triangle are together less than six right angles, but greater than two right angles.

If A , B , C be the angles and r the radius of the sphere, show that the area of the triangle is

$$\frac{A+B+C-180^\circ}{180^\circ} \pi r^2.$$

10. In a spherical triangle prove that the sines of the sides are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles.

11. In a right-angled spherical triangle of which C is the right angle prove $\tan \frac{c+a}{2} \tan \frac{c-a}{2} = \left(\tan \frac{a}{2}\right)^2$.

Independently of this equation, show whether $\tan \frac{c+a}{2} \tan \frac{c-a}{2}$ will be always positive; also how the right sign may be chosen for $\tan \frac{b}{2}$ as given by this equation.

Log. 1.4109	= 1404963 diff. 508.
Log. 1.7100	= 2332246 diff. 254.
Log. 1.7320	= 2385479 diff. 251.
Log. 2	= 3010300.
Log. 3	= 4771213.
Log. 3.14159	= 4871496.
Log. 5.7395	= 7581167 diff. 76.
Log. 6.2208	= 7938465.

L. sin 3°	= 5.7788009.
L. sin 16°	= 5.423062.
L. cos 18°	= 9.9845438.
L. sin 18°	= 9.4898834.
L. cos 18°	= 9.9782063.
L. tan 60°	= 10.2385606.
L. cos 60°	= 9.6989700.
L. cot $35^\circ 15' 50''$	= 10.1508251 diff. for $10''$ 447.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define the resultant of two forces, mass, work, velocity, and *vis viva*. What relation subsists between work and *vis viva*?

2. If a man has one pulley at his disposal for raising a weight, show how he must use it to obtain the most advantage. With four pulleys find the greatest weight that can be raised by a given power.

3. Assuming the parallelogram of forces, find the relation between two parallel forces at equilibrium on a straight lever. An oblong disc lies on level ground, show whether it is easier to raise it by one end or by one side, the other end or side remaining on the ground.

4. Define gravity, specify gravity, and centre of gravity. A cylindrical bar of iron 3 feet long and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in diameter, and a cylinder of platinum 6 inches long and 3 inches in diameter, are fixed end to end with their axes in a straight line; find the centre of gravity of the whole; the specific gravity of platinum being 3 times that of iron.

5. Gates which have to cross a very wide aqueduct usually have the style (or upright) to which the hinges are fixed much taller than the top rail and the diagonal beam fixed to the top of it: explain on mechanical principles the use of this construction.

6. The rate of falling in vacuo is the same whatever be the weight of the falling body: explain how this statement is verified. State the law of resistance to bodies falling in air, and thence show that by reducing the diameter of a drop of water its maximum rate of falling in air may be reduced to almost any extent.

If the maximum velocity of a drop $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in diameter be 8 feet per second, find the size of a drop of which the maximum velocity is one foot per second.

7. A railway on an incline is arranged so that each train of loaded trucks in descending draws up an equal number of empty trucks by means of a rope passing round a drum. Each truck weighs 1 ton, and carries a load of 3 tons, the friction of the rope is 2 cwt., and that of the trucks amounts to 7 lbs. per ton. If the number of trucks at each end of the rope be ten, show that the train will not move of itself unless the gradient be steeper than 1 in 118. If the rise be 1 in 25, find the velocity of the train when it has gone 100 yards from the starting point, omitting the weight of the rope.

8. Describe the mainspring, fusee, and balance of a watch, and explain clearly the action of each. How is it contrived that a watch shall not stop when being wound up? Show whether the rate will be affected by a change of latitude. Explain why it is affected by changes of temperature, and how this is compensated in some balances.

9. Explain the ascent of a rocket. If it be fired in a sloping direction would you expect it to follow a parabolic course in whole or in part? Explain fully your reasons.

10. Explain what is meant when it is said that the pressure of aqueous vapour at 96° F. in inches of mercury is 1.41. In what properties does saturated differ from unsaturated vapour? Find the volume of

a cubic foot of dry air when it has been saturated with moisture, the temperature being all the time 50° F. and the pressure 30 inches.

11. Describe the construction and explain the action of the condenser of a steam-engine. Show that for a given weight of fuel burnt more work may in general be done with a condensing than with a high-pressure engine.

12. An iron bar of oblong section is hung up by a string and struck on one angle: in general 3 distinct notes will be sounded; explain how they arise, and upon what circumstances the pitch of them depends.

13. Determine the relative positions of an object, a single lens and the eye, in order to obtain (1) the greatest magnification, (2) the greatest field of view, consistently with distinctness, when the focal length of the lens is given. Explain why achromatism is of less consequence when a single lens than when a compound microscope is used.

14. Describe the camera lucida, and explain its action and use.

BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.—Time allowed, 2 hours.

1. Rule a form for a cash-book, and enter in it as many of the following transactions as should be placed there.

	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1. Cash in hand,	49	15	3
" Balance to my credit at Bank of Ireland,	354	15	2
" Goods on hand,	452	1	6
3. Bought of Patrick Sheehan, goods,	33	0	0
" Sold Jeremiah Ryan, goods,	104	15	0
5. Paid Patrick Sheehan,	33	0	0

	£	s.	d.
5. Sold Matthew Jones, goods,	125	10	0
" Sold Jeremiah Ryan, goods,	15	12	0
7. Received of Matthew Jones his acceptance at 3 months,	125	10	0
" Bought of P. Sheehan, goods,	39	15	6
10. Sold W. McGilivray, goods,	17	11	4
" Accepted draft of Patrick Sheehan at 1 month,	39	15	6
" Bought of Patrick Sheehan, goods,	26	0	9
12. Sold Matthew Jones, goods,	11	12	0
22. Jeremiah Ryan paid into my account at Bank,	13	12	0
" Paid Patrick Sheehan, by cheque, to balance account,	36	0	0
31. Paid wages,	5	0	0
" Received of W. McGilivray,	17	11	4

2. Journalize the above transactions on the form provided.

3. Post from the journal into the ledger placed before you.

4. Balance and close the ledger. Assume that the goods on hand on Jan. 31 are worth £265.

5. Has there been a gain or a loss on goods? What is the amount?

6. What has been the net gain or loss in the month?

7. Was this business solvent or insolvent on Jan. 31? What is the amount?

8. Cash received is put on one side of cash account, and cash paid on the other. Why should not bills payable and bills receivable in like manner be included in the same account?

9. How is labour charged in firm accounts?

NO. 13.—EXAMINATION PAPERS set by the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS, on the occasion of a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for the Office of INSPECTOR of NATIONAL SCHOOLS (Ireland), February, 1870.

FOR DICTIONARY.

The impunity with which Elizabeth's government was able to invade and provoke the Catholic Powers of Europe is the most anomalous phenomenon in modern history. The population of England was less than half the population either of France or Spain. The nation was divided against itself, and three-quarters of the peers and half the gentlemen were disaffected. Yet the intricacies of the political situation protected the Queen not only against active resentment from abroad, but from the conspiracy of her own subjects. Everywhere, indeed, there was paradox; everywhere contradiction and inconsistency. In the struggle for existence man snatch at the first weapon that came to hand, and cannot look too nicely at the armory where it has been forged. Catholics and Protestants where they were a suffering minority demanded alike for liberty of conscience; alike where they were in power they proscribed every creed but their own. The obligations of loyalty varied with the creed of the Sovereign. The English bishops who composed the homily on WELSH Rebellion, fed the armies of the Huguenots and the Prince of Orange with contributions collected in the English churches. The Catholics who on the Continent preached the Divine right of Kings, believed in England that they might lawfully be deposed by their subjects. Princes were not more consistent than their peoples. Elizabeth was half a Catholic in theory, in practice she was the most vigorous of Protestants. The Court of France was one month the ally of the Papacy, and the irreconcilable enemy of heresy; in the next it was seeking alliance with England, stretching out its hands to the prince of the religion, and thinking only how best to take advantage of the distractions of the Low Countries, and annex Flanders to the French crown. The anomalies in the position of the English queen were as singular as to be without precedent or parallel.

ORTHOGRAPHY.—Time allowed, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes of spelling, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order:—

But when afterwards King Edward, on his return from his French dominions in the seventeenth year of his reign, found it necessary (or convenient, in order to replenish his exchequer) to prosecute his judges for their corruption and malpractices, the perversion of judgment and other manifold errors committed by their creating and altering records were among the causes added for the heavy punishments inflicted upon almost all of them. The severity of which proceedings seems to have so alarmed the succeeding judges, that through a fear of being said to do wrong they hesitated at doing what was right, and so it was so hazardous to alter a record wrongly made up, even from compassionate motives, they resolved not to touch a record any more, but held that even palpable errors were too sacred to be rectified or called in question. To this real solemnity but affected timidity of the judges such a narrowness of thinking was added, that every slip, even of a syllable or letter, was now held to be fatal to the pleader and overruled his client's cause. If they dared not, or would not, set right mere formal mistakes, upon equitable terms and conditions, they at least should have held that trying objections were at all times inadmissible, and that more solid exceptions in point of form came too late when the merits had been tried. They might decently have refused to amend in criminal and especially in capital cases. However they refused to allow any amendments at all; and the presidents then set were afterwards most religiously followed, to the great obstruction of justice and ruin of the services; who have suffered as much by this screw-pole obscurity and literal strictness of the courts as they could have done from their iniquity. After verdicts and judgments upon the merits

had been given, they were frequently reversed for slips of the pen or mispelling, and justice was perpetually entangled in a net of technical jargon.

AMERICAN.—1870. 1. (C.)

Add up as many of the columns as you can in the time allowed ($\frac{1}{2}$ an hour), placing the answers in the spaces below the columns.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
598779	3	6	358756	3	7	476230	15	7
98016	18	2	642933	8	1	86531	7	7
8797	7	7	891174	2	10	297873	13	9
817637	6	9	23270	5	9	89768	19	11
65211	6	8	815975	16	11	786178	9	4
63640	3	7	841263	2	5	69253	15	4
189403	2	5	97239	2	5	373941	9	7
7624	6	2	23207	12	5	232087	9	7
405983	17	11	147739	6	2	318019	3	8
849712	9	2	90874	2	1	22896	10	10
29200	7	9	501211	6	7	906172	1	9
54546	3	6	984917	10	8	852276	5	8
873	2	1	631992	8	6	31847	1	2
569884	5	4	621140	15	6	34822	1	11
24761	18	4	498469	12	8	741	18	2
74573	2	4	36197	11	7	19109	19	10
351867	4	11	302475	11	6	314197	6	5
99374	5	7	558907	1	2	361397	7	1
98290	2	10	476385	16	3	746032	8	6

Ans.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
186917	11	9	274032	12	1	459260	13	2
6873	14	5	166197	11	7	14691	13	9
16391	1	4	44687	17	7	4783	1	8
39142	5	2	23109	19	10	11835	0	2
398136	2	6	23169	19	10	734321	18	9
376514	10	5	74331	18	9	74321	18	9
463750	5	8	162576	18	3	810127	4	4
76899	13	7	32783	15	5	42361	8	9
753276	5	9	36442	5	8	295653	1	8
112935	8	1	310397	8	7	291414	12	4
831267	14	7	352276	0	9	129374	5	7
29216	9	5	161094	8	9	612356	1	2
313367	8	11	31160	15	6	810732	17	1
239763	2	1	672940	18	2	141263	9	6
94635	1	1	153748	2	9	83215	9	5
805481	3	6	691040	3	7	173617	0	8
673189	0	1	703416	19	7	41220	4	9
813214	2	6	8724	9	10	71423	3	8
34738	13	6	310397	8	7	93198	10	8

Ans.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
120421	7	0	769409	1	0	63350	11	1
107319	8	4	610732	17	1	234106	7	8
106408	13	10	107568	3	11	613336	1	2
45416	18	2	181880	19	2	37	9	1
91105	2	1	6781	2	2	154139	8	5
16391	1	4	783130	2	4	531397	7	1
231485	15	5	15681	13	9	12684	9	8
30243	0	7	633925	4	11	41752	15	3
228416	9	10	810663	4	1	131528	3	6
126176	13	7	449603	2	5	181928	3	6
11835	0	3	19284	10	2	273041	2	7
274088	3	3	19031	7	7	63177	2	5
861014	8	8	769276	3	8	571140	15	6
234536	1	1	209945	2	11	614375	8	2
106408	13	10	234536	1	1	111397	7	1
106747	18	3	836	2	7	32792	15	3
17218	9	6	63276	5	9	48169	19	10
395468	13	10	236	3	1	41047	5	2
34617	10	8	4636	11	4	82671	3	2

Ans.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
276632	12	1	436197	11	7	417119	15	7
719058	15	1	166549	3	3	38839	7	1
416109	8	9	68972	7	1	214376	15	10
72505	8	2	108104	2	2	268459	16	7
692765	1	2	231902	7	6	96132	1	6
791625	13	8	905002	0	7	234016	3	9
935112	1	8	754609	12	8	10910	1	3
348950	17	2	532121	7	6	21595	3	8
941913	1	4	105217	3	7	925078	11	1
102376	3	5	71476	3	9	329369	10	2
89318	2	6	147932	1	2	325443	9	9
254321	18	9	102376	17	1	577607	13	11
649603	2	5	463487	1	10	3481	16	8
196408	13	10	81905	10	7	71834	5	9
711615	0	1	16647	7	7	83649	2	7
106073	9	7	701089	15	9	38209	1	2
76752	15	3	87163	9	11	659276	3	8
4785	15	11	164917	11	9	93756	2	2
514376	15	10	40516	3	7	227	18	9

Ans.

You are not required to copy out the sums, but to write the answers in the spaces below each column.

N.B.—You had better occupy the whole time allowed. No additional marks will be given for rapidity.

ARITHMETIC.—Time allowed, 3 hours.

- Reduce 11 tons 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 11 lbs. to ounces.
- If 13½ yds. of cloth cost £11 6s. 8½d. what will be the cost of 7 pieces, each containing 35 yards?
- Find (by Practice) the dividend on £37,642 5s. at 17s. 3d. in the pound.
- Find the simple interest on £3,750 for 3 months at 7½ per cent. per annum.
- Add together $3\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $1\frac{3}{4}$.
- Subtract $7\frac{1}{4}$ from $17\frac{1}{2}$.
- Multiply together $5\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, and $\frac{1}{16}$.
- Divide $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$.
- Add together 63-6079, 539-2077, -609701, 3073-7090, and -0673218.
- Subtract 437-688613 from 506-3071326.
- Multiply 70-3875 by 2-307.
- Divide 4285-48022 by 88497.
- Give the value of -0725 of an acre in square yards and the decimal of a square yard.
- In 307,438,579 square inches how many acres, roods, perches, &c.?
- Find the premium on insuring £8,538 6s. 8d. at 6s. 6d. per cent.
- Find (by Practice) the value of 3 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs. of iron at £7 10s. per ton.
- Find the amount of £8,150 in 3 years at 2½ per cent. per annum compound interest, neglecting fractions of a penny.
- Add together $\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$, and $1\frac{3}{4}$.
- Subtract $7\frac{1}{4}$ from $8\frac{1}{4}$.
- Multiply together $3\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, and $3\frac{1}{2}$.
- Divide $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{4}$.
- Add together 4327-85, -00363, 582-0578, 5-00738, and -38736642.
- Subtract 373-75 from 870.
- Multiply 38-6073 by -00735.
- Divide 2-24358286 by -8893.
- Reduce 34s. to the decimal of £17.
- Reduce 12 lbs. 7 oz. 1 dwt. 11 grs. to grains.

25. Three silver candlesticks, weighing in all 42 ounces, cost £31, the silver being valued at £14, and the workmanship at £7; what will 5 candlesticks cost if each of these weighs 24 ounces, and the workmanship is charged for at three times the rate per ounce?
26. Find (by Fraction) how much I can save out of an income of £700 a year, my daily expenses being £1 11s. 9d.
27. In what time will £280 amount to £310 18s. 6d. at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum?
28. Add together $5\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, and $\frac{1}{32}$.
29. Subtract $7\frac{1}{4}$ from 10.
30. Multiply together $6\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{16}$, and $\frac{1}{32}$.
31. Divide $7\frac{1}{2}$ by 8.
32. Add together 1.57 of a furlong and 7.329 of a yard, and give the answer in feet and the decimal fraction of a foot.
33. Subtract 2.73 of an hour from .73 of a week.
34. Multiply 380.732 by .00725.
35. Divide 7.037 by .0732 to 4 places of decimals.
36. Express 3 o'c 2 o'c 14 lbs. as the decimal of a ton and a half.

ARITHMETIC.—Time allowed, 2½ hours.

1. Add together $\frac{1}{4}$ of a square mile, $\frac{1}{16}$ of an acre, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ of a rood, giving the result in acres, rods, and perches.
2. Find the cost of carpeting a room that is 30 feet long by 17 feet wide, the price of a yard of carpet, 25 inches wide, being 5s. 1½d.
3. What do you mean by Discount? Find the true Discount on £5,387 10s. due 4 years hence at 5½ per cent.
4. A person invests £15,002 in the 3 per cents. at 60½, and on those rising to 91 transfers his stock to the 3½ per cents. at 94½; how is his annual income affected?
5. If division by a composite number be performed by successive divisions by its prime factors, state the rule for finding the complete remainder. Example: divide 170892 by 165.
6. Find the value of 2.749 of .063 of .005236 of nine guineas.
7. Find by decimals the height of a parallelogram which contains 5377 feet 1344 inches, and whose base is 26 feet 8 inches.
8. What is the relation between the li. Troy and the Av. Avoirdupois? Convert 56 lbs. 10 oz. avoirdupois into Troy weight.
9. A merchant fortifies 6553 gallons of wine by the addition of 485 liquid gallons of spirit, which spirit is of the strength of 17.5 per cent. over proof. Find the amount per cent. of proof spirit added to the wine.
10. A watch which is 10 minutes too slow at 12 o'clock on Monday gains 3 minutes and 10 seconds per day, what will be the time by the watch at a quarter past 9 on the morning of the following Sunday?
11. A wine merchant having bought 9 dozens of wine at 48s. per dozen, empties the same into a vat containing 140½ gallons of wine worth 38s. per dozen, and sells the mixture at 46s. What per-centage does he obtain? (A dozen bottles contain 2½ gallons).
12. An express train 139 yards long moving at the rate of 35 miles an hour meets a slow train 139 yards long moving at the rate of 14 miles an hour; how long does a man in the express train take to pass the slow train, and how long is the express train in entirely passing the slow train?

SPECIMEN FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Time allowed, 2½ hours.

In this Exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

Under what circumstances and to what extent should a Government aid the emigration of the poor?

The Composition should fill not less than two folio pages.

GEOGRAPHY.—Time allowed, 2½ hours.

1. On the accompanying map of Europe name the chief headlands, straits, and islands; trace the course of the Loire, Seine, Vistula, Oder, Volga, and their tributaries; and mark by asterisks, with the names written near them, the situations of Coburg, Bismarck, Regens, Galsitz, Cleves, Treves, Dort, Hameln, Bilbao, Salzkitten.
2. Draw a map of Lincolnshire, Perthshire, or Cork, inserting the principal rivers and towns.
3. Describe the positions of the following towns, and mention anything for which they are remarkable:—Bangkok, Peking, Hermannstadt, Landsliff, Murcia, Coruna, Palma, Marsey, Belkara, Bathurst.
4. Give the course of some of the most important railways in North America.
5. Describe the principal passes of the Alps.
6. Write a geographical description of Wallachia, and Venezuela.
7. Give some account of the mineral and vegetable productions of India.
8. What is the object of the science of Meteorology? State any practical results that have been obtained from it.

ENGLISH HISTORY.—Time allowed, 2½ hours.

In all cases dates should be given.

1. What were the chief benefits which arose from the Feudal System?
2. Write a short account of the reign of Stephen.
3. Describe the character of Halifax, Cardinal Pole, Montrose.
4. What were the relations of Queen Elizabeth with France and with Spain in the early and in the later part of her reign?
5. Give some account of the relations between England and Scotland in the reign of Edward VI.
6. Give the dates and leading provisions of the following treaties:—Ryswick, Passarowitz, Utrecht, Amiens.
7. Mention some of the great legislative changes which have occurred between 1830 and 1860.

GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY.—Time allowed, 3 hours.

In all cases dates should be given.

1. What events in Roman history are connected with the towns of Veii, Capua, Seguntum?
2. Give some account of (1) the war with Mithridates, (2) the war with Spartacus.
3. Relate the story of Arminius, and give some account of the campaigns of the Romans in Germany.
4. What were the principal provisions of the Valerian and Publilian Laws?
5. Give an outline of the events which led to the Roman subjugation of Greece.
6. Give brief accounts of the following events:—
(1) The battle of Chæronea and the events which led to it.
(2) The peace of Antalcidas.
7. Mention the principal epochs of Greek colonization; the states most famous for their colonies; and the chief distinctions between a Roman and a Greek colony.
8. Give a short sketch of the principal events of the Peloponnesian war from the return of Alcibiades to Athens down to its close.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND LANGUAGE.—Time allowed, 2½ hours.

1. Specify from what sources the English Language has been enriched in its vocabulary and modified in its grammatical structure.
2. Give the various criteria by which you would endeavour to decide on the particular origin of these additions to the language from foreign sources. Write down the words in the Lord's Prayer which are not of Saxon origin.
3. Reduce the parts of speech in English to the

smallest possible number. Distinguish between Abstract and Concrete Nouns.

4. State the Rules (and the exceptions to the Rules) for the formation of Plurals in English. Can you account for the selection of the letter *s* as a suffix indicating plurality? What is the plural of *Norman* and *Muslin*?

5. How has the genitive been indicated at various periods of the English Language? What traces of older forms still remain?

6. Give a full classification of English Pronouns. Explain the anomalies in the use of *self*.

7. Give examples of the different kinds of verbs, and explain the grammatical terms used to designate each class. Name the past tense indicative and the past participle of the following verbs:—*Begin, Climb, Drive, Fly, Fly, Lie, Lay, Rise, Swim, Sit, Stand, Tear, Run*.

8. Parse the following:—

- (1) If you please.
- (2) Do tell me if you can.
- (3) I would if I could.
- (4) Do not do what he asks you.
- (5) I heard that you were up all night.

9. Define Subject, Predicate, and Copula. When is the Subject said to be extended? What is meant by the completion of the Predicate?

ENGLISH LITERATURE. (1).—Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. To what extent is *Macbeth* historical? Does it contain any allusions to the reign in which it was first acted? What internal evidence is there for the opinion that the play is not wholly the work of Shakespeare?

2. Discuss the character of Lady Macbeth.

3. *Macbeth* has been called "the most purely tragic" of Shakespeare's plays. Test the truth of this criticism by a comparison with *Hamlet* and *Othello*.

4. In what shape has the text of *Julius Caesar* come down to us? When was it noted? What other plays were written on the same subject about the same time? Can you quote any passage in this play which seems to warrant the inference that Shakespeare had not read Plutarch in the original Greek?

5. Give the story of *Othello* as related in the work from whence Shakespeare borrowed it? What time does the play occupy? Quote and discuss one line in particular which has been thought to give intimations on this point.

6. Quote any phrases from *Othello* which have become proverbial, and assign the context in which they occur.

7. Discuss the following passages, either in respect of the reading to be adopted, or in respect of the meaning to be assigned, as each may seem to you to require.

(1) Present him entrance both with eye and tongue:

Unseal the white, that we
Must have our honour in these flustering streamers.

(2) Come, swelling night,
Swart up the tender eye of pitiful day.

(3) The title is adorned.

(4) A fellow almost damned in a fair wife.

(5) Do not believe
That from the sense of all civility
I thus would play and trifle with your reverence.

(6) Let him command,
And to obey shall be in me remorse
What bloody work soever.

(7) Put out the light and then put out the light.

(8) Describe the images
If you do find them decked with ceremonies.

(9) Thy honourable metal may be wrought
From that it is disposed.

(10) If he love Caesar, all that he can do
Is to himself, take thought, and die for Caesar;
And that were much he should.

(11) My ungriving still
Falls shrewdly to the purpose.

(12) And the complexion of the element
In flourish's like the work we have in hand.

8. Do Bacon's essays throw any light on his character or on the incidents of his career?

9. Draw a plan in illustration of the essay on gardens.

10. Explain what Bacon means in the following passages:—

1. Those that are first raised to Nobility are commonly more virtuous, but less innocent, than their descendants.

2. As for the Philology of them, that is but a circle of Tales and therefore not fit for this Writing.

3. Publick Revenges are, for the most part, fortunate.

4. Charity will hardly water the ground, where it must fill a Pool.

5. The blessing of Josiah and Isaacar will never meet.

6. Strength of nature in youth passeth over many excesses which are owing a man till his age.

11. Write a glossary on the following words:—*Need, Quail, Seelings, Avastance, Elench, Greeting, Loose, Private, Mobile, Saddler, Versa porta*.

ENGLISH LITERATURE. (2).—Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. What do you believe to be the value of Pope's *Essay on Criticism* as a guide in the formation of a second literary taste? State some of the most important canons laid down by the author. When was it written? What criticism did it invite?

2. Explain the meaning of and the allusions in the following lines.

(1) For there's a happiness as well as care.

(2) Amidst their kindred cohorts in Dark Lane.

(3) As if the stagyrise o'erslooked each line.

(4) So pleased at first the towering Alps we try.

(5) Unlucky as Fungus in the play.

(6) But Apples reside at each word you speak.

(7) The glory of the priesthood and the shame.

3. What merit does Pope claim for his *Essay on Man*, and for what reasons does he execute his design in verse rather than in prose? To what authors was this poem on its first appearance variously assigned? What shares has it had since? What has been its production? What is the general drift of the *Essay*? Quote the first lines of some of the most famous passages.

4. Annotate the following lines, explaining the allusions and otherwise illustrating the sense.

(1) Much injured Blunt! Why bears he Britain's hate.

(2) Old Cotta shamed his fortune and his birth.

(3) Jones and Le Nôtre have it not to give.

(4) Where spavel the ruins of Verrio or Legeants.

(5) A perjured prince a leader mint revere,
A goddess regent tremble at a star.

5. How was Pope led to write the "Imitations of Horace"? Quote a line from them which has been called the best Pope ever wrote. To whom were these "Imitations" respectively addressed?

6. Explain the allusions in the following lines:—

(1) A Scot will fight for Christ's kirk o' the Green.

(2) I think Sir Godfrey would decide the suit.

(3) The rights a court attacked a poet saved.

(4) In quibbles angel and archangel join.

And God the Father turns a school-divine.

7. On what subject did Milton originally contemplate writing an Epic Poem, and how and when was he led to substitute the subject of *Paradise Lost*? Can

the charge of plagiarism be substantiated? Give the substance of the fourth book, and quote from the first and second together twelve lines which have become proverbial.

8. Explain fully the varieties which Milton introduced into the structure of his epic verse. Whence is he supposed to have derived them?

9. What do you believe to have been Milton's cosmological views? Quote passages from *Paradise Lost*, l. ii. iv. in support of your statement.

10. Explain the allusions in the following lines:—

- (1) Dante shall give false leave to set thee higher
Than his Osella.
- (2) While Darwent streams with blood of Scots
Interred, &c.
- (3) Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered Saints, whose
bones
Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold, &c.
- (4) If Jansen's learned sock be on.
- (5) The story of Cambesau told.

11. Annotate the following words and phrases. *Cynnaure, Dight, Ezauze, Delovair, Gravel, Sacred rebels, Dappled dawn, In waste of peace, Tell his tale.*

12. What are the chief "Causes" specified by Burke in his "Thoughts on the present Discontents"? On what grounds does he denounce "Triennial Parliaments" and a "Place-Bill"? By what result was his speech on American taxation followed? What distinction does he draw between the Constitution of Great Britain and that of the British Empire?

13. What are the "six capital sources" from which Burke derives the "sacred spirit of liberty" in the English colonies? and what are the "four capital examples" by which Burke wished to guide the policy of England in regard to America?

14. Explain the allusions in the following passages:—

- (1) To prevent that principle from being extinguished in the Crown, he severed it by Act of Parliament.
- (2) Parvynau . . . was wholly taken away by the twelfth of Charles the Second.
- (3) The next article of charge on my public conduct . . . is Lord Beauchamp's Bill.
- (4) The mover of the Bill was Sir George Savile.
- (5) The first subscriber of dances in that country is a Protestant.

Logic.—Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Discuss the quantity and quality of the following propositions, and convert them:

- (a) Her fellow less
The durnal, homelick, and rook familiar,
Doth root upon.
- (b) And nothing tooms
But hateful dooks, rough tablets, locusts,
bees.
- (c) We are but warriors for the working day.
- (d) There's not a piece of feather in our ham.

2. Apply the rules of definition in enclosing the following definitions:

- (a) The Sirocco is a hot wind which blows from the south.
- (b) Bent is the portion of the produce of land which goes to the landlord.
- (c) A glacier is a river of ice.

3. Reduce Baroko to the third figure and Bekardo to the second.

4. Examine the following arguments:

- (a) All that glitters is not gold;
Timon glitters,
Therefore it is not gold.
- (b) Warm countries alone produce wines;
Spain is a warm country,
Therefore Spain alone produces wines.

VII.

(a) The law of Moses prohibited murder:

The law of Moses is abolished,
Therefore the prohibition of murder is abolished.

5. Reduce the following arguments to syllogistic form, and name the mood and figure of each syllogism.

(a) *Hatpaw*.—We'll fight with him to night.

Fernon.—

It may not be.

Hatpaw.—Why say you so? Looks he not for supply?

Fernon.—So do we.

Hatpaw.—His is certain, ours is doubtful.

(b) Who but felt of late

With what compulsion and laborious flight
We sunk thus low; Th' ascent is easy then.

(c) Because A is the centre of the circle BC,
the radii AB, AC, are equal;
and because B is the centre of the circle AC,
the radii AB, BC are equal:
therefore AC and BC are equal.

(Euclid, I. 1.)

6. How many instances are required for an induction? Are induction and deduction fundamentally different methods of reasoning?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Time allowed, 2½ hours.

1. Distinguish between Political Economy and Political Science.

2. Distinguish between demand for labour and demand for commodities.

3. What causes tend to produce a rise in the price of the necessaries of life? by what causes is this tendency counteracted?

4. Give the causes of the comparative value of gold and silver and of variations in their comparative value.

5. Does the price of labour depend on its cost of production like the price of many other commodities?

6. How far does the rate of profit depend on wages?

7. Explain the causes of fluctuations in the rate of interest.

RHETORIC AND CRITICISM.—Time allowed, 2½ hours.

1. What are the various definitions of Rhetoric mentioned by Whately. Give a sketch of its history. What is the cause of its neglect by the moderns as compared with the ancients?

2. State fully Whately's Classification of Arguments, and give examples of each class. What advice does Blair give respecting the arrangement of Arguments?

3. Give, in outline, the substance of what Whately says on Elocution.

4. What rules do Whately and Blair respectively give for the construction of a Sentence?

5. State the principles laid down by Whately for the use of Tropes of various kinds.

6. What advice does Blair give about managing the Pathetic part of a Discourse, and by what example does he illustrate his meaning?

7. What are the principal qualities to be aimed at in Historical and Elocutionary Composition, respectively, according to Blair?

8. How is Elegance of Style to be acquired? When Energy and Elegance are at variance which is to be preferred?

9. Define Analogy. Show that "things most unlike and discordant in their nature may be strictly analogous."

GEOMETRY.—Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, but the angle contained by the two sides of one of them greater than the angle contained by the two sides equal to them, of the other; the base of that which has the greater angle shall be greater than the base of the other.

4 A

2. The three interior angles of any triangle are together equal to two right angles.

3. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilinear figure.

4. If in a circle two straight lines cut one another, which do not both pass through the centre, they do not bisect each other.

5. If from any point without a circle two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle, and the other touches it; the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle, and the part of it without the circle, shall be equal to the square of the line which touches it.

6. Similar polygons may be divided into the same number of similar triangles, having the same ratio to one another that the polygons have.

7. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

8. If from any point without a circle lines be drawn touching it, the angle contained by the tangents is double the angle contained by the line joining the points of contact and the diameter drawn through either of them.

9. The two right lines which join the opposite extremities of two parallel chords of a circle intersect in a point in that diameter which is perpendicular to the chords.

10. ABC is a semicircle, ADC a quadrant, upon the same line AC and on the same side of it; from any point B in the semicircle draw BA, BDC, and show that BA and BD are equal.

11. With a given radius describe a circle touching two given circles.

ALGEBRA.—Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Find the product of $a + b - c$, $a + c - b$, $b + c - a$, and $a + b - c$.

2. Divide $2a^2y^2 - 5a^2y^2 + 7a^2y^2 - 5a^2 + 2xy$ by $x^2y^2 - x^2y^2 + xy^2$.

3. Simplify—

$$(1) \frac{3}{1-2x} - \frac{7}{1+2x} - \frac{4-20x}{4x^2-1}$$

$$(2) \frac{x}{x-a} - \frac{x}{x+a} - \frac{x+a}{x-a} - \frac{x-a}{x+a} - \frac{x+a}{x-a} - \frac{x-a}{x+a}$$

4. Reduce to its lowest terms—

$$\frac{2x^2 - 11x^2 - 9}{4x^2 + 11x^2 + 31}$$

5. Define a^n where n is a positive integer, and hence show that $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$.

Assuming this equation to hold for all values of m and n , find the meanings of a^0 and a^{-n} .

6. Solve the following equations:—

$$(a) \frac{3}{2x-5} + \frac{1}{x-3} = \frac{6}{3x-1}$$

$$(b) \frac{x}{1} + \frac{21}{x+5} = 34$$

$$(c) 6 \left(\frac{x-y}{y} \right) = 5 = 6 \left(\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

7. Extract the square root of—

$$(1) 16 + 5\sqrt{7} : (2) 5 + \sqrt{10} - \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{15}$$

8. A railway train running from London to Edinburgh meets on the way with an accident which causes it to diminish its speed to $\frac{1}{2}$ of what it was before, and in consequence it is 7 hours late. If the accident had happened 60 miles nearer Edinburgh, the train would have been only 3 hours late. Find the rate of the train before the accident occurred.

9. If four quantities are proportionals, and the second is a mean proportional between the third and fourth, the third will be a mean proportional between the first and second.

10. Show how to find the sum of a given number of quantities in Geometrical Progression.

If the series is continued to infinity show that each term bears a constant ratio to the sum of all that follow it.

11. Given that the volume of a sphere varies as the cube of its radius, prove that the volume of a sphere whose radius is 6 inches is equal to the sum of the volumes of three spheres whose radii are 3, 4, 5 inches.

12. Define a logarithm, and the characteristic of a logarithm. Show that the latter can always be determined by inspection in the common system of logarithms. Given $\log 3 = .477121$, $\log 7 = .845108$, find $\log 147$, and the logarithm of $\left(\frac{9}{313}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

TRIGONOMETRY.—Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define the tangent of an angle; and prove that $\tan A = \tan (n 180^\circ + A)$, where n is an integer. Find all the values of A less than two right angles for which $\tan 3A = 1$.

2. Given—

$$L \sin 20^\circ 10' 30'' = 0.3576789 \text{ diff. for } 10'' 573$$

$$\text{and } L \cos 20^\circ 10' 30'' = 0.9725007 \quad 77$$

$$\text{find } L \sec 20^\circ 10' 30'' \text{ and } L \tan 20^\circ 10' 30''.$$

3. Prove the following formulae—

$$(a) \cos (A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$

$$(b) \tan \frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\cos A + \cos B}$$

$$(c) \sin a \cos 4 \sin \frac{a}{3} \sin \frac{a}{3} \sin \frac{a}{3}$$

(d) In any triangle—

$$\sin \left(B + \frac{A}{2} \right) \cos \left(A + \frac{B}{2} \right) + \sin \left(C + \frac{A}{2} \right) \cos \left(C + \frac{B}{2} \right) = 0.$$

4. Find the sine of 18° . Explain how it is that the method of investigating this leads to two values, of which only one belongs to the given angle.

5. If an arc of 1° of a great circle on the earth's surface measure 69 miles, find the radius, and the arc of 1° of a small circle in latitude $30^\circ 31'$.

6. Investigate an expression for the sine of half an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides. Ex. Find the greatest angle of the triangle which has 17.3875, 25.3016, and 28.5109 for its sides.

7. Given the sides containing the right angle of a right angled triangle; show how to use logarithmic tables to compute the hypotenuse. Ex. The sides being 165.734 and 179.573, compute the hypotenuse.

8. Prove that the area of a plane triangle is $= \frac{a^2 \sin B \sin C}{2}$ and the radius of the circle inscribed

$$\text{in it is } \frac{\sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}}{\cos \frac{A}{2}}$$

9. In a spherical triangle prove that—

$$\cot b \sin a = \cot B \sin C + \cos a \cos C.$$

Adapt this formula to logarithmic computation.

10. State Napier's rules for the solution of right angled spherical triangles when two parts are given; and prove them for the case in which the given parts are the two sides.

Show whether there can ever be ambiguity in the solution of a right angled spherical triangle when two parts are given. If one side be given $= 90^\circ$ and the hypotenuse be also given, show whether the triangle can be solved.

11. If r be the angular radius of the small circle inscribed in a spherical triangle, prove that

$$\tan r = \tan \frac{A}{2} \sin (s-a).$$

Log. 1 0573	=	0341382 diff. 401.
Log. 1 39	=	1430148.
Log. 1 7937	=	3537498 diff. 242.
Log. 2	=	3010300.
Log. 2 0821	=	3183016 diff. 203.
Log. 2 5301	=	4631377 diff. 172.
Log. 3	=	4771213.
Log. 3 14153	=	4971495.
Log. 3 4830	=	6001013 diff. 102.
Log. 3 9873	=	7722338 diff. 72.
Log. 4 05	=	8419848.

L. cos 30° 31' =	9-9353459 diff. for 16" 134.
L. cos 30° 31' =	10-2395837 " 482.
L. sin 40° 18' 30" =	9-8165148 " 248.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Time allowed, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. Define a component of a force, vertical, gravity, equilibrium, density, and momentum. If a body be in equilibrium under the action of three forces only, show that they are either parallel or their directions pass through one point, and that in the latter case each is proportional to the sine of the angle between the directions of the other two.

2. Three equal weights are fixed to the circumference of a wheel movable about a horizontal axis; show that if the weights are at equal distances the wheel will rest in any position; but if they are not at equal distances that there are two positions only in which the wheel will rest, and in one of these the equilibrium is unstable. Determine these positions when the plane of the weights are given.

3. To get a cart out of a rut the wagoner applies his strength not to the cart but to the wheel, explain clearly the advantage of so doing.

4. Show that the theorem that "in any machine what is gained in power is lost in time" holds good in the case of (1) the rack and pinion, (2) a single movable pulley in which the strings are not parallel.

5. Describe Atwood's machine, and explain how it is used. (1) to verify the law that the velocity given to a body by a constant pressure is inversely as the mass of the body, (2) to determine the acceleration due to gravity in a second of time.

6. If a body be projected with velocity u in the direction of gravity, and v be its velocity after it has described a space s , prove that $v^2 = u^2 + 2gs$ when g is the acceleration due to gravity at the place.

A body is projected vertically upwards with a velocity of 156 feet per second, and after $5\frac{1}{2}$ seconds it is descending with a velocity of $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet, find the acceleration due to gravity at the place, and the height of the body above its starting point at the end of $5\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

7. Two trains, one of 80 and the other of 20 tons weight, follow one another at a distance of one mile at the same rate, viz., twenty miles an hour, and at the same spot each in succession shuts off its steam. This spot is on an incline rising 1 in 50, show whether the hinder train will overtake the other before they come to rest, the friction being equal to 8 lbs. per ton. Investigate the same problem when the hinder train is going at 21 miles an hour when the steam is shut off.

8. Prove that the path of a projectile is a parabola. A stone dropped from a railway bridge strikes, after it has fallen 16 feet, the vertical front of a carriage in a train going at 30 miles an hour, at a point 9 feet above the ground: the velocity of the train being unaffected, and the coefficient of elasticity between the stone and carriage being $\frac{1}{2}$, find at what distance the stone will reach the ground, taking $g = 32$ feet per second.

9. Explain the cause of what is called centrifugal force. A weight is placed on a horizontal table which revolves about a vertical axis; if the distance of the weight from the axis be a , and the coefficient of friction μ , the greatest number of revolutions per second compatible with the weight's retaining its place will

$$\text{be } \frac{\sqrt{g\mu}}{2\pi a}$$

VII.

10. Define elasticity and pressure in a fluid. State Boyle's (or Mariotte's) law, and explain fully how it is verified. If the temperature vary, how will the statement of this law have to be modified?

11. Explain the action of a smoke-jack.

12. A balloon consists of a spherical bag 50 feet in diameter filled with gas, which has $\frac{1}{4}$ th the density of atmospheric air, find the greatest weight of the bag consistent with its rising, taking the weight of a cubic foot of air at 32 grains.

13. Define pitch, discord, and intensity as applied to sounds. What relation exists between the pitch of an open and a closed organ pipe of the same length? Explain the cause of it. If you made a hole in the open pipe at a distance from the top of two-thirds of its length, what effect would you expect this to produce on the pitch?

14. What sort of lenses are used by short-sighted persons? Explain the reason: and show by a diagram that such lenses always diminish the apparent size of objects seen through them.

15. Define the real, and the apparent, brightness of a luminous object. Show whether the apparent brightness of the Moon, or of Venus, which is nearer the Sun, but farther from the Earth, is the greater, supposing their surfaces to be equally reflective. Show also whether a double convex lens increases or diminishes the apparent brightness of an object viewed through it.

BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.—Time allowed, 2 hours.

1. Rule a form for a Cash-Book, and enter in it as many of the following, as can be placed three—

1890.		£	s.	d.
July 1.	Cash in hand	1,531	13	6
"	" Cash at Bank		74	2 9
"	" Paid into Bank	1,500	0	0
"	" Received of R. Batt		26	13 7
"	" " W. Phelps		13	11 11
"	" Paid Smith and Co		50	0 0
"	" Paid J. O'Reilly, by cheque	133	1	4
"	" Received of Pmk. Murphy (and allowed him 50s. as discount).		28	10 0
"	" 15. Mathew Ryan paid into my account at Bank	117	2	5

2. Journalize the above, in the form provided.

3. Post from the Journal you have made, the first three entries into the Ledger just before you.

4. In balancing, how should the following accounts be closed?

Merchandise.

Capital.

Profit and Loss.

Bills Payable.

5. What is a "trial balance"? What is the difference between the "trial balance" and the "balance sheet"?

6. In what accounts of his Ledger should a trader look for the following information, after he has closed his books for the year?

(a) The amount of his liability or outstanding acceptances?

(b) The amount of his profit or loss on goods?

(c) His net profit or loss?

(d) His actual net worth?

(e) The value of his stock in trade?

In each case state the side of the account to which you would turn.

7. Assume that a trader after he has balanced and closed his books discovers that he has in a previous year omitted to post to the Cr. of Smith from the entry Cash Dr. to Smith? What must be now do?

8. Describe some system of keeping farm accounts. What difference would be made, if the farmer had his holding, undivided, in one kind of cultivation only.

4 A 2

SECTION VII.

School Property: Houses, Schools, and Premises.

No. 14.—EXPLANATION of the Discrepancy between the number of Vested Schools (1,665) given in Section VII., paragraph 2 (page 218), and the number (1,864) given in *same* Section VII., paragraph 1 (page 212), and also given in the Report of the Commissioners for 1867 (page 10).

* * * * *

In the returns furnished to the Royal Commissioners, under Section VII., paragraph 1, and previously published in the National Education Report for 1867, the number of vested school-houses, and school-rooms, includes the number of school-houses (with their separate school-rooms) in course of building, or intended to be built, by local applicants. It also includes the school houses and schools on the suspended list.

Under paragraph 2 of Section VII., the number of vested school-houses and school-rooms returned is the number actually on the operation schools list, the schools on the building and suspended lists being excluded.

* * * * *

(Signed) JAMES KELLY, }
W. H. NEWELL, } Secretaries.

No. 15.—RETURN of NUMBER of SEPARATE INFANTS' SCHOOL-ROOMS, each under a distinct Teacher (Male or Female), of its own, now connected with National Schools.

Number of separate Infant School-rooms, each under a distinct Teacher of its own, 254

June 25, 1869.

No. 16.—INFORMATION respecting Saint Kevin's National Schools, Glendalough (County Wicklow).

1. The schools have distinct roll numbers—male school, 983; female school, 9,631.

2. The Reverend E. Rowan, Seven Churches, is the manager of the schools.

3. Saint Kevin's Male National School is vested in trustees. Saint Kevin's Female National School is non-vested.

4. Prior to the erection of the new buildings, the girls were taught in the male school.

5. The building of the female school was not assisted by the Board.

6. The female school has been in operation since the 1st of March, 1866.

The Saint Kevin's male and female National schools, county Wicklow, are under the management of the Reverend E. Rowan, Seven Churches, Rathfarnham. The male school, Roll No. 983, was vested in trustees. The lease expired on 15th August, 1862; so that this and female school, Roll No. 9,631 are non-vested.

The houses in which these schools are held are within a few yards of one another.

No. 17.—RESOLUTION adopted at Meeting of the National Board on the 3rd November, 1868, relative to granting sites for National Schools.

The Commissioners are of opinion that a general Act should be passed to enable any tenant in fee, or tenant for life, or any greater estate under a settlement, to have power to grant a lease in fee, or for any term of years, of a site, not exceeding one acre, for the purpose of having a school and premises connected therewith erected thereon; provided that full value shall be reserved of rent with usual clauses, and a power to re-

enter after notice, if the premises shall not be used exclusively for the purposes of the school.

Such lease to have priority over all limitations under the settlement, and over all incumbrances affecting the estate.

The Commissioners recommend that the foregoing regulation should be embodied in an Act of Parliament.

SECTION VIII.

Classification of Schools as to Religious Denomination of Patrons.

No. 18.—Return of whole Number of Schools under Wesleyan Management, distinguishing those beneath, adjoining, or apart from places of Worship.

Beneath Wesleyan Meeting-house,	7
*Adjoining do.,	1
Apart from do.,	32
On grounds of do.,	18
Total,	58

* But outside the Wesleyan Church Premises.

SECTION XII.

Teachers, their Classification and Salaries.

No. 19.—Copy of Letter of J. W. Kavanagh, Esq., 1st December, 1854, on subject of Premiums to Teachers for Good Attendance of Pupils.

Dublin, November 15, 1854.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your circular of the 16th ultimo, in reference to the proposal to pay the salaries of the National teachers directly to themselves, and not, as heretofore, through the managers; I beg leave to submit that, whilst on some grounds it might be desirable, I regard the objections against it of such a character that I cannot recommend its adoption.

1st. The managers would justly regard this step as a transfer of the teachers of Ireland from the service of the public in the different localities, as represented by the several religious bodies, to the direct employment of the State.

2nd. It would not benefit the teachers, as the clear they are bound to the State, and the more they are

made independent of local control, the less fees will be paid to them.

3rd. Correspondence would be multiplied in constant protests between managers and teachers.

4th. No case has been made out, and in three-fourths of Ireland, or at least in the case of three-fourths of the managers, no case can be made out of any nature to warrant a change of this kind.

5th. Vouchers are more reliable at present; and teachers about to leave before the expiration of exact quarters are commonly paid by the managers; whereas, under the proposed rule, such would not be done.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. W. KAVANAGH.

The Secretaries.

No. 20.—MEMORIAL of National Teachers in December, 1867, for Increase of Salaries; also copy of reply of the Board of National Education.

(Copy.)

Belfast, 4th December, 1867.

GENTLEMEN.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 15th ultimo, in answer to an application from Rev. William Johnston asking the Commissioners to grant an audience to a deputation from the Belfast National Teachers' Association to present a memorial praying for an increase of salary.

We were not previously aware of the fact that "the Commissioners have invariably refused to receive deputations on any subject," and being fully convinced that their refusal did not proceed from want of sympathy for teachers, we feel assured that the Commissioners will receive the memorial now forwarded to them and give it a careful and generous consideration. As the experience of the past fully proves the hopelessness of expecting any increase from local aid without legislative compulsion, our only trust is in the Commissioners, and to them we now appeal with

confidence, assured by the recollection of past favours that an appeal will not be in vain.

We are, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

(Signed) WILLIAM ERSKINE, Chairman.

HUGH M. KELLY, Secretary, pro tem.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Please address, H. M. Kelly, 3, Fleetwood-street.

To the Right Honorable and Honorable the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION in IRELAND.

THE MEMORIAL of the undersigned NATIONAL TEACHERS.

HUMPHRY SEEVERS:—

That the emoluments of methodists are greatly disproportioned to the value of their services and totally inadequate to support them in that comfort and respectability to which their profession entitles them.

That while the price of labour has greatly increased within the last few years in almost every department of business, National teachers have been unable to obtain any addition to their salaries, and that as almost all the necessities of life have become more expensive, teachers are, in reality, in a worse position than formerly, while those engaged in other employments have greatly benefited by the increased value of their labour.

That while it is the almost universal testimony of the Head and District Inspectors that those who have adopted the office of teacher in the profession of their lives, are well qualified for their duties and faithful in discharge of them, memorialists feel it to be a humiliating fact that the price paid for such important National service averages considerably less than that paid to an ordinary artisan, having been for the year 1865 at the rate of 13s. 1½d. per week from all sources to each principal teacher.

That judging from the late debate in the House of Commons on National Education in Ireland, memorialists believe that the Government is strongly disposed to increase the salaries of teachers; and that, as the application for an increase must come from your Honorable Board, memorialists respectfully and earnestly pray your Honorable Board to ask for a grant sufficient to enable you to increase largely the present inadequate income of memorialists.

That teachers trained at the public expense are rapidly leaving the service of the Board for more lucrative situations, and their places are being filled by inexperienced and unqualified men; and that unless immediate measures be adopted to improve the position of teachers, it will, in a short time, be difficult if not impossible to obtain men properly qualified for the office; and the National system of education which has heretofore conferred so much benefit on Ireland,

will in future fail to keep pace with the advancing requirements of the age, and to accomplish the great objects for which, in many respects, it is so admirably adapted.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

B. O. 1042/67.

11,466/67.

Office of National Education,
14th December, 1867.

SIR,—We have to inform you that we submitted your letter of the 4th instant to the Commissioners of National Education, and we are directed to say that they are not prepared to bring under the notice of Her Majesty's Treasury, the memorial purporting to come from the National teachers of Ireland for an increase to their salaries. Even if the Commissioners were disposed to support the views of the memorialists, the present would not be an opportune time, when the whole question of National Education is about to be brought under inquiry by a Royal Commission.

As the Commissioners take exception to some passages in the memorial forwarded to them by you, they have ordered us briefly to set forth a statement of the several scales of salaries secured for the benefit of the National teachers of Ireland since the year 1836.

In this year the rate of salary allowed was £10 to male, and £8 to female teachers. In the year 1845 the teachers male and female were arranged into three classes, and the salaries were as follow:—

Males.		Females.	
First Class.	Salary.	First Class.	Salary.
Second Class.	£10	Second Class.	£10
Third Class.	£10	Third Class.	£10

In 1845 these three classes were subdivided, in order to mark more carefully the status and worth of each teacher. Since 1845 the scale was increased six times within a period of twelve years, as will be seen by the annexed table:—

	MALES						FEMALES						
	First Class.			Second Class.		Third Class.	First Class.			Second Class.		Third Class.	
	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	First Division.	Second Division.	First Division.	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	First Division.	Second Division.	First Division.	Second Division.
1836 to 1839, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1839 to 1840, no classes.	-	30	-	-	12	-	-	22	-	-	15	-	-
1840 to 1841, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1841 to 1842, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1842 to 1843, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1843 to 1844, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1844 to 1845, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1845 to 1846, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1846 to 1847, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1847 to 1848, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1848 to 1849, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1849 to 1850, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1850 to 1851, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1851 to 1852, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1852 to 1853, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1853 to 1854, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1854 to 1855, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1855 to 1856, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1856 to 1857, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1857 to 1858, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1858 to 1859, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1859 to 1860, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1860 to 1861, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1861 to 1862, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1862 to 1863, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1863 to 1864, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1864 to 1865, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1865 to 1866, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1866 to 1867, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1867 to 1868, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1868 to 1869, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1869 to 1870, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1870 to 1871, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1871 to 1872, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1872 to 1873, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1873 to 1874, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1874 to 1875, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1875 to 1876, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1876 to 1877, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1877 to 1878, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1878 to 1879, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1879 to 1880, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1880 to 1881, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1881 to 1882, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1882 to 1883, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1883 to 1884, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1884 to 1885, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1885 to 1886, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1886 to 1887, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1887 to 1888, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1888 to 1889, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1889 to 1890, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1890 to 1891, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1891 to 1892, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1892 to 1893, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1893 to 1894, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1894 to 1895, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1895 to 1896, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1896 to 1897, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1897 to 1898, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1898 to 1899, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1899 to 1900, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1900 to 1901, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1901 to 1902, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1902 to 1903, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1903 to 1904, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1904 to 1905, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1905 to 1906, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1906 to 1907, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1907 to 1908, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1908 to 1909, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1909 to 1910, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1910 to 1911, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1911 to 1912, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1912 to 1913, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1913 to 1914, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1914 to 1915, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1915 to 1916, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1916 to 1917, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1917 to 1918, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1918 to 1919, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1919 to 1920, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1920 to 1921, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1921 to 1922, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1922 to 1923, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1923 to 1924, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1924 to 1925, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1925 to 1926, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1926 to 1927, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1927 to 1928, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1928 to 1929, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1929 to 1930, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1930 to 1931, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1931 to 1932, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1932 to 1933, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1933 to 1934, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1934 to 1935, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1935 to 1936, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936 to 1937, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937 to 1938, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1938 to 1939, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1939 to 1940, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1940 to 1941, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1941 to 1942, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1942 to 1943, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1943 to 1944, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1944 to 1945, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945 to 1946, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946 to 1947, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947 to 1948, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948 to 1949, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949 to 1950, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950 to 1951, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951 to 1952, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952 to 1953, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953 to 1954, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954 to 1955, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955 to 1956, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956 to 1957, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957 to 1958, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1958 to 1959, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959 to 1960, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960 to 1961, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961 to 1962, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962 to 1963, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963 to 1964, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964 to 1965, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965 to 1966, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966 to 1967, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967 to 1968, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968 to 1969, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969 to 1970, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970 to 1971, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971 to 1972, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972 to 1973, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973 to 1974, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974 to 1975, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975 to 1976, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976 to 1977, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977 to 1978, no classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

No. 21.—NOTE furnished by the SECRETARIES in explanation of an apparently anomalous entry in the Returns, Section XII, Paragraph 9 (*supra*, page 380).

The apparently anomalous entries (under the column headed "Death") of retiring gratuities awarded, refer to cases in which the Commissioners of National Education had ordered the withdrawal of salary (from a prospective date), and had sanctioned the award of retiring gratuities, but meanwhile the teachers died, and the retiring gratuities were paid to their representatives or next of kin. Also cases in which the

teachers died before their applications for retiring allowances had been finally dealt with by the Board; but gratuities were awarded, nevertheless, to their representatives on grounds of equity, and under the special circumstances considered.

(Signed),

JAMES KELLY.
W. H. NEWELL.

No. 22.—PROVINCIAL ANALYSIS OF SCHOOLS, ATTENDANCE, and GRANTS, for the years 1862-3-4-5-6 and 7; to supplement information under Section XII, Paragraph 13.

Provinces.	Number of Schools in Operation.	Number on Rolls.		Average Daily Attendance.		Percentage of Average No. in Attendance to Total on Rolls.	State Grant.		Ratio of grants for same number of Pupils to those to Minister being taken as 100
		Total.	Average per School.	Total.	Average per School.		Scholarships, Gratifications, &c., from State.	Total per 100 Pupils in Daily Attendance.	
1862.									
Ulster, . . .	2,353	383,543	165.0	94,423	40.3	31.7	77,673	82 5 0	124
Monaster, . .	1,492	209,732	140.4	81,231	54.5	36.7	54,069	66 11 0	109
Leinster, . .	1,388	194,445	140.1	65,742	50.2	35.8	53,224	76 6 0	115
Connemagh, .	937	125,067	133.7	30,518	42.8	32.1	50,060	68 4 0	103
Total, . . .	6,010	812,537	135.2	264,913	47.4	35.1	311,906	74 8 0	—
1863.									
Ulster, . . .	2,383	390,731	164.3	96,666	40.6	33.0	83,171	86 12 0	120
Monaster, . .	1,499	210,183	140.2	85,305	57.3	36.0	57,153	66 15 0	109
Leinster, . .	1,410	196,440	139.3	71,826	50.9	36.5	53,846	74 19 0	112
Connemagh, .	971	134,187	138.2	43,390	44.8	32.4	38,836	66 1 0	99
Total, . . .	6,163	840,669	136.4	296,986	48.2	35.3	293,106	76 2 0	—
1864.									
Ulster, . . .	2,329	307,480	132.0	100,941	43.3	32.8	85,238	84 9 0	126
Monaster, . .	1,526	217,947	142.8	63,794	61.4	45.0	58,637	63 16 0	100
Leinster, . .	1,427	202,307	141.8	74,760	52.4	37.0	54,368	73 11 0	116
Connemagh, .	981	142,637	145.4	46,503	46.5	31.9	39,843	65 9 0	105
Total, . . .	6,263	870,401	139.0	315,108	50.5	36.2	297,975	72 7 0	—
1865.									
Ulster, . . .	2,367	324,238	137.7	105,760	44.8	32.6	88,691	83 4 0	126
Monaster, . .	1,568	243,537	155.3	94,915	60.9	38.9	62,688	66 1 0	100
Leinster, . .	1,442	204,323	141.7	73,869	51.2	36.1	55,688	75 8 0	114
Connemagh, .	1,015	149,387	147.8	46,665	46.0	31.1	31,512	67 10 0	103
Total, . . .	6,372	922,084	144.7	321,209	50.4	34.8	297,907	74 1 0	—
1866.									
Ulster, . . .	2,382	317,457	133.3	102,623	43.1	32.3	89,911	87 12 0	125
Monaster, . .	1,576	241,518	153.2	95,597	60.6	39.6	67,038	70 2 0	100
Leinster, . .	1,446	201,750	139.6	73,118	49.2	35.7	58,212	80 14 0	115
Connemagh, .	1,029	150,094	145.8	45,887	44.6	30.5	33,590	70 16 0	101
Total, . . .	6,433	910,819	141.1	317,225	49.0	34.7	247,661	78 6 0	—
1867.									
Ulster, . . .	2,408	321,415	133.6	106,470	44.3	33.1	89,578	84 3 0	117
Monaster, . .	1,592	241,023	151.4	96,437	60.6	40.0	69,539	72 2 0	100
Leinster, . .	1,480	202,038	136.5	75,103	49.4	36.1	58,438	79 2 0	110
Connemagh, .	1,042	148,723	142.7	45,883	43.8	30.7	33,352	73 0 0	101
Total, . . .	6,522	913,198	140.0	321,683	49.3	35.2	250,907	78 0 0	—

SECTION XIV. Convent and Monastic Schools.

NO. 23.—SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN OF DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS OF CONVENT AND MONASTIC SCHOOLS in connexion with the NATIONAL BOARD; to complete information given by Returns under Section XIV., Paragraph 4 (pages 418 to 435).

CONVENT, SCHOOL, AND BELL NO.	NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT.	NAME OF RELIGIOUS ORDER.	No. of Pupils in Attendance during the year 1897.	Total No. of Pupils on Rolls on 31st Dec., 1897.	Average daily Attendance.
ANTRIM. Greenfield-road Female, No. 1 (7059).	St. Paul's Convent,	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	813	424	526
Hamilton-street Female (8056).	Convent of Mercy, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	712	376	445
ARMAGH. Canal-street Female (7508).	Convent of the Sacred Heart of Our Lady of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	399	309	198
Mount Saint Catherine Female (5210).	Convent of the Sacred Heart.	Religieuses of the Sacred Heart.	253	236	158
Edward-st. Female (9719).	St. Joseph's, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	327	263	260
CATAN. Cavan Infant (8490), . . .	St. Joseph's Convent and Orphanage.	Poor Clares, . . .	434	261	147
DOUGHAL. Morville Female (9378), . . . Ballyvaughan, No. 2 Female (7593).	Convent of Mercy, . . . St. Catherine's Convent,	Sisters of Mercy, . . . Sisters of Mercy, . . .	198 259	80 181	54 121
DOWN. High-street Female (245), John-street Female (7373).	Convent of St. Clare, . . . St. Patrick's Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of St. Clare, . . . Sisters of Mercy, . . .	807 260	594 189	302 97
Boston-st. Female (9723).	Branch of the Convent of the Sacred Heart of Our Lady of Mercy, Newry.	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	163	126	71
FERMANAGH. Enniskillen, No. 2 Female (7497).	Convent of the Immaculate Conception.	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	322	270	183
LONDONDERRY. St. Columba's, No. 2 Female (6163).	St. Peter's Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	426	318	238
MONAGHAN. Monaghan Female (359).	Convent of St. Louis, . . .	Sisters of St. Louis, . . .	331	251	157
TYRONE. Omagh Female (6326), . . .	Loretto Convent, . . .	Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary.	243	128	85
CLARE. Kilrush Female (7399), . . . Balls Female (7315), . . .	St. Mary's of the Holy Cross. Convent of Mercy, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . . Sisters of Mercy, . . .	469 837	469 594	203 537
COKE. Midleton Female (512), . . . Charleville Female (1541), Fernoy Female (2268), . . . Millstreet Female (2278), Youghal Female (3828), . . .	Presentation Convent, . . . Convent of Mercy, . . . Presentation Convent, . . . Millstreet Convent, . . . St. Mary's Convent (Presentation).	Presentation Sisters, . . . Sisters of Mercy, . . . Presentation Sisters, . . . Presentation Sisters, . . . Presentation Sisters, . . .	778 395 638 463 618	677 225 586 384 551	433 159 270 218 309
Donemule Female (4368), Kinalee Female (4372), . . . Mallow Female (4630), . . . Bandon Female (5357), . . . Great George's-st., Lancasterian Male (5669).	Presentation Convent, . . . St. Joseph's Convent, . . . Convent of Mercy, . . . Presentation Convent, . . . Presentation Monastery,	Presentation Sisters, . . . Sisters of Mercy, . . . Sisters of Mercy, . . . Presentation Sisters, . . . Presentation Brothers, . . .	533 660 342 733 753	312 525 319 579 498	203 305 250 392 329
			15,217	9,618	6,386

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN OF DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS OF CONVENT AND MONASTIC SCHOOLS IN CONNECTION WITH THE NATIONAL BOARD—continued.

CONVENT, MONASTIC, AND SCHOOL No.	Name of Establishment	Name of Religious Order.	No. of Pupils on Rolls on 2nd Dec., 1907.	Total No. of Pupils on Rolls on 2nd Dec., 1907.	Average daily Attendance.
CORK—continued.					
Douglas-st. Male (5989) .	Presentation Monastery,	Presentation Brothers,	1,371	9,616	6,384
St. Finian's Female (6153),	South Presentation Con-	Presentation Sisters,	1,050	408	403
	vent.		1,734	838	670
St. Joseph's Female (6528),	Convent of Mercy, .	Sisters of Mercy, .	1,001	661	349
Blackrock Female (5940),	Ursuline Convent, .	Ursuline Nuns, .	226	183	87
Queenstown Female	Convent of Mercy, .	Sisters of Mercy, .	899	625	439
(6375).					
Glenakilly Female (7651),	Convent of the Sacred	Sisters of Mercy, .	604	479	323
	Heart.				
Passage West Infant	St. Joseph's Convent of	Sisters of Mercy, .	387	313	145
(8414).	Mercy.				
Skibbereen, No. 2 Female	Convent of the Immacu-	Sisters of Mercy, .	606	474	372
(8430).	late Conception.				
Bantry Female (9101),	Convent of the Most Holy	Sisters of Mercy, .	382	294	146
	Trinity.				
Castleblown Female (9023),	Convent of the Divine	Sisters of Mercy, .	291	294	147
	Providence.				
KERRY.					
Killarney, No. 1 Female	Presentation Convent, .	Presentation Sisters,	769	482	292
(533).					
Dingle Female (538),	Presentation Convent, .	Presentation Order,	349	357	240
Trillick, No. 1 Female (549),	Presentation Convent, .	Presentation Order,	778	541	381
Killarney Male (1793),	Presentation Monastery,	Presentation Brothers,	584	396	210
Miltover Female (1856),	Presentation Convent, .	Presentation Sisters,	441	531	148
Cahirciveen Female	Presentation Convent, .	Presentation Sisters,	439	335	230
(2834).					
Killarney, No. 2 Female	Convent of Mercy, .	Sisters of Mercy, .	213	169	104
(8054).					
Miltover Male (3655),	Presentation Monastery,	Presentation Brothers,	236	226	128
Lisroe Female (4032),	Presentation Convent, .	Presentation Order,	569	567	349
Castleland Female (6215),	Presentation Convent, .	Presentation Order,	434	634	311
Kenmare Female (8330),	Convent of Poor Clares,	Sisters of Poor Clares,	508	508	324
Trillick Female, No. 2	Convent of Mercy, .	Sisters of Mercy, .	295	226	146
(9240).					
LIMERICK.					
St. Mary and Manchin's	St. Mary's Convent, .	Sisters of Mercy, .	1,211	755	484
Female (570).					
Pery-square Female (5143),	St. Mary's Convent, .	Sisters of Mercy, .	675	447	284
Sutton-st. Female (5547),	Presentation Convent, .	Presentation Sisters,	1,217	895	447
St. Mary's Female (5654),	St. Mary's Convent, .	Sisters of Mercy, .	132	87	80
St. Catherine's Female	St. Catherine's Convent,	Sisters of Mercy, .	411	411	306
(6032).					
St. Anne's Female (6569),	St. Anne's Convent, .	Sisters of Mercy, .	495	349	198
St. John's-square Female	St. Mary's Convent, .	Sisters of Mercy, .	900	580	343
(6936).					
Adare Female (9496),	Adare Convent, .	Sisters of Mercy, .	301	173	134
TIPPERARY.					
Cashel Female (581),	Cashel Convent, .	Presentation Sisters,	699	635	382
Airhill Female (3133),	Mount St. Joseph Con-	The Sacred Heart, .	412	306	209
	vent.				
Thurles Female (4068),	Presentation Convent, .	Presentation Sisters,	542	424	285
Knock Female (7302),	St. Mary's Convent, .	Sisters of Mercy, .	542	357	176
Fethard Female (8903),	Fethard Convent, .	Presentation Sisters,	442	382	276
Templemore Female (9407),	Convent of Mercy, .	Sisters of Mercy, .	342	260	168
Tipperary Female (9432),	Convent of Mercy, .	Sisters of Mercy, .	791	483	300
WATERFORD.					
Tallow Female (1289),	St. Joseph's Convent, .	Carmelite, .	430	349	180
Cappoquin Female (3288),	St. Joseph's Convent, .	Sisters of Mercy, .	460	313	253
CARLOW.					
Tallow Male (681),	St. Patrick's Monastery,	Patrician, .	323	199	108
Tallow Female (682),	St. Bridget's Institute, .	St. Bridget, .	292	175	106
Carlow Female (656),	Presentation Convent, .	Presentation Order,	680	473	306
Begunstown Female	Presentation Convent, .	Presentation Order,	316	179	126
(1938).					
			37,730	27,328	17,469

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN OF DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS OF CONVENT AND MONASTIC SCHOOLS IN CONNECTION WITH THE NATIONAL BOARD—continued.

CONVENT, SCHOOL, AND ROAD No.	Name of Establishment.	Name of Religious Order.	No. of Pupils on Roll during the year 1887.	Total No. of Pupils on Roll on 31st Dec., 1887.	Average daily Attendance.
DUBLIN.					
Blackrock Female (721).	Convent of Mercy, Bootstown.	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	27,720 504	27,325 305	17,460 292
Loretto Female (729).	Loretto Abbey, Rathfarnham.	Institute of the Blessed Virgin.	202	150	133
Bootstown Female (1885)	St. Anne's Convent, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	317	212	117
King's Inns-street Female (1149).	No distinctive name. In connection with the "Josephine Orphanage," Mountjoy-street.	Sisters of Charity, . . .	1,976	1,080	755
Bogget-st. Female (2018).	Convent of Mercy, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	1,430	963	737
George's-hill Female (5933).	George's-hill Convent, . . .	Presentation Sisters, . . .	1,421	880	532
Kingsdown Female (5620).	St. Mary's Convent, . . .	Dominican, . . .	591	683	530
Fir House Female (8372).	Carmelite Convent, . . .	Carmelite Sisters, . . .	222	138	90
Warrington Female (6742).	St. Teresa's Convent, . . .	Carmelite Sisters, . . .	554	331	225
Tranquilla Female (7029).	Tranquilla Convent, . . .	Carmelite Sisters, . . .	209	133	66
Dalkey Female (7182).	Loretto Convent, . . .	Institute of the Blessed Virgin.	288	237	119
Golden-bridge Female (7546).	St. Vincent's Reformatory, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	601	385	240
Glasnevin Female (7408).	St. Patrick's Convent, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	330	200	185
Clonsilla Female (7833).	Presentation Convent, . . .	Presentation Sisters, . . .	336	210	137
Roundtown Female (8743).	Presentation Convent, . . .	Presentation Sisters, . . .	285	250	134
KILDARE.					
Kildare Female (771).	Presentation Convent, . . .	Presentation Sisters, . . .	213	171	78
Maynooth Female (779).	Maynooth Convent, . . .	Presentation Sisters, . . .	245	201	100
Clane Female (1151).	Presentation Convent, . . .	Presentation Sisters, . . .	183	141	99
Nass Female (3246).	St. Mary's Convent, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	370	203	194
Athy Female (4997).	Convent of Mercy, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	707	437	229
KILKENNY.					
Kilkenny Female (806).	Presentation Convent, . . .	Presentation Sisters, . . .	739	303	285
Meenacoe Female (5437).	Meenacoe Convent, . . .	Presentation Sisters, . . .	271	153	117
Goosbridge Female (9134).	Brigidine Convent, . . .	Brigidine, . . .	166	155	76
KING'S.					
Kilina Female (823).	Presentation Convent, . . .	Presentation Sisters, . . .	226	195	80
Tullamore Female (2090).	Convent of Mercy, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	500	367	192
Birr Female (3220).	Convent of St. John the Evangelist, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	596	395	247
Portlington Female (7471).	Presentation Convent, . . .	Presentation Sisters, . . .	320	169	112
Clara Female (8088).	Clara Convent, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	278	152	109
Banagher Female (5927).	Banagher Convent, . . .	"La Sainte Union," . . .	128	138	61
LONGFORD.					
Longford Female (857).	St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	368	368	107
LOUTH.					
Drogheda Female (851).	Presentation Convent, . . .	Presentation Sisters, . . .	932	440	412
Dundalk, No. 2 Female (5387).	Convent of Mercy, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	695	550	331
Ardara Female (8445).	Convent of Mercy, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	467	223	121
St. Mary's Female (8032).	Convent of Mercy, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	467	388	270
MEATH.					
Navan, No. 1 Female (883).	Loretto Convent, Navan, . . .	Order of Our Lady of Loretto, . . .	475	331	188
Navan, No. 2 Female (7472).	Convent of Mercy, . . .	Order of Our Lady of Mercy, . . .	505	562	208
QUEEN'S.					
Coote-street Female (592).	Convent of St. Brigid, . . .	Brigidines, . . .	254	166	94
Maryboro' Female (1955).	Presentation Convent, . . .	Presentation Sisters, . . .	411	333	160
Abbeyleix Female (3325).	Convent of St. Brigid, . . .	Brigidines, . . .	343	191	107
			57,946	40,785	25,325

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN of DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE of PUPILS of CONVENT and MONASTIC SCHOOLS in connexion with the NATIONAL BOARD—continued.

CONVENT, SCHOOL, AND HOME No.	Name of Establishment.	Name of Religious Order.	No. of Pupils on Rolls during the year 1881.	Total No. of Pupils on Rolls on 31st Dec. 1881.	Average daily Attendance.
QUEEN'S—continued.			57,946	40,786	56,825
Sundaily Female (5437).	Presentation Convent.	Presentation Sisters.	361	248	177
Mountmellick Female (7185).	Presentation Convent.	Presentation Sisters.	367	233	126
Borris-in-Osney Female (7442).	Loretto Convent.	Order of Our Lady of Loretto.	164	129	63
WESTMATH.					
Mullingar Female (934).	Presentation Convent.	Presentation Sisters.	553	553	255
Rockford Bridge Female (5574).	Rockford Bridge Convent.	Sisters of Mercy.	182	182	81
Made Female, No. 2 (5685).	Made Convent.	Sisters of Mercy.	411	234	115
WESTFORD.					
New Ross Female, No. 1 (967).	Corpus Christi Convent of New Ross.	Carmelites.	439	331	166
Westford Female, No. 1 (969).	Presentation Convent.	Presentation Sisters.	463	472	275
Newtownbawley Female (3634).	St. Mary's Convent.	Faithful Companions of Jesus.	145	88	54
Geary Female (3824).	Loretto Convent.	Institute of the Blessed Virgin.	317	173	133
Westford Infant (4949).	Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	442	253	195
Enniscorthy Female (5058).	Presentation Convent.	Presentation Sisters.	428	290	180
Toughmallick Female (5231).	Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	301	301	122
New Ross Female, No. 3 (3047).	Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	410	419	110
WICKLOW.					
Bray Female, No. 3 (7180).	Loretto Convent.	Institute of the Blessed Virgin.	465	312	230
GALWAY.					
Bahoon Female (1013).	Presentation Convent.	Presentation Sisters.	698	550	353
Galway Male (1016).	Monastery of Patrician Brothers.	Patrician Brothers.	255	615	369
Loughrea Female (1011).	Mount Carmel Convent.	Carmelite Sisters.	—	—	—
Newtown Smith Female (4515).	Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	748	572	364
St. Nicholas' Female (5513).	Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	408	234	191
St. Vincent's Female (5532).	St. Raphael's Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	426	397	293
Ballinasloe Female (5839).	St. Gabriel's Convent.	Sisters of Mercy.	708	427	303
Cori Female, No. 2 (5195).	St. Patrick's Convent.	Sisters of Mercy.	515	454	262
Oughlindrum Female, No. 2 (5322).	Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	333	285	163
Oranmore Female, No. 2 (5735).	Presentation Convent.	Presentation Sisters.	378	275	178
LEITRIM.					
Drumshambo Female (9735).	Franciscan Convent.	Franciscan Sisters.	111	80	37
MAYO.					
Ballina Female (5815).	Convent of the Immaculate Conception.	Sisters of Mercy.	709	322	167
Swinsford Female (7713).	Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	362	262	215
ROSCOMMON.					
Roscommon Female (7238).	Convent of Mercy.	Sisters of Mercy.	553	439	180
St. Peter's Female (7722).	St. Peter's Convent.	Sisters of Mercy.	476	257	156
SILIGO.					
Siligo Female (5831).	Siligo Convent.	Sisters of Mercy.	680	422	222
			71,656	60,684	31,540

No. 23.—SUMMARY of the ANSWERING of all the SENIOR FEMALE MONITORS in CONVENT and ORDINARY SCHOOLS in the year 1867.—To supplement information under Paragraph 4 (pp. 418-435).

N.B.—The following Return was prepared in the Office of the Commissioners of National Education, with reference to a Question put to Mr. Keenan in the course of his evidence* :—

Current Schools. Ordinary Schools.

Number of Monitors, 548 754

	Value of each Subject.	Average No. of Marks obtained.			Value of each Subject.	Average No. of Marks obtained.	
		Convent Schools.	Ordinary Schools.			Convent Schools.	Ordinary Schools.
WRITTEN EXAMINATION :				ORAL EXAMINATION :			
General character of Exercises Books,	50	37-71	28-31	Reading,	70	32-93	48-1
Pennmanship,	60	44-43	39-06	Parsing,	90	14-91	13-58
Spelling and Dictation,	60	47-8	44-53	Grammar,	30	18-81	17-48
Composition,	20	15-73	11-41	Spelling,	30	20-	18-75
Grammar,	60	34-41	30-06	Outline Maps,	20	8-05	11-54
Geography,	50	23-71	20-59	Geography,	30	16-91	16-68
Lesson Books,	70	39-69	35-21	Lesson Books,	70	34-	35-98
Arithmetic,	80	37-34	30-87	Arithmetic,	80	47-15	43-02
				Method of Teaching,	50	14-28	16-74
				Needlework,	100	43-94	43-58
Total,	450	271-72	239-24	Total,	500	271-88	265-45
Percentage of Marks to Total available,	-	60-28	51-16	Percentage of Marks to Total available,	-	54-37	53-09
				Percentage of Marks to Total (Written and Oral) available,	-	57-22	52-17

As the preceding Return has reference to the point raised in Questions 1867-1894, I have thought it desirable to add the following Summary of the Answering of the Senior Female Monitors in the Ordinary and Convent Schools in the year 1867, extending the cases of such Monitors as were retained beyond their fourth year of service: i.e., minus the cases of 24 in Convent Schools, and 15 in Ordinary Schools :—

Current Schools. Ordinary Schools.

Number of Monitors, 524 739

	Value of each Subject.	Average No. of Marks obtained.			Value of each Subject.	Average No. of Marks obtained.	
		Convent Schools.	Ordinary Schools.			Convent Schools.	Ordinary Schools.
WRITTEN EXAMINATION :				ORAL EXAMINATION :			
General character of Exercises Books,	50	37-54	29-35	Reading,	70	32-52	42-07
Pennmanship,	60	44-24	39-04	Parsing,	90	14-81	13-55
Spelling and Dictation,	60	47-56	44-53	Grammar,	30	18-89	17-47
Composition,	20	16-76	11-6	Spelling,	30	19-81	18-71
Grammar,	60	33-93	30-06	Outline Maps,	20	9-02	11-6
Geography,	50	23-23	20-78	Geography,	30	16-72	16-69
Lesson Books,	70	30-45	25-09	Lesson Books,	70	35-34	35-83
Arithmetic,	80	36-6	30-53	Arithmetic,	80	46-88	42-94
				Method of Teaching,	50	14-56	16-76
				Needlework,	100	44-2	43-47
Total,	500	269-31	250-09	Total,	500	270-51	265-08
Percentage of Marks to Total available,	-	59-84	51-13	Percentage of Marks to Total available,	-	54-10	53-01
				Percentage of Marks to Total (Written and Oral) available,	-	56-82	52-13

P. J. KEENAN.

* "1897, Rev. Dr. Wilson.—With regard to the comparison between the monitors of convent schools and the monitors of ordinary schools, will you send in a return for all the schools?—Mr. Keenan.—I will."